

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62

LIBRARY  
FEB 7 1939  
Department of Agriculture



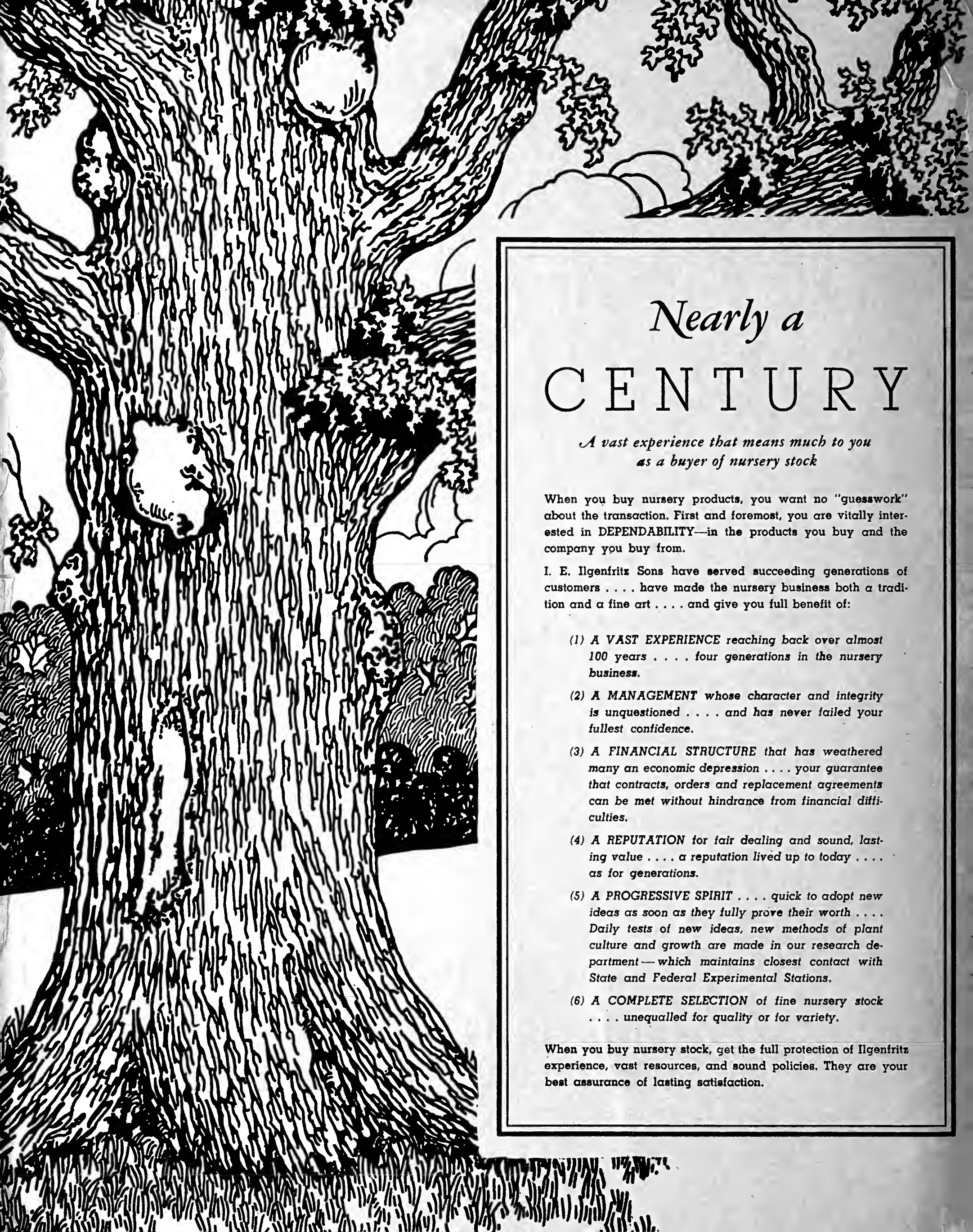
Roses  
Vines  
Shrubs  
Perennials  
Evergreens  
Fruit Trees  
Small Fruits  
Ornamental Trees  
Large Tree Moving  
Landscape Contracting

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.

THE MONROE NURSERY <sup>SINCE 1847</sup> MONROE, MICHIGAN

*Catalog & price list*

1938/39



# Nearly a CENTURY

*A vast experience that means much to you  
as a buyer of nursery stock*

When you buy nursery products, you want no "guesswork" about the transaction. First and foremost, you are vitally interested in **DEPENDABILITY**—in the products you buy and the company you buy from.

I. E. Ilgenfritz Sons have served succeeding generations of customers . . . have made the nursery business both a tradition and a fine art . . . and give you full benefit of:

- (1) A **VAST EXPERIENCE** reaching back over almost 100 years . . . four generations in the nursery business.
- (2) A **MANAGEMENT** whose character and integrity is unquestioned . . . and has never failed your fullest confidence.
- (3) A **FINANCIAL STRUCTURE** that has weathered many an economic depression . . . your guarantee that contracts, orders and replacement agreements can be met without hindrance from financial difficulties.
- (4) A **REPUTATION** for fair dealing and sound, lasting value . . . a reputation lived up to today . . . as for generations.
- (5) A **PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT** . . . quick to adopt new ideas as soon as they fully prove their worth . . . Daily tests of new ideas, new methods of plant culture and growth are made in our research department—which maintains closest contact with State and Federal Experimental Stations.
- (6) A **COMPLETE SELECTION** of fine nursery stock . . . unequalled for quality or for variety.

When you buy nursery stock, get the full protection of Ilgenfritz experience, vast resources, and sound policies. They are your best assurance of lasting satisfaction.







# FRUIT TREES!

## MONROE NURSERY And Horticultural Gardens.

The constantly increasing demand upon this establishment for trees during the last two years, has induced the proprietor greatly to enlarge the extent of his grounds, and the number, variety and quantity of his fruit and ornamental trees. This entire establishment is conducted personally by the proprietor, and upon the principle that a tree from the seed, to the time it is set in the orchard, should be in a constantly growing and thrifty state. To effect this, the grounds are kept constantly cultivated and free from weeds and grass, the great cause of so many of our nurseries producing black hearted trees, not worth the setting if they could be had for nothing. One great reason for the unparalleled success of this establishment, lies in the fact, that trees from this nursery can be relied upon for producing fruit, true to their name and kind. 30,000 trees will be ready for delivery the coming Autumn, of the following varieties.

### VARIETY OF APPLES.

**SUMMER.**  
Early Sweet Bough  
Early Tart Do.  
Yellow Harvest  
Princes Yellow Do.  
White June Eating  
Early Pie  
Summer Queen  
Do Sweeting  
Summer Rose  
Golden Sweeting  
Loomis Do.  
Harvest Do.  
Rose Do.  
August Apple  
Do Tart  
Trenton Early  
Brown's Summer  
German Bough  
  
**AUTUMN.**  
Baldwin Pippin  
Holland Do.  
English Do.

Princes Fall Do.  
Red Golden Do.  
Mammoth Do.  
Golden Do.  
Fall Gillflower  
Golden Spice  
Pound Royal  
Sweet Lady Finger  
Wine Sap  
American Beauty  
Pound Sweeting  
Fall Wine  
Gloria Mundi  
Mulholland Seedling  
Surprise Apple  
Autumn Russet  
American Nonpareil  
Hobbs  
Dor Do.  
Siberian Crab  
Stickney Seedling  
Holly Apple  
Yellow Sauce Sweet

English Royal  
Virginia Red Streak  
Virginia Crab

**WINTER.**  
Boston Baldwin  
Roxbury Russet  
English Golden Do.  
Putname's Do.  
Bedford Do.  
Winter Sweet Do.  
Rhode Isle Greening  
Winter Do.  
Yellow Do.  
Swar Apple  
Black Do.  
Lake Do.  
Esopus Spitzenburgh  
Newton Pippin  
Baldwin Do.  
Soeknoofurther  
Black Calvill  
Rambo or Romanite

American Marygold  
20 Oz Pippin  
Pennock  
Kentucky Jenting  
Keigns Pearmain  
Striped Pearmain  
G. N. Pippin  
Bellflower  
Red Pearmain  
Mary Flower  
Sower and Sweet  
Alexander  
Red Gillflower  
Black Do.  
Steels Red  
Sweet Vendervero  
Sour Do.  
Winter Wine  
Red Russett  
Blue Pearmain  
Northern Spy  
Bellmont  
Tollmon Sweet

**PEARS.**  
Early Catharine  
Harvest Bell  
Do. Vingalou  
Green Chisel  
August Pear  
Fall Virgation  
Bartlet Pear  
Sugar Do.  
Yellow Do.  
Fall Bell  
Winter Virgation  
Pound Pear  
Winter Bell  
Bell De Jersey  
Frasie's Winter  
Flemish Beauty  
Bergamot  
Bon Christian  
Espalier or Training

**PLUMS.**  
Imperial Gage  
Green Do.  
Yellow Egg  
White Do.  
Scarlet Do.  
Purple Do.  
Bolmers Washington  
Purple Magnum Bonum  
Sweet Yellow  
Golden Drop  
Diamond  
Yellow Gage  
Princes Imperial  
Red Egg  
Goliath  
White Violet  
Damsen  
  
**PEACHES.**  
Early Raretype

Yellow Do.  
Barnards Do.  
Red Do.  
Early Newington  
Do. Tilton  
Early York  
White Mallacaton  
Red Cheek Do.  
George the 4th  
Charley Hope  
Gold and Purple  
Emperor of Russia  
Royal Kensington  
Pine Apple  
Cling Stone Late  
Honey Peach  
Almond Do.  
Blood Do.

Clingstone  
Nutmeg  
Crawford's Early Mallacaton  
Princes  
Parragram  
  
**CHERRIES.**  
American Heart  
Black Do.  
Downton's Late  
Yellow Spanish  
Arch Duke  
Black Tartarian  
May Duke  
Ox Heart  
Elton  
Bigarreau  
Prolific Black

## In Addition to the Above Standard

FRUITS, the finer varieties are also cultivated, such as Appricot, Nectrines, Quinces, and Grapes, of the best known varieties, Black, Red and White Antwerp Raspberries, Missouri, Black, Red and White Dutch Currants, with ornamental trees, including the Locust, Silver leafed Poplar, weeping Willow, snail willow, Hercules Club or Tree of Heaven, and a variety of Evergreens; all of which will be sold at prices corresponding to their size and excellence, so that all may be accommodated. The larger and more beautiful trees commanding the prices usually obtained at most nurseries, while the younger, though equally thrifty trees, will be sold at prices lower than ever before offered, the proprietor depending upon large sales rather than large profits upon few trees, for his success in the enterprise. Orders for trees to be sent by public conveyance should always be accompanied with the Cash, to insure prompt attention, and the trees will be packed, labeled and forwarded in all cases with the greatest care.

Monroe, Michigan, August 1st, 1851.

Agent.

SPEARS & MORTON'S PRINT, COMMERCIAL OFFICE, MONROE, MICH.

I. E. Ilgenfritz first planted trees at Monroe in 1843. The first sales were made from his nursery in 1847. The above bulletin is interesting both because it shows the complete list of stock carried at that time and the many varieties listed then which are still today's standard.



Baldwin

Winter Banana

McIntosh

R. I. Greening

Fameuse

Grimes Golden

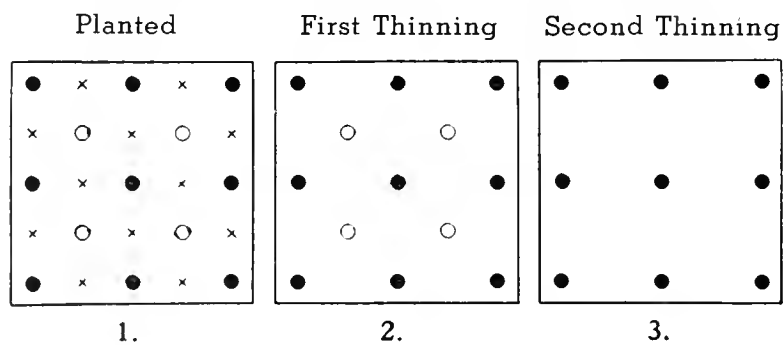
Jonathan

# APPLES

In all the varied list of American fruits, the apple deserves first place for its tastiness when eaten from the hand. That crisp sweet flavor and the crunchiness of a bite into its firm flesh are pleasures known to all. And in the realm of cooking, the apple must be placed second to no other fruit. Witness the twinkle in Mother's eye as she rolls that last creamy stretch of dough whose delicate brownness will soon cover the delicious dish known the world over as the kitchen's greatest gift — the Apple Pie.

The apple at its best is produced by Ilgenfritz' Better Bearing Fruit Trees. Our trees are budded from selected strains in bearing orchards. With a research department maintained expressly to improve the superior Ilgenfritz strains of fruit trees, we are able to offer our customers an apple of proven grade. The trees we sell are grown to have a proper branch structure, an abundance of roots and packed full of vitality. They are ready to produce a maximum of the finest fruit.

## THE FILLER SYSTEM FOR ORCHARDS



## THE FILLER SYSTEM FOR ORCHARDS

Bearing apple trees need wide spacing for maximum production of well colored fruit. Some varieties, however, bear young when the tree is small. For this reason it is possible to obtain the maximum production from a given piece of land by interplanting the permanent varieties wanted by one or two types of early bearing, though less desirable types which are later removed as illustrated here.

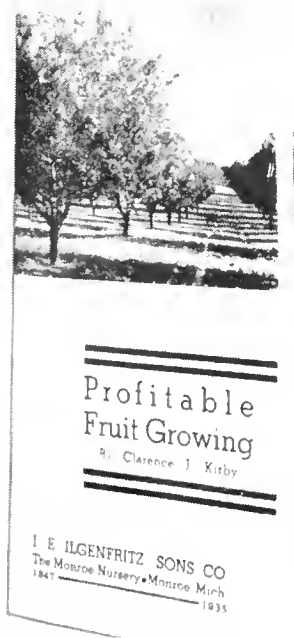
## A WORD ABOUT POLLENATION

The Michigan Experiment Stations in a series of tests have demonstrated that practically all apple varieties under ordinary conditions are self-sterile—to obtain proper pollenization of the apple blossoms in home plantings, a single tree should be planted at least within 200 yards of a blooming apple tree of another variety. If no other tree is available within this distance, then two trees should be planted to pollenate each other. Generally, any two varieties will serve for this purpose. Our orchard division will furnish without obligation advice or suggestions for either large or small plantings of fruit trees.

## A HANDY REFERENCE

Profitable Fruit Growing was prepared for the busy orchardist to provide brief information on planting distances, varieties, ripening dates, pollenization, trimming, spraying schedules and other items of interest in a small booklet easily carried in the pocket.

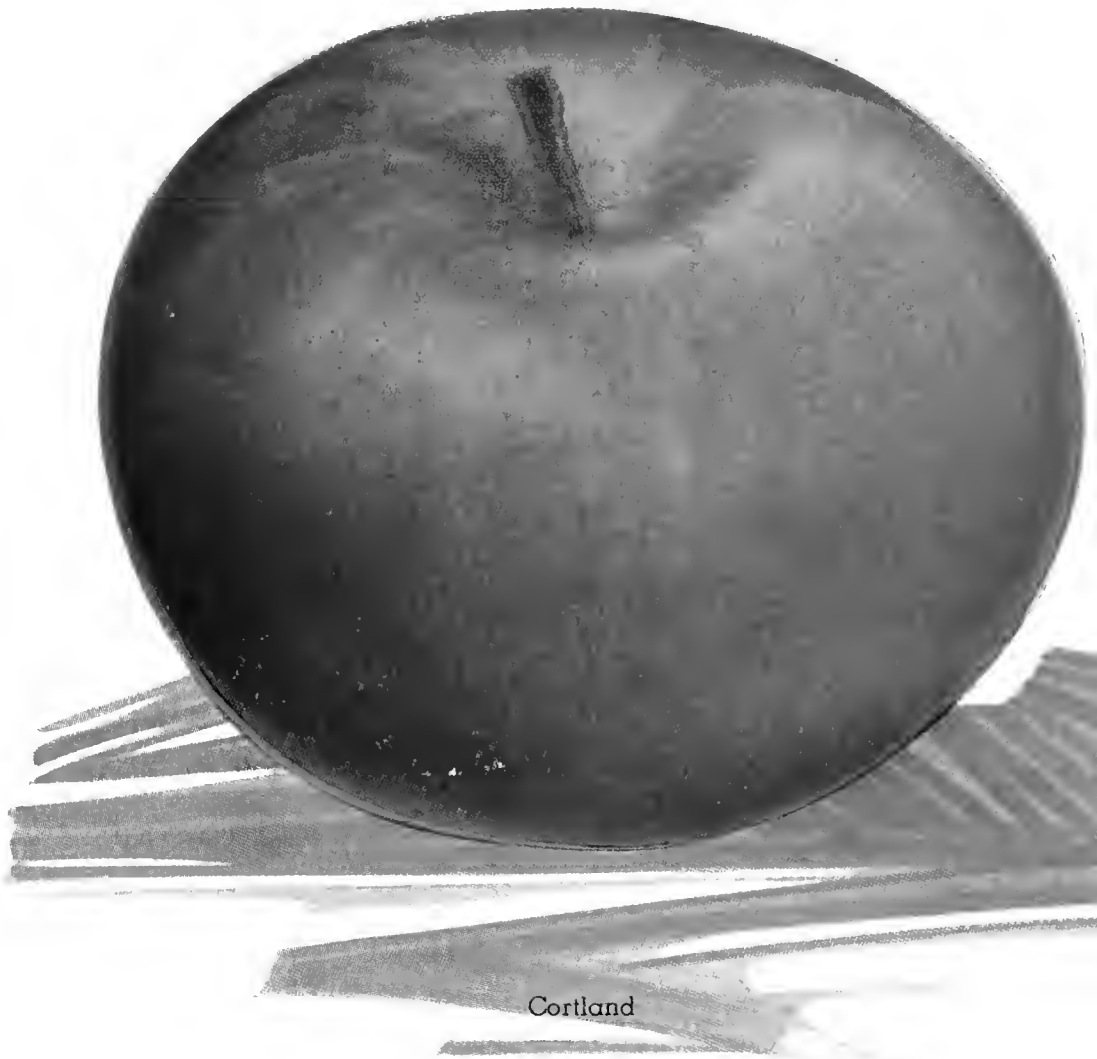
FREE UPON REQUEST





## CORTLAND

A newer variety, Cortland has already proved its importance to the commercial orchardist. The tree is a cross of Ben Davis and McIntosh, having all the sturdiness of the former and the high quality of the latter. Fruit is large in size, round in shape and attractively colored with its heavy overlay of shaded red. Tender, white, crisp, juicy flesh and a mild fragrant slightly acid flavor. Its fruit hangs remarkably well over long periods even after maturity and it stands up well in storage; not as easily bruised in handling as McIntosh. Truly this tree has all the characteristics of a market favorite.



## GALLIA BEAUTY

(Red Rome)

An improvement on Rome Beauty that originated in Ohio. This apple is a brilliant solid red in color, rather than striped red like the parent. Flavor is crisp, juicy and aromatic, flesh being nearly white. It blooms late in May, thus eliminating danger from the freezing of blossoms by late frost. A dependable cropper, highly recommended for commercial use. Fruit in season from November to May.

## BALDWIN

This is a leading commercial variety in many sections and well known to the housewife as a good cooking apple. Fruit uniformly large and when well grown, highly colored, yellowish red and heavily shaded with deep red. Its firm texture and tough skin withstand shipping and storage remarkably well. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender and juicy with a pleasantly acid flavor. Tree a strong, vigorous, grower, long-lived and quite hardy—somewhat tender in far Northern sections. November to March or April.

## DELICIOUS

See RED DELICIOUS

## FAMEUSE

Few apples are more beautiful and more refreshing to eat than those of Fameuse. Fruit of medium size, uniformly round. Its thin, tender skin is colored light to dark red with strong red stripes most pronounced at the apex. Flesh of snowy-whiteness, rimmed and flecked with crimson, is very tender, juicy, and with a mild, spicy aromatic flavor. Tree hardy, long-lived, and productive. Although its tender skin and flesh does not permit long winter storage, these apples find a profitable market in their season—October to the holidays.

## JONATHAN

This apple has a world wide reputation and is readily conceded a place among the very best in both appearance and quality. The brilliant, thin, tough, smooth, red skin delicately striped with carmine and underlaid with pale yellow contrasting with the nearly white tender, juicy flesh; and the shapely round form, make it one of the most attractive apples. The tree of medium size, vigorous, and spreading limbs, thrives on rich soil. Flesh yellow, crisp, tender and juicy with a pleasantly acid flavor. Highly valued as a table and cooking apple. November to January or later.

## GRIMES GOLDEN

A good apple for sections with climate comparable to Ohio, but losing popularity in Northern orchards where it sometimes fails to mature. It is also affected by increasing sales resistance, due to buyers preference for the red apple. Fruit round, above medium size, skin clear, deep yellow with dots of russet. Flesh yellowish white, crisp and moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading. Especially recommended for Southern Michigan and Ohio orchards where color is not a market factor. November to January.

## GOLDEN RUSSET

This fine apple is particularly noted for its excellent keeping qualities where cold storage is not available. The fruit is medium large, smooth and uniform in shape. Its skin is thick, tender, usually covered with green or yellow russet, becoming golden russet with bronzed cheek at maturity. Flesh is yellow fine grained, rich, tender, juicy, sub-acid in flavor, fragrant. This fine apple is bothered but little by pests and is most excellent for dessert, culinary uses and best of all for cider.



*Colors  
Before  
Ripening*

## ***The Outstanding* KIRBY *Red Apple . . .***

This apple was discovered on our grounds by the late C. J. Kirby, our orchard specialist, and it is proving a variety of real merit.

The fruit has the same qualities and ear marks of the commonly known Delicious but is of a solid, dark red color. It colors fifteen to twenty days before the ordinary Delicious and when fully colored is still quite hard and continues to hang tightly on the tree. This means no loss from wind falls or overripe apples.

Kirby is a sport of the common Delicious, planted by Mr. Kirby in 1914 and has since been tested elsewhere and has proven to be one of the best apples for the commercial orchard. A Michigan apple, with distinct advantages over other types of Red Delicious. It is truly a fruit with flavor and we highly recommend it.

### **RED NORTHERN SPY**

This new variety is a decided improvement on the well known Northern Spy. It is more highly colored with a rich deep red. The size and quality is retained, as well as the tree characteristics. It is safe to predict that Red Northern Spy will supplant the original. A dependable cropper, bearing good and heavy annual crops. November to March or later.

### **KING**

The fruit has a beautiful red color, with enough clearly contrasting yellow to make a very attractive appearance. It is symmetrical, uniformly large, and excellent in quality for either dessert or culinary uses. Tree rather slow in coming into bearing but once mature becomes a regular bearer. Often brings premium price on the market. Both for general and fancy trade. Season October to March.

### **MACOUN**

This variety is a cross between McIntosh and Jersey Black. The fruit is almost identical to McIntosh in shape and flesh. Its color, however, is darker and more solid red. Its size is perhaps a trifle smaller than McIntosh. The trees bear about six weeks later than McIntosh and are notably productive and regular in bearing habit. This variety is recommended as an addition to the McIntosh market since it is later and appears to have as good keeping qualities. November to January.

### **TURLEY**

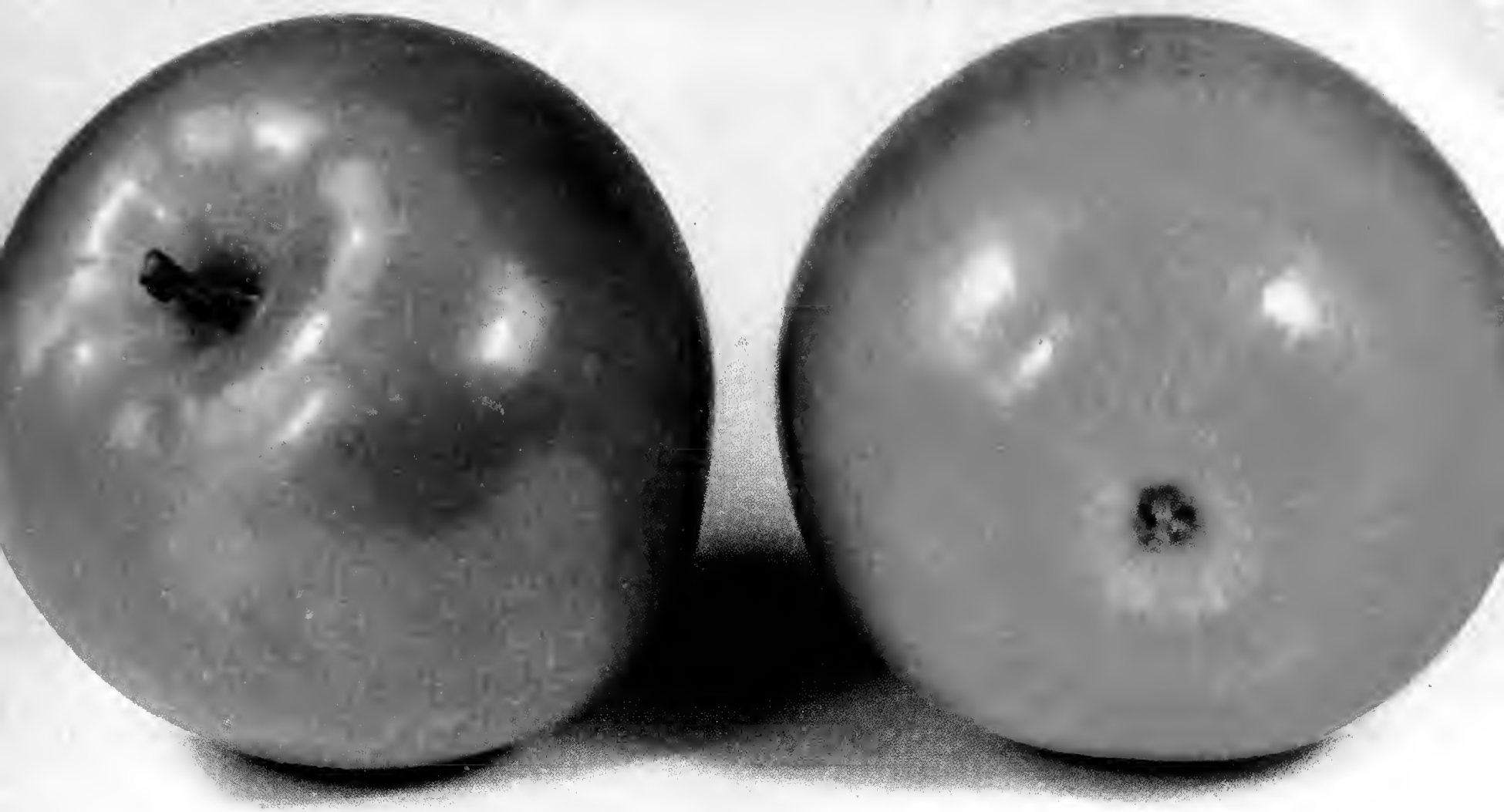
A newer Winesap Seedling which originated in Indiana and is attracting much favorable notice in that State. The fruit is large and well formed, uniformly colored throughout the tree, being a darker red than that of Stayman Winesap. It is expected that this variety will eventually surpass Stayman Winesap. December to May.

### **MILTON**

Is a McIntosh-like apple which ripens with Wealthy and a month before McIntosh. Milton is the result of a cross between Yellow Transparent and McIntosh made by the New York State Fruit Testing Association. Tree is hardy and vigorous. The fruits are large with pinkish-red color and a heavy bloom. The flesh is white, tender, crisp, juicy, and of McIntosh flavor and aroma.

### **NORTHERN SPY**

The standard leading commercial variety for most apple growing sections. Although late in coming into bearing, Northern Spy is a dependable bearer of heavy annual crops. The tree is large, vigorous, healthy and fairly hardy. The fruit is of highest quality, large or very large, excellent for all purposes. When well grown, the clear pale yellow ground color of the fruit is nearly concealed with bright pinkish red stripes. The prevailing effect is bright or striped red. Rarely the yellow or green color predominates. November to March or later.



## McINTOSH

A leading commercial variety, this apple is best suited for Northern sections. Often called sovereign of all apples. The fruits of McIntosh are uniquely beautiful, outwardly and inwardly. The flavor hardly surpassed and the apple most agreeably perfumed. Of medium size, even form. The bright deep red color is made more attractive by a heavy and characteristic bloom. Flesh of snowy whiteness is rimmed and delicately stained with red; is firm, fine, crisp, tender and juicy with a rich, delicious and very distinctive flavor. Tree vigorous, round with spreading branches. Is a good bearer and comes into bearing rather young. Highest quality. November to February.

### RED DELICIOUS

A strain of the standard Delicious varying only from its parent in the solid red color which covers the fruit. The trees are large, spreading, vigorous, hardy and very productive, even at an early age. The fruit is large with surface almost covered with a most brilliant dark red, blending to a golden yellow at the blossom end. Flesh, yellowish, firm, tender and juicy. One of the foremost commercial varieties everywhere, its fruits are readily accepted for the fancy trade. Season November to March.

### NORTHWESTERN GREENING

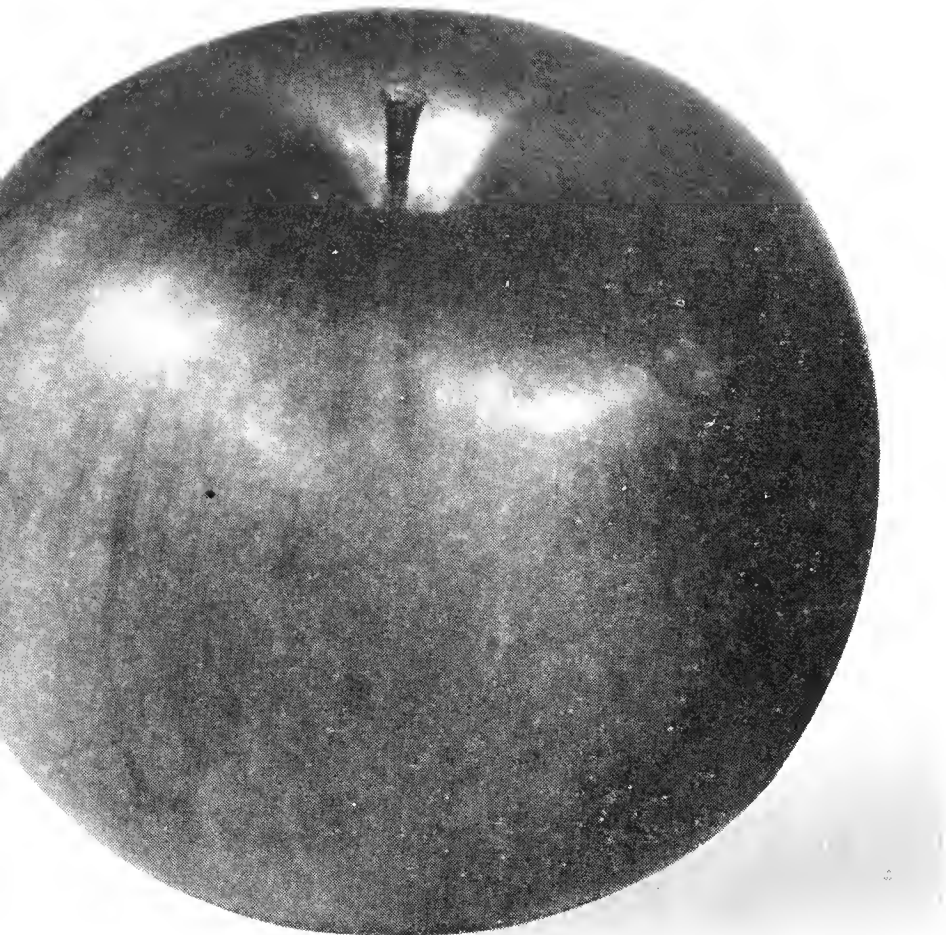
This apple has found favor with hotel and restaurant trade because of its excellent baking and culinary qualities. The fruit is large to very large, variable in size and form. The skin is smooth, somewhat waxy, clear pale yellow or greenish, sometimes faintly blushed. Flesh is tinged with yellow; medium in texture, juicy and of good quality. Tree is hardy, a good grower, comes into bearing rather early and is very productive. Season January to June.

### RED CANADA STEELE RED

The superior quality and attractive form and color of this fine apple is gaining a host of friends, both orchardists and buyers. It is a fine pollinator, sharing the crown for most effective pollination with Delicious at the Michigan Experiment Stations. The fruit is characterized by firm, crisp, fine grained, juicy and richly flavored flesh; is medium to large, uniform in size and shape and colored a beautiful fine deep red, striped with a deeper red on a background of yellow. The tree is medium to large size, slender in growth and requires the better type of apple soil. November to March.

### RHODE ISLAND GREENING

The most popular green cooking apple for winter use. Skin moderately thick, smooth, waxy; grass green color in autumn, and later as it ripens, more or less of a yellow color, often with a blush and sometimes a red cheek. Fruit roundish and large; flesh is tender, juicy and has the same yellow tint of skin. The flavor is rich, pleasantly acidulous, always refreshing and as the apples ripen, they develop a delightful aroma. The tree grows strong, very productive and succeeds on a variety of soils. As a cooking apple Rhode Island Greening is unsurpassed. October to March.



Wealthy

### STAYMAN WINESAP

A variety adapted to Ohio and Southern orchards. It is said to be the best of the Winesap group and is of great commercial importance wherever it can be successfully grown. Fruit is of good size, round and slightly cone shaped. Skin thick, tough, colored green, becoming yellowish, often nearly completely covered with a dull deep red, striped and flashed with darker crimson. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, juicy with a rich rather sub-acid, pleasing flavor. Tree is vigorous and healthy and starts bearing annual crops at an early age. December to April.

### STARK

This variety is highly regarded by commercial orchardists. Fruit large and roundish, fair, smooth and uniform. Skin thick and tough, which qualities makes its crops desirable for distant shipment. Color greenish yellow, shaded and striped heavily with red over almost the entire surface. Flesh yellowish, firm, fine, tender, juicy, and mildly sub-acid. The tree is vigorous, a thrifty grower, healthy, reliable cropper, and very productive. The fruit is well liked for culinary purposes, and a prime favorite for drying. November to April.

### TOLMAN SWEET

Tolman Sweet is considered the leading sweet apple variety of this Continent. Its high place is attained by virtue of good characteristics of both fruit and tree. Medium to large, round, fairly uniform size. Skin is tough with a clear, pale yellow skin, sometimes a little blush. Flesh white, firm, rather hard, moderately fine, somewhat lacking in juice, but has a very good flavor. It is in demand for culinary purposes, such as pickling, boiling and baking. The tree is hardy, vigorous and productive at an early age. November to January.

### WAGENER

A fine variety for dessert and culinary use. Skin thin, tough, smooth, glossy, bright red striped with carmine over a pale yellow background. Prevailing color, bright red. This variety is best suited for a filler in the orchard between permanent trees. It is an early bearer and so long as it remains healthy, is a reliable cropper but short lived. October to November or February.

### WEALTHY

A standard American variety indispensable in colder regions and valuable wherever apples are grown though lacking in vigor when it becomes old. It is recommended as a filler between permanent trees. Fruit above medium size; color light yellow, background shaded with rich dark red, often entirely covered with red. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, agreeably sub-acid. Tree is medium size, hardy, moderately vigorous and productive. October to January.

### WINESAP

This variety is one of the most widely distributed and best known American apples. Its prevailing color is bright deep red striped and blotched with dark purple. The ground color being golden yellow which with a smooth, glossy texture of soft bloom, makes this a very handsome fruit. Its coarse yellow flesh with veins tinged with red is distinctive. It prefers a long season and for this reason is recommended for more Southern orchards.

### WINTER BANANA

This medium size tree bears an abundance of large apples. Skin smooth, thick, rather tough, waxy colored pale yellow, often with deep red blush on cheek. Its firm, tender flesh is juicy, and of slightly acid flavor. Excellent for home and local market. October to March.

### WOLF RIVER

Popular for local trade because of its large size and good culinary quality; is also a good seller at roadside stands as it has good size and attractive color. Tree is hardy, vigorous, and moderately productive, though inclined to be biennial. Fruit, large to very large; color clear pale yellow or greenish, mottled and blushed with bright deep red; flesh rather coarse, juicy, tender, sub-acid, fair to good quality. Season September, later if kept in cold storage.

### YELLOW DELICIOUS

No apple upon introduction ever attracted wider attention from fruit growers and the public generally than this variety. It is similar to Grimes Golden in color, size and quality, but slightly more mild, larger, and even better of flavor than that variety. Tree is vigorous and comes into bearing early, producing annual crops. It seems best adapted to a long growing season, much difficulty from shrivelling in storage having been experienced when gathered prematurely.

## FALL APPLES

### CHENANGO

An apple that merits a place in home orchard and commercial orchard where fruit is disposed of in local or roadside market. The apples are of good size, fine quality and attractive yellow coloring, faintly streaked with bright red. The flesh is white, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid and very aromatic. Its thin skin makes it too delicate for distant shipment; however, fine quality and flavor recommend it highly for home use. The trees are early and prolific bearers, hardy, long-lived, and usually annual in bearing. August to September.

### MAIDEN BLUSH

A well known and valuable variety for market and home orchards. Fruit medium to large, smooth, uniformly shaped; thin skin and clear pale yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh white, fine grained, pleasantly sub-acid, juicy; quality good, especially for cooking purposes. September to November.

### RED GRAVENSTEIN

This is the most highly colored sport of Gravenstein yet produced and deserves consideration wherever Gravenstein is grown. When properly thinned, fruit is medium to large in size having no superior for culinary uses, such as sauces and pies in mid-season. This variety should be well considered. The tree is quite hardy, large and productive. Fruiting season—September to early November.

### RAMBO

Rambo is an old favorite of high quality best adapted to the home orchard and for local markets. The fruit is medium to large and uniform in size and shape. Color, pale greenish-yellow, mottled with red, striped with carmine. It is a very good quality, crisp, tender, juicy and aromatic. Season from November to December.



# SUMMER APPLES

## ANOKA

This variety originated as a result of a cross made by Professor N. E. Hansen of South Dakota. The tree is dwarfish in habit of growth and comes into bearing very early, often bearing in the Nursery Row. It is extremely hardy in Northern climate. Fruit is of good size, well formed and of good red color. Is a summer apple ideal for home owner who has very little space for trees and who wishes a crop of fruit without long years of waiting.

## EARLY HARVEST

Every home collection of apple trees should include Early Harvest, as it is the earliest summer apple of good quality. It is excellent either for dessert or cooking. Fruit medium size, covered with very smooth skin. Colored clear pale waxen yellow and deeper yellow on exposed cheek, sometimes slightly blushed. Flesh white, fine, crisp, tender, juicy, rather sub-acid, but pleasantly flavored. Its small core adds to its popularity for cooking. Tree medium size, moderately vigorous and hardy. Bears early and regularly. July and August.

## EARLY McINTOSH

A McIntosh apple ripening in August. Recently introduced by the New York Fruit Testing Association as a cross between Yellow Transparent and McIntosh. This apple with its pleasing taste and appearance is very similar to McIntosh. Fruit of medium size, rather round in shape and colored a bright solid red. Flesh clear, white, firm, juicy with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and pleasing aroma. This fine apple, ripening a few days after Yellow Transparent, is a very promising introduction.

## GOLDEN SWEET

Is a standard early variety for home use and local market. Are medium in size, very attractive in appearance, being uniform in size and shape, and having a handsome clear yellow color. Season mid August to late September.

## LODI

### Improved Yellow Transparent

This is a standard yellow apple where earliness is essential. In quality it is similar to Early Harvest, but is earlier and a more reliable cropper. Due to the early bearing of the tree, this variety is popular as a temporary tree in commercial orchards. The tree is moderately vigorous, hardy and healthy. The fruit is medium or below in size; the color is pale greenish yellow, changing to attractive yellowish white. It is excellent for culinary use and acceptable for dessert. Late July and August.

## MELBA

This variety originated in the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada. It is one of the McIntosh type in general appearance and quality of fruit. It is an early apple, having excellent dessert qualities. It is recommended for home and local market use. Fruit medium size, aromatic and attractive; color red striped and over color being a bright pinkish red with heavy bloom. Season—August to September.

## OLDENBURG (DUCHESS)

This standard commercial apple thrives on a variety of soils. An early and regular cropper, very hardy and vigorous. The fruit is most useful for culinary purposes, being somewhat acid for dessert use. Fruit is medium to large, uniform in size and shape, with a thick, but tender and smooth skin, pale yellow in color covered with irregular flashes and stripes of bright red. Flesh is yellow, firm, crisp, tender, juicy and slightly sub-acid. These trees are especially fitted for planting as fillers among permanent trees. August to September.

## RED ASTRACHAN

A very beautiful summer apple for home orchards. Its fruit is medium to large, is not uniform in size or shape. The flesh is white, often shaded with red. Excellent for desserts when fully ripe. Its color is pale yellow or greenish, nearly overspread with light and dark red striped flashes. Flesh white, often tinged with red, fine crisp, tender, juicy, richly sub-acid and aromatic. Of fine quality. Tree is medium size, moderately long-lived and bears young. July to August.

## SWEET BOUGH

This apple deserves a place in every home orchard and is suitable for local and roadside trade. The fruit is above medium to large, uniform in size and shape; color a pale yellow often faintly blushed. The white flesh is tender, juicy and sweet. In season during August and early September.

## YELLOW TRANSPARENT

This is the standard yellow apple where earliness is essential. Tree comes into bearing at an early age and under most conditions is a biennial bearer. The fruits are large in size only on young trees and become smaller on older trees unless carefully thinned. They are characterized by a tender smooth, waxy, yellowish-white skin, moderately long stem, crisp, tender white flesh, with sprightly sub-acid flavor, ripening in late July and early August.

# DWARF APPLES

Dwarf fruit trees are an early introduction from European gardens into this country. Recently, however, their popularity has increased greatly, due to new appreciation of their worthwhile qualities. In general, it can be said that though they may not be as long-lived as standard trees, they bear earlier, are more compact, their fruit is easier to pick and is of better quality.

At present certain varieties only are to be had, in limited quantities. Information available on request.

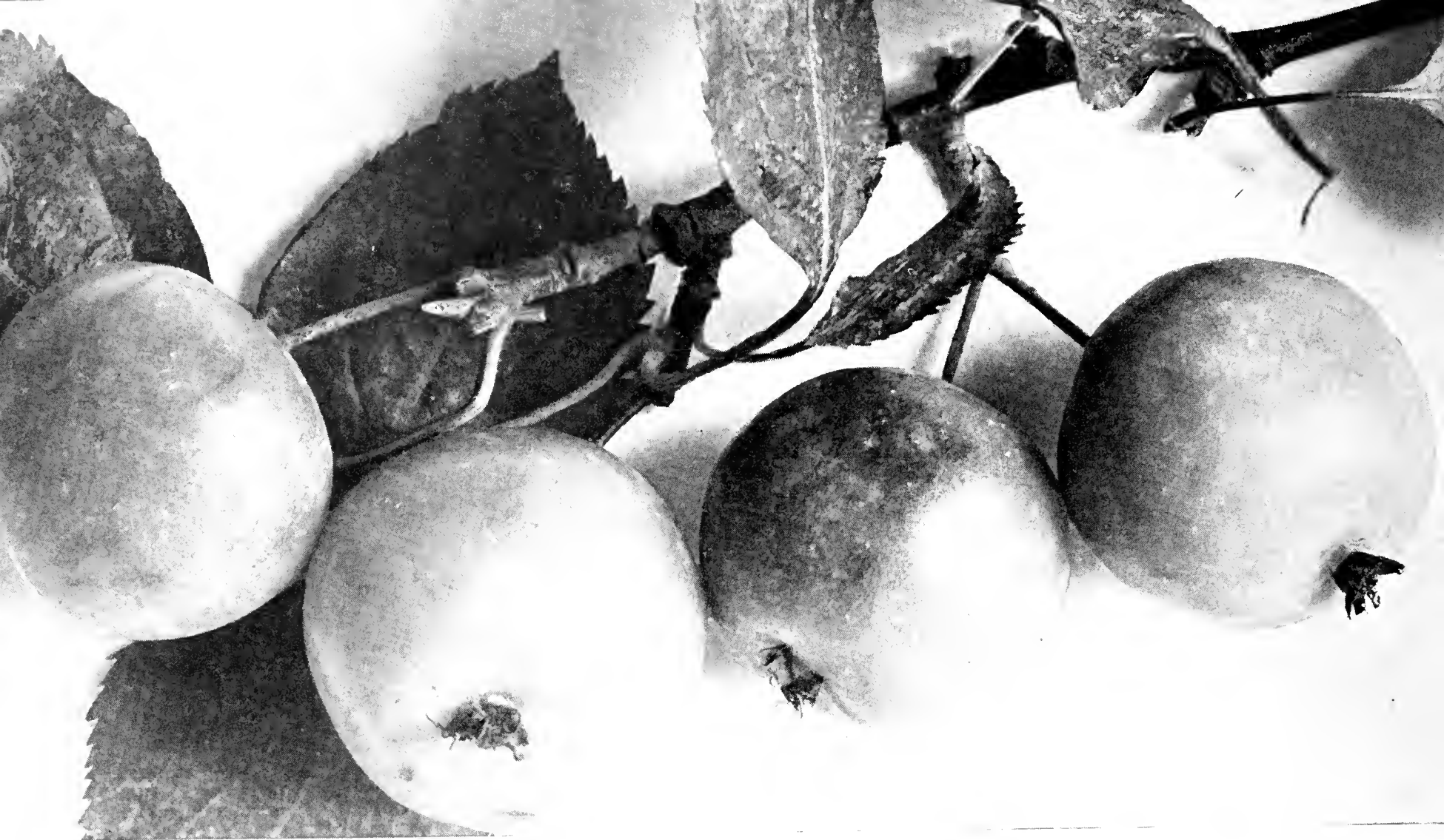
# ESPALIER TREES

These especially trained trees are not only highly ornamental but also productive of the finest quality fruit. They can be planted along walls with south, east or west exposures; or trained on trellises for screens or bordering garden walls.

Special information upon request.

Espalier Dwarf Pear Tree





Hyslop

## CRAB APPLES

The crab apples are much smaller than other apples and also differ because they are decidedly acid. For this reason they are desired for preserving. Crab apple jelly is unsurpassed for both color and flavor. These trees also constitute one of the most useful groups of spring-flowering ornamentals. Their culture, training, and pruning are the same as those of the apple.

### DOLGO CRAB

This variety is the aristocrat of the crab apple family. It has a most striking appearance with its brilliant crimson fruit and in the Spring with its profusion of blossoms. Truly of rare beauty as an ornamental tree. The fruit is full of juice, jells easily and makes a rich, ruby-red jelly, beautifully colored and excellently flavored. Tree is hardy, vigorous and productive; the season early September.

### WHITNEY

One of the most popular large fruit Crab apples for dessert purposes. Fruit is round in shape, light yellow shaded and striped with red in color. Is juicy, mild, sub-acid of very good quality and flavor. The tree is very hardy, thrifty, upright grower, comes into bearing at an early date and is very productive. August to early September.

### HYSLOP

This is the standard variety for general planting. Desirable for both home and market use. Fruit above medium to large, very uniform in size and shape. It ripens in late September when crabs are most in demand. Flesh yellow, sometimes with a tinge of red next to the skin, very firm, at first juicy but eventually becoming dry and mealy, sub-acid, astringent, good for culinary use. Color pale yellow almost wholly overlaid with bright red and marked with fine narrow stripes of dark red. The tree is very hardy, vigorous and productive and succeeds in all sections. Late September and October.

### MARTHA

The hardy and early bearing characteristic of the Martha Crab apple makes it one of the most desirable varieties. Fruit of good size of light yellow color, flushed with attractive light red. Flesh is yellow, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. Very good quality; one of the best in its class for culinary purposes.

## CONSULT OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT BEFORE PLANTING YOUR ORCHARD

We will gladly give you advice on all matters pertaining to fruit growing. Send us a rough diagram of the area to be planted, a description of the soil and its elevation, and the type of fruits desired. From this information we will plan the orchard, and assist you in selecting the varieties for proper cross pollination, and fruit most suited to your locality. A carefully planned orchard will produce more and better fruit.

Address your inquiry to, The Orchard Department, I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., Monroe, Michigan.

# RECOMMENDED FRUIT VARIETIES

The varieties below are listed in order of ripening

## APPLES

### FOR COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS

Michigan, Northern Ohio, Southern Ohio, Illinois  
Western New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana,

Melba	Melba
Red Duchess	Yellow Transparent
Wealthy	Red Duchess
McIntosh Red	Wealthy
Cortland	Cortland
Red Delicious	Red Delicious
KIRBY	KIRBY
Grimes Golden	Grimes Golden
Jonathan	Jonathan
R. I. Greening	Red Spy
Northern Spy	Yellow Delicious
Red Spy	Gallia Beauty
Baldwin	Stayman Winesap
Wagener	Turley
Steele Red (Red Canada)	
Gallia Beauty	
Stayman Winesap	
Turley	

Northern Michigan,  
Wisconsin

Red Duchess	Tolman Sweet
Wealthy	McIntosh Red
Wolf River	N. W. Greening

### VARIETIES BEST SUITED FOR SHIPPING

Lodi  
Red Duchess  
Wealthy  
McIntosh Red  
Cortland  
Red Delicious  
Kirby  
Grimes Golden  
Jonathan  
R. I. Greening  
Northern Spy  
Red Spy  
Steele Red (Red Canada)  
Wagener  
Yellow Delicious  
Gallia Beauty  
Stayman Winesap  
Turley

### VARIETIES FOR LOCAL MARKET and HOME USE

Melba  
Yellow Transparent  
Red Duchess  
Chenango  
Wealthy  
Red Gravenstein  
McIntosh Red  
Kirby  
Grimes Golden  
Jonathan  
R. I. Greening  
Northern Spy  
Tolman Sweet  
Steele Red (Red Canada)  
Yellow Delicious  
Gallia Beauty  
Stayman Winesap  
Golden Russet

## OTHER FRUITS

### VARIETIES BEST SUITED FOR SHIPPING

Golden Jubilee  
Halehaven  
South Haven  
J. H. Hale  
Elberta  
Rio Oso Gem  
Wilma

### VARIETIES FOR LOCAL MARKET and HOME USE

#### PEACHES

Mayflower  
Arp Beauty  
Mikado  
Oriole  
Golden Jubilee  
Rochester  
Vedette  
Halehaven  
South Haven  
Welcome  
J. H. Hale  
Elberta  
Rio Oso Gem  
Wilma

#### PEARS

Clapp Favorite  
Bartlett  
Gorham  
B. Bosc  
Keiffer  
Campas

Wilder  
Clapp Favorite  
Bartlett  
Duchess  
Seckel  
Sheldon  
Conference  
Anjou  
B. Bosc

#### PLUMS

Bradshaw  
Stanley  
Italian Prune  
German Prune  
Grand Duke  
Monarch  
Shropshire Damson

Abundance  
Burbank  
Bradshaw  
Stanley  
Italian Prune  
German Prune  
Reine Claude  
(Green Gage)  
Shropshire Damson

#### SWEET CHERRIES

Bing  
Napoleon  
Windsor  
Schmidt

Governor Wood  
Black Tartarian  
Bing  
Napoleon  
Yellow Spanish  
Windsor  
Schmidt

#### SOUR CHERRIES

Early Richmond  
Montmorency  
English Morello

Early Richmond  
May Duke  
Montmorency  
English Morello



# CHERRIES

Cherries are undoubtedly one of the most widely grown of our fruit trees. Fresh cherries are within easy reach of every housewife. In orchard or garden, in roadside stands, city markets or in cans at every store the "pie cherry" will be found; And many a lawn in village or city, is graced by the large, stately trees which bear the delicious fruit of the sweet cherry. In many sections cherry growing is an industry of great importance, with orchards exceeded in value by those of apple and peach alone.

Sour cherries are generally considered to be self-fertile; that is, they do not require the presence of other sour cherry varieties to assist in pollination of fruit blossoms. Sweet cherries, such as Bing, Lambert and Napoleon, (Royal Ann) however are both self-sterile and inter-sterile. When planting one of these varieties, it will be necessary to include at least one of the following varieties for effective pollination, Black Tartarian Schmidt or Windsor.

In planting it is not necessary to prune the trees as severely as other tree fruits. None of the branches should be removed entirely, merely cutting back a portion of them will be found to be sufficient. In subsequent years removing dead or crowded branches is all that is necessary. Orchard plantings of sour cherry trees should be spaced about 20 feet apart each way. The larger growing sweet cherry tree will require additional area.

## SWEET CHERRIES

Of the hundreds of known sweet cherry varieties, we have chosen this list as being outstanding in each type. This selection is based on the results of years of observation by our own research department and in leading orchards of Michigan and Ohio.

### NAPOLEON (ROYAL ANN)

The rich sweet flavor, abundant juice, and firm crisp flesh, make this a most delicious and refreshing cherry for dessert use. Its large size and attractive coloring of pale yellow with amber cheek make it very desirable for home planting. Ripening about five days later than Bing, its fruit finds a ready market with canners for the manufacture of maraschino cherries. The tree is large, vigorous, upright and very productive. It should be pollinated with Black Tartarian, Schmidt or Windsor.

### GOVERNOR WOOD

These hardy and thrifty trees bear pinkish-yellow, light, tender fleshed fruit in enormous and dependable quantities. The cherries are below medium in size, sweet and juicy. They ripen during early July. This variety is valuable particularly as a pollinizer for the larger-fruited kinds.

Bing



### BING

The large and savory fruit of this variety is of highest quality and particularly handsome, being dark red and having firm very brittle, sweet flesh. For effective pollination it should be planted with Black Tartarian, Schmidt or Windsor. It ripens July 10th to 15th in Southern Michigan.

### BLACK TARTARIAN

A robust, disease resisting tree that bears heavy crops of tempting juicy fruit every year. The cherries are of medium size, with small pits; heart shaped of black red color, rather soft flesh, pleasantly flavored, mild and sweet. They ripen at about the same time as Governor Wood. Probably the best of the early sweet cherry varieties, though because of its soft flesh it is suitable only for home use and local markets.

### LAMBERT

These attractive, smooth dark red cherries, have a crisp purplish-red flesh and a fine flavor, sometimes having a tendency to crack but otherwise of fine quality. The tree is strong, vigorous and regular in bearing, but sometimes shorter lived than other sweet cherries. It is grown for either market or home use. Its ripening period is rather late. Should be planted with Black Tartarian, Schmidt or Windsor for pollination.

### SCHMIDT

Excelling most others in qualities that make it a market favorite, this tree is especially well known by the great size of its fruit. This large cherry has a purplish-black color. Its striking appearance and sweet dark red flesh places it high among the better varieties of sweet cherries. Fruit ripens about the middle of July.

### WINDSOR

A leading variety with Michigan's commercial growers, this large upright tree with its abundance of delicious cherries is proving worthy of acclaim. Fruit large, very dark, almost black, flesh meaty firm and of pleasing taste. Ripens about midseason, its fruit finds a ready market, commanding higher prices.

### YELLOW SPANISH

The consistent yearly yield of this well tested superior tree, has kept it in cultivation for many years. The cherries are bright amber-yellow with a reddish blush and have a rich sweet flavor and a tender, but firm flesh. One of the oldest sweet cherries grown which is conclusive proof of its lasting superiority. The tree grows very large and bears abundantly. It ripens a day or so later than Napoleon.





Montmorency

## SOUR CHERRIES

Sour cherry varieties, after conclusive tests have been narrowed down to three leading varieties; namely: Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello, with Montmorency accounting for approximately 90% of the yearly cherry crop. The value of the other two varieties lies principally in extending the harvest season.

### MONTMORENCY (Farnsworth Strain)

Both the grower and the consumer recognize in this variety a combination of qualities which make it the best sour cherry for commercial purposes. The healthy medium size trees are abundantly productive year in and year out. Its fruit has a relatively firm flesh and thick skin that withstands handling and shipping extremely well. Color of flesh is pale yellow with a reddish tinge which turns to a light red after cooking. The skin is light to rather dark red. Montmorency has the advantage of appearing ready for culinary purposes several days before being fully ripe, adding greatly to its value as a market variety. Our Farnsworth strain has proved itself highly successful in commercial plantings and we recommend its use in preference to other strains of this variety. Ripens mid-season, about July 20th.

### EARLY RICHMOND

This vigorous and healthy tree is the earliest of sour cherries. The fruit, round, medium size, with dark red, rather tough skin is easily separated from the pulp, pale yellow flesh with light colorless juice, tender and melting. Stone, small and free. Its fruit is excellent for culinary purposes. When well ripened it may be eaten out of hand by those who enjoy the refreshing acidity of a sour cherry. Usually the fruit grows in clusters of two or three cherries which hang on to the tree over a remarkably long period, lengthening its season for picking and use. A heavy bearer of proven hardiness for home use and local markets.

### ENGLISH MORELLO

Ripening a week or two later than Montmorency, this cherry is useful in extending the season. It is considered by many to be the best late variety for canning and preserves. Fruit of good size, nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, acid.

### DYEHOUSE

This cherry ripens a week earlier than Early Richmond; is just as attractive in appearance and equally well flavored. Fruit is a clear bright red color with flesh that is light yellowish-white, with pinkish juice, tender, of very good quality.

## DUKE CHERRIES

Duke cherry varieties are a cross between sweet and sour cherries. These varieties do not appear to share the popularity of the sweet or sour cherries in commercial orchards. At home, however, the long irregular period of ripening provides them with an advantage over other cherries.

### LATE DUKE

Is an offspring of the May Duke ripening from two weeks to a month later. The size, color, flavor, and season of the fruit command it, as do the vigor, health and fruitfulness of the trees. Flesh tender and of good quality. Season very late.

### BRASSINGTON

This recently introduced productive tree bears large and attractive cherries that are desirable for home pie making. It ripens between Early Richmond and Montmorency.

### MAY DUKE

Follows Early Richmond, but ripens irregularly and often over a long period. The fruit is of rather good size, red, turning darker at maturity. Flesh tender and melting, acid and excellent quality. Tree large, upright, very productive and hardy.



## PEACHES

The peach is the most adaptable of all tree fruits for home gardens. It may be grown nearly everywhere in the United States and the lake region of Southern Canada, where temperatures are seldom below 20° below zero. Commercial peach orchards are of growing economic importance in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and surrounding states. In this area the climate is admirably suited to vigorous growth and productiveness and a ready market is available for sale of the fruit. A most delicious fruit in season and it has no superior as a canned product.

Profits are quickly realized on a peach orchard as the trees begin bearing within three years after planting.

The trees are usually planted in squares varying from 18 by 18 to 24 by 24 feet depending on the fertility of the soil and the space available. Peach trees are shorter lived than apple trees and for this reason are often used in alternating rows in young apple orchards. Peach trees prefer sandy loams and other light well-drained soils to the heavy or rich soils.

The following list includes the best varieties yet developed, which have ripening dates extending throughout the entire season, from July to October.

### HALEHAVEN (see above)

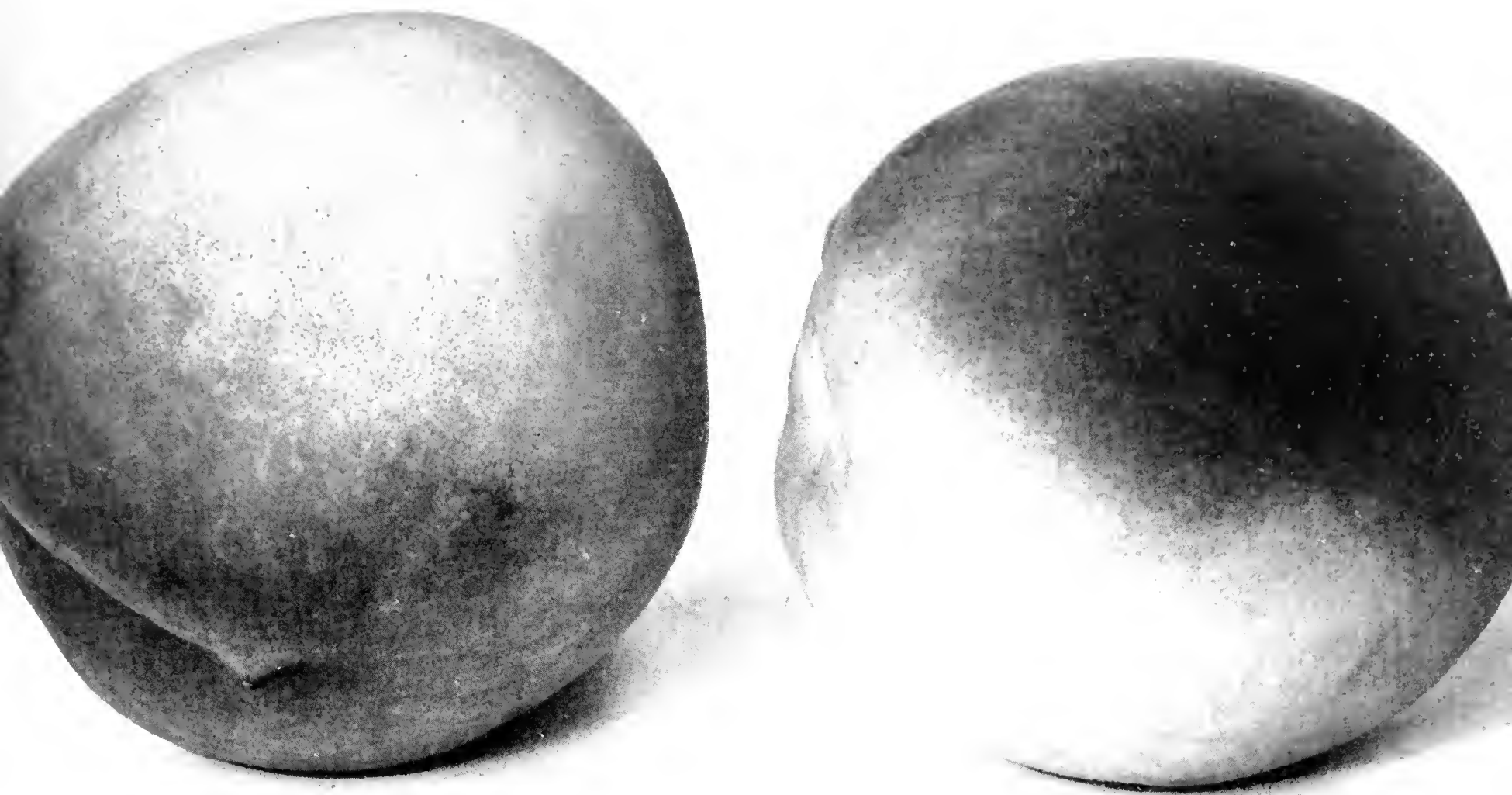
Originated at the South Haven Experiment Station as a cross between J. H. Hale and South Haven. Ripens about eighteen days before Elberta, or about the same season as South Haven, although because of its high color it may be picked slightly earlier. This variety is a consistently early and heavy producer. Tree vigorous and very hardy. The fruit is large, high colored, of excellent quality and flavor, yellow fleshed and always free at the pit. An excellent peach for local markets and for shipping moderate distances.

### ARP BEAUTY

Considered the earliest good yellow peach. The fruit is a partial clingstone of medium size. The color is a bright red with an attractive background. The flesh is a clear yellow color, fine grained, soft textured, and of good quality. Tree healthy, vigorous, and very productive. Hardier in bud than the average. Suitable for roadside tourist trade and local markets, self-sterile and requires interplanting.

### AMBER GEM

A clingstone originated at the New Jersey Experiment Station. After several years of testing at the South Haven Experiment Station, it has been found to possess the qualities desired for commercial canning. The fruit is medium in size, elongated, and very beautifully colored. Tree is vigorous, hardy in bud, and very productive. Season 10 days to 2 weeks before Elberta.



## ELBERTA

The most widely planted and popular market peach. It is very adaptable to a variety of soils and climates. The tree always bears well, is reasonably hardy, large, vigorous, early bearing, long lived, and very resistant to disease. Fruit is well flavored, yellow fleshed, freestone, medium to large in size, and of good quality. The fruit keeps well and is a good shipper. This variety may well form a substantial part of any commercial planting.

### GOLDEN JUBILEE

A leading, early, yellow, freestone peach that ripens three weeks ahead of Elberta. This variety originated at the New Jersey Experiment Station, and is of the Elberta Type. Many growers consider this the earliest worthwhile yellow fleshed peach. It is of medium size, attractive appearance, good quality and ships better than most early varieties. Thinning early in the season is necessary to promote good size in years of heavy crops.

### ADMIRAL DEWEY

A very early, rich yellow fleshed freestone of good quality, that ripens with Oriole. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive, but inclined to run somewhat small in size if not thinned and is not a good shipping variety. It is being superseded by Oriole. July 28-August 5.

### BANNER

Tree very hardy, strong and vigorous grower, comes into bearing young and is very productive. Fruit medium in size, fair quality, color yellow with a crimson cheek. Good shipper and keeper. Pit small and free. Ripens one week to ten days after Elberta. A peach used for home canning, but not recommended for extensive commercial planting.

### BELLE OF GEORGIA

A beautiful white fleshed freestone peach, very large and fair quality. Ships well. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripens about one week earlier than Elberta.

### EARLY ELBERTA

A yellow freestone peach of good quality. It compares with the well known Elberta as follows: Ripens a few days earlier, is somewhat smaller in size, the flesh is more lemon-colored and has a richer flavor. The tree is a strong grower with a tendency to thin itself.

### BILLMEYER

Our own introduction, ripens about Sept. 5th. A yellow freestone of large size and good quality. Very dark red flesh and small pit. Exceptionally good shipper.

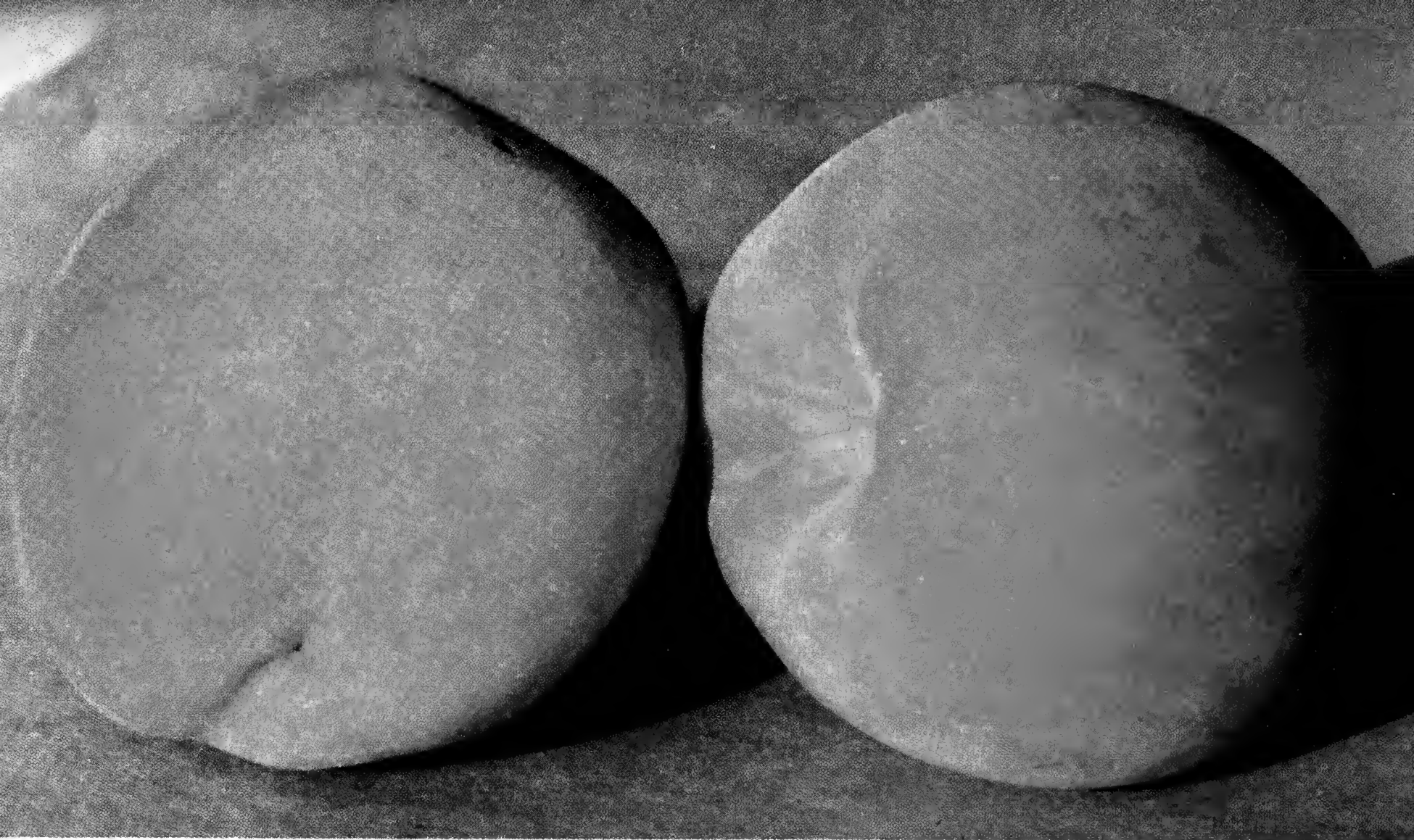
### CARMAN

A white fleshed semi-freestone peach of medium size and very good quality. Ripens about 24 days before Elberta. Adaptable to a variety of soils and climates. A beautiful peach, dark red flushed; fine for fancy trade. Tree very hardy, not susceptible to disease and very productive.

### LATE CRAWFORD

This peach is a yellow freestone of the highest quality, that has been dethroned by the Elberta, because of unproductiveness and tardiness in coming into bearing. It ripens a week after Elberta, is of large size, unsurpassed in appearance, and texture of flesh, and is adaptable to many soils and climates. The tree is hardy, healthy, and vigorous. A beautiful peach for fancy trade.





## **J. H. HALE**

A very large handsome peach maturing just before Elberta, and overlapping it to a considerable extent. This peach is self-sterile and should be interplanted with a good pollinating variety such as South Haven to insure fruit setting. This variety is tender in bud and tree, but these defects are offset because the fruit is exceptionally large and the most beautiful of all standard varieties grown. Fruit is attractive, globe-shaped, yellow fleshed, freestone, of good quality and brings the highest prices on the market. A good shipper and canner.

### **ORIOLE**

Ripens about August 10th, or one month earlier than Elberta. This is a comparatively new variety from New Jersey Experiment Station, being a cross between Slappey and Dewey. A very good producer, beginning to bear at three years of age and bearing heavily thereafter. Should be thinned thoroughly to maintain good size. An early yellow, freestone of medium size, attractive appearance and very good quality. One of the best early sorts.

### **ECLIPSE**

Is a self-pollinated seedling of Belle. The trees are productive. In size and shape the fruits resemble those of the well known Belle. The color is an attractive yellow with a deep blush; flesh fine grained; quality good; a freestone; midseason.

### **EARLY CRAWFORD**

Once the most commonly grown early yellow freestone peach. Ripens about Sept. 1. Very handsome, skin yellow with red blush. Quality unsurpassed. A good peach for market or home orchard. Tree hardy, very vigorous, but is not a dependable bearer.

### **MIKADO**

Ripens August 2nd or about five weeks ahead of Elberta. This variety is self-sterile and should be interplanted with a good pollinizer. An early, yellow fleshed peach of good quality and large size. The stone is not always completely free. Recommended for local markets.

### **FITZGERALD**

Almost identical with early Crawford, but ripens a few days earlier. It is more productive and somewhat hardier. One of the best of the Crawford family, but other varieties are replacing this group in commercial plantings.

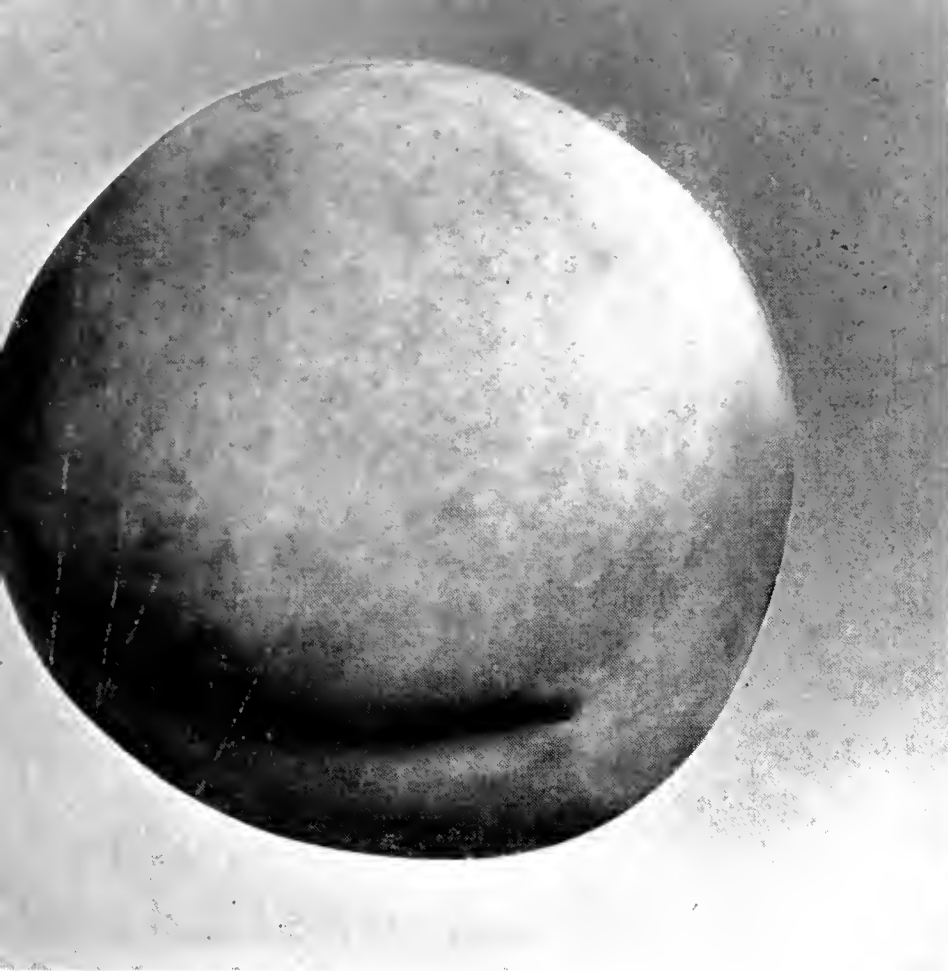
### **GOLD DROP**

One of the best peaches for home canning. Ripens about Sept. 25th. Pale yellow flesh, of very high quality, stonefree. The fruit is small in size and lacks color which reduces its popularity as a commercial shipping peach, but it is in great demand by the canners. Tree very hardy, vigorous and regularly productive. On account of its late maturing season it should not be planted in the more northern peach producing sections.

### **KALAMAZOO**

Another Elberta competitor. Ripens with the Elberta or a few days later. Usually of medium size, but large if properly thinned. Fruit freestone, of very high quality for dessert or canning. Productiveness, reliability of a crop, vigorous, hardiness and good quality makes the Kalamazoo a good commercial peach.





Rochester



South Haven

## SOUTH HAVEN

Originated near South Haven, Michigan. Ripens with or slightly before Halehaven. Color deep golden yellow with an attractive crimson cheek. Is a yellow fleshed freestone, of large size and attractive appearance that has proved very hardy in wood and bud, producing crops when other varieties have frozen out. The fruit is of medium size and high quality and can be used for canning, shipping, or home use.

### ROCHESTER

One of the best early, yellow freestone, ripening the middle of August. The tree is healthy, vigorous, and productive, and is hardier than most common sorts. Rochester has a slight tendency toward self-sterility, therefore, it should be planted with a good pollinizer. It is of the Crawford type, attractive in appearance, highly flavored, and very good quality. Rochester, with its fine points of earliness, good qualities, and handsome appearance, takes a high place in commercial peach growing sections.

### KALHAVEN

The Kalhaven peach originated at the South Haven Experiment Station from a cross between J. H. Hale and Kalamazoo made in 1924. It was named and introduced in 1936.

The tree is medium to large, vigorous, productive, and apparently considerably above average in hardiness. Blossoms are self-fertile.

Fruits of this variety are medium to large in size and slightly longer than round. The ground color is a rich yellow overlaid with an abundance of bright red. Pubescence is slight. Skin rather thick and tough which has resulted in rather good shipping ability. Flesh yellow, fine-textured and somewhat red at the pit although not more so than J. H. Hale. Quality good. Freestone. Ripening season just before Elberta.

This variety will be available for distribution in the spring of 1939.

### WELCOME

This peach was discovered by the late Clarence J. Kirby in a block of J. H. Hale growing in an Ohio orchard. It is a very large size, yellow, freestone of good quality which ripens about August 28th. Exceptionally hardy, and bears at three years and is a good shipper.

### LOCKWOOD

Our own introduction. Very early, yellow freestone, ripening about August 18th, fruit medium to large, attractive and of good quality, tree large, healthy and very productive.

### MAYFLOWER

The earliest ripening peach. Fruit is dark red in color. Flesh, white, and stone is semi-free. It is medium in size, fair quality. Tree hardy, healthy and productive. Ripens during the first weeks of July.

### NEW PROLIFIC

Tree exceptionally vigorous, hardy, healthy, and very productive. Fruit of medium size, golden yellow flesh, skin thick and firm, freestone of good quality. Ripens a week before Elberta. Its productiveness and shipping qualities are strongly in its favor as a good commercial peach. It is being replaced by better varieties such as South Haven and Halehaven.



## RIO-OSO-GEM

A remarkable peach having excellent shipping qualities and ripening ten days after Elberta. This variety is of California origin and shows promise of becoming a valuable late variety for Michigan and surrounding states. The blossoms are self-pollinizing, producing fruit of large size, and attractive appearance. Flesh, deep yellow, fine grained, firm textures, and separating freely from the pit. Every grower of peaches, either for home use or commercial purposes, should try a few trees.

### VEDETTE

Is the earliest of three Canadian varieties, ripening a few days before Valiant. Like Valiant it was obtained from an Elberta seed. The tree is productive and the fruit is large, roundish oval, yellow fleshed, and a freestone. It ripens three weeks before Elberta and is superior to its parent not only in quality but in color as well.

### SALBERTA

Ripens about Sept. 23rd, or two weeks after Elberta. This is a cross between Salway and Elberta, that produces large fruit of the Elberta type. Color deep yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm and very juicy. Better than the old varieties of the same season.

### SHIPPERS LATE RED

The fruit of this variety is shaped like Elberta but is larger in size. The color is a fine golden yellow covered with rich red. Flesh is deep yellow, firm, juicy, and of good quality. Tree vigorous, moderately hardy and very productive. Freestone. Ripens one week after Elberta.

### WILMA

Ripens about a week later than Elberta. A splendid new variety coming from Elberta and promising to be a close competitor. It is a yellow freestone, with all the fruitfulness of the parent, excellent quality, large size, hardy, and a good shipper.

### VALIANT

A seedling of Elberta, is very promising. The fruit is large, roundish, yellow blushed with red, with firm juicy flesh of very good quality; a freestone. The trees are productive. It is in season by the first of September or about two weeks ahead of Elberta. Noteworthy because of earliness and its rich flavor—better than Elberta.

### YELLOW ST. JOHN

Ripens about August 18th. Tree hardy and vigorous, but an uncertain bearer. Freestone, fruit of medium size, and very high quality. Flesh light yellow, tender, and highly flavored.



# **APPROXIMATE RIPENING TIME OF PEACH VARIETIES**

The ripening dates of peaches in the same locality will vary from year to year, depending on whether it is an early or late season, but the date of ripening is about the same during a normal season. We have selected Elberta as the standard because it is well known and is grown more largely than any other peach.

This chart will assist you in selecting a list of varieties for orchard or home planting, in order of ripening.

Mayflower .....	56 days before Elberta	Billmeyer .....	7 days before Elberta
Arp Beauty .....	43 days before Elberta	Eclipse .....	7 days before Elberta
Mikado .....	40 days before Elberta	Belle of Georgia.....	7 days before Elberta
Admiral Dewey .....	31 days before Elberta	New Prolific .....	7 days before Elberta
Carman .....	29 days before Elberta	Early Elberta .....	7 days before Elberta
Oriole .....	29 days before Elberta	Kalhaven ..	5 days before Elberta
Golden Jubilee .....	24 days before Elberta	J. H. Hale.....	3 days before Elberta
Yellow St. John.....	22 days before Elberta	Elberta .....	Ripens September 10th to 20th
Rochester .....	22 days before Elberta		depending on the season and location.
Lockwood .....	19 days before Elberta	Kalamazoo .....	4 days after Elberta
Vedette .....	19 days before Elberta	Late Crawford .....	4 days after Elberta
South Haven .....	17 days before Elberta	Gold Drop .....	7 days after Elberta
Halehaven .....	17 days before Elberta	Wilma .....	7 days after Elberta
Valiant .....	14 days before Elberta	Shippers Late Red.....	7 days after Elberta
Fitzgerald .....	14 days before Elberta	Rio Oso Gem.....	10 days after Elberta
Welcome .....	12 days before Elberta	Banner .....	10 days after Elberta
Amber Gem .....	12 days before Elberta	Salberta .....	14 days after Elberta
Early Crawford .....	10 days before Elberta		





Bartlett

## BARTLETT

Begins returning profits early with large handsome fruit that is most popular on the market. The vigorous trees live long and thrive in many climates and soils. The fruit is large and clear yellow blushed, the flesh sweet and of good quality. The tree is hardy, productive and a young bearer. Matures in September.

## BEURRE D'ANJOU

As an early winter variety few pears equal this one in appearance and quality of fruit. The juicy sweet flesh with a rich wine flavor wins the approval of all who taste it. Not outstandingly productive and not recommended for commercial planting, this pear is especially suited to the home garden or orchard. October to January.

## BEURRE BOSC

This variety receives unqualified praise because of its high quality. The tender and melting flesh has a pleasing aroma and a rich piquant flavor. Once started the trees bear regularly. Fruit is ripe in late October and November.

## BEURRE CLAIRGEAU

The fruits are large, smooth, uniform in shape, with a handsome ground color of rich yellow at maturity and a bright crimson cheek. Trees bear young and annually; it is very prolific. Fruit more suitable for cooking than for eating. A very valuable variety for commercial orchards for late season fruit. Fruit in season, late October and November.

# PEARS

No fruit compares with the pear in aroma, lusciousness or range of flavors and when canned no fruit is more popular for salads and desserts. Requiring little cultivation, trimming or attention the slender trees can often be planted in spaces too small to accommodate other fruit trees. Any of the following varieties are of the best obtainable for the purpose they are to serve and selections may be made from them with the assurance of receiving a first grade tree. With occasional cultivation they can be forgotten until they begin to bear fruit. Pears are picked while still hard and brought to maturity in the house.

## CLAPP FAVORITE

This variety is of first importance in the commercial orchard while its high quality of fruit makes it a favorite for home garden planting. It is usually the first market pear and its high quality lemon-yellow fruit commands good prices. The tree has all good qualities and stands cold probably better than any other variety. August to September.

## BEURRE GIFFARD

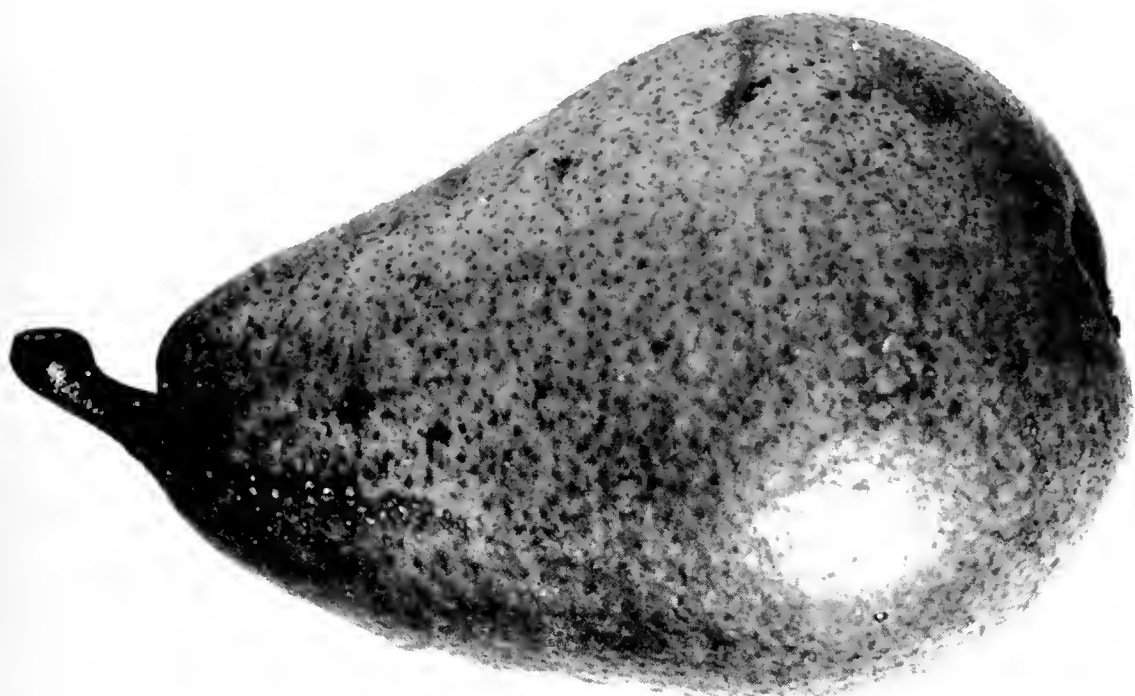
Ripens just before Clapps Favorite when there is a good market demand for pears. Tree is of medium size, vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit greenish-yellow with a dull red flush, flesh tinged with yellow, juicy and of very good quality. Ripens in late August.

## CAMPAS

Is a Kieffer type. Resembles Kieffer so closely in tree and fruit that they would be difficult to tell apart. The tree was originally found in Florida by workers with the United States Department of Agriculture. There was evidence to show that it possessed a high degree of resistance to blight. Campas produces a whiter canned product, and grit cells while present do not seem as objectionable as in Kieffer. It is an early prolific bearer.

## DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME

This standard late Autumn variety excites admiration because of its enormous size and high quality. It is a favorite as a dwarf tree for the home garden and is often found in commercial orchards. The tree is a prolific regular bearer. October to November.



Beurre Clairgeau



Duchesse D'Angouleme

## CONFERENCE

An English pear recently introduced into this Country. The tree is a stronger grower and prolific bearer of high quality, medium sized fruit. While Conference has been only recently introduced, tests by commercial orchardists have proven that it is superior for both market and home use. Plantings of this variety for commercial use are rapidly increasing.

## FLEMISH BEAUTY

Is a very handsome bright cheeked pear. Tree vigorous, hardy, and productive; but not an early bearer. Fruit large, color clear yellow, cheek overspread with a marbled red blush. Flesh yellowish-white, firm, juicy, sweet, with a very good quality. Season September to October.

## GORHAM

Of the many pears of recent introduction this one is selected as one of the most promising. It is similar to Bartlett, ripens two weeks later, keeps a month longer. This healthy tree bears fruit of rich flavor and spicy aroma, and adapts itself well to home and market use.

## HOWELL

The trees bear early, annually and abundantly. Fruit is large in size; Color lemon-yellow, marked on the side exposed to the sun with a trace of blush; flesh yellowish-white, firm but tender, very juicy sweet, aromatic, and very good quality. Ripens in late September and October.

## LAWRENCE

A reliable winter variety, prolific, of good quality, and comparatively free from disease. Is an early, annual uniform bearer. The color is a clear lemon-yellow marked with patches of russet. Fruit ripens November to December.

## SECKEL

These nearly blight-proof pears, though not large are most attractive and have become one of the leading home garden varieties. The vigorous trees bear quantities of luscious fruit of the highest quality, especially fine for dessert use. Seckel is usually profitable on the market as a well grown crop commands a fancy price. Fruit ripe in October.

## KIEFFER

A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear; its parentage imparts valuable qualities. The fruit is large or very large, skin rich golden yellow—with a fine red blush on the sunny side. As a canning Pear it retains its light color and possesses a rich vinous flavor which is refreshing. Notwithstanding the process of canning it remains rich, juicy and sprightly and satisfies the most discriminating taste. One of the most popular Pears grown it bears young, abundantly and reliably.

## SHELDON

This pear has a strong appeal to the eye and the palate. It has a melting and juicy flesh, and a sweet vinous flavor. As the tree is usually lacking in productiveness it is not often grown commercially, but as a home garden pear it is unsurpassed. Fruit matures in October.

## WILDER

The pears are very attractive in size, shape, and color, which is a bright lemon-yellow with a flaming cheek that is exposed to the sun. The tree is large, vigorous, productive, and healthy. A good early market pear. Fruit ripens in late August.

## DWARF PEARS

Where space is at a premium; where a miniature garden containing many items is desired, the dwarf pears have much to offer. They are grown by grafting standard pear wood on quince roots and require slightly more care and attention than the standard varieties but can be formed in interesting shapes or trained on walls as espaliers. (Illustrated on page 7.) The dwarfing does not affect the production of fruit except possibly to make the tree bear earlier. Most of the varieties of standard pears here listed can be obtained in dwarf stock.

We offer the following varieties grown as dwarfs: Bartlett, Beurre Bosc, Clapp Favorite, Conference, Campas Duchesse d'Angouleme and Seckel.





Italian Prune

## PLUMS

Plum trees bear early and grow well in all kinds of soil. The fruit is delicious when fresh picked and can be preserved in many ways. The trees are often planted for their ornamental value as well. The varieties offered below easily withstand the extremes of temperature found in Michigan and neighboring states. Plum varieties do not fertilize themselves and therefore it is important to plant at least two trees of different varieties to insure fruiting. Japanese varieties should be interplanted with other Japanese varieties and European varieties with other European varieties in order to secure proper cross-pollinization. Some plum varieties habitually overbear and should always be thinned.

There are three main groups of Plums and their hybrids. The European are the best in quality, the American are superior as to hardiness, and the Japanese are the earliest bearers. The American class of plums besides standard varieties, contains two sub-classes, namely: New Minnesota Hybrids and those of Professor Hansen of South Dakota. These new introductions are most notable because of their early bearing characteristics, some fruiting even in the nursery row. They are the result of crossing our native American

Plums with some of the Japanese varieties and are of such hardiness that they are now successfully fruiting in North Dakota and Manitoba. Their taste is superior to that of California grown plums which they resemble in appearance.

Plant plums 18-24 feet apart each way for commercial orchards. In gardens for home use where space is limited, Plums can be set ten feet apart each way provided they are pruned to keep the trees from growing too large.

## AMERICAN and EUROPEAN VARIETIES

### GERMAN PRUNE

This excellent variety is one of the oldest plums under cultivation and is still largely grown the world over. The fruit is excellent for all culinary purposes, especially for canning and, though of only medium size, is of good quality. Color purplish black with thick bloom and numerous dots. The tree is large, vigorous, hardy and productive. The fruit seldom requires thinning.

### ALBION

The largest ripening, good plum grown at the Geneva Testing Station. The fruit is of the Grand Duke type, but is larger and of a better quality. The tree is productive, strong, and vigorous. This plum is rapidly becoming very popular.

### BRADSHAW

One of the leading varieties because the trees are large, well formed, bear regularly and heavily, are robust and healthy. Fruit mid-season, dark violet red, large, attractive, a good shipper and keeper. Is a semi-free stone.

### ITALIAN PRUNE

Is the most widely grown of all plums. The leading plum in the Pacific Northwest for prune making. Tree usually large, hardy, productive, well formed and bears regularly. The fruit is oval in size, color purple; flesh juicy, and delicious, parts from the stone easily. A late plum ripening in September.

### GUEH

A popular eastern variety and a money-maker. Tree early and abundant bearer; large and vigorous. Fruit mid-season, medium size, skin dark purplish black covered with a thick bloom. Flesh light golden yellow, firm but tender, sweet, mild, fair in quality. Stone free. Last of August and first of September.

### HUNGARIAN PRUNE

The fruit of this plum is the handsomest and largest in cultivation. Tree large, vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit dark reddish purple, overspread with thick bloom; flesh yellowish-green, juicy, firm but tender, sweet and mild. Excellent in quality, a good shipper and keeper, ripe about middle of September.

### ✓ **GRAND DUKE**

A very popular market variety for the last of the season. The fruit is purplish black with thick bloom and numerous small dots. The flesh is juicy, medium firm, sweet and mild. An excellent plum for cooking. The tree, while medium in size and sometimes late in coming to bear, bears regularly and abundantly and the fruit hangs on in good condition for a long time. September 20th.

### ✓ **HALL**

A well tested new variety which is a result of a cross of Gold Drop and Grand Duke, two of the largest and handsomest European plums. Hall is better in flesh and flavor than either of its parents. The fruits are so handsome that they will sell in any market. The tree is nearly perfect. Semi freestone. September 20th.

### ✓ **IMPERIAL EPINEUSE**

A first-rate market fruit of excellent quality. Its tender meat, sweet and rich flavored, together with its large size makes it a favorite for any use. The large trees, particularly strong and vigorous, bear rather late. September 10th.

### ✓ **LOMBARD**

A widely grown variety of remarkable robustness and health, regularly growing an abundance of well flavored plums. The showy purplish-red fruit is tempting to the eye and readily saleable. Its quality lends itself well to canning, cooking and preserving or spicing. Fruits midseason. September 14th.

### ✓ **REINE CLAUDE, GREEN GAGE**

For quality that gratifies the sense of taste, richness, aroma and abundance of juice, Reine Claude is unsurpassed. The trees are of medium size and vigorous, round tops, hardy and productive. While the fruit is very susceptible to brown rot and requires careful thinning and spraying, the fine quality golden fruit will well repay this extra care. Perhaps the best plum for domestic canning. September 8th.

### ✓ **MONARCH**

A juicy and pleasantly tart and beautiful large purple fruit, ranking high among dessert plums. This recent strain has risen speedily in popularity and is already of significant commercial importance having most desirable traits. The trees are of excellent character and are heavy late producers. September 20th.

### **SHIPPERS PRIDE**

Purplish black fruit, overspread with thick bloom. Flavor tart and mild. Stone semi-cling. Tree large round topped, productive. Is not popular as Italian and German Prune plum varieties are being planted to take its place. Ripens in September.

### **SHROPSHIRE DAMSON**

Can be found in nearly all commercial orchards and home plantings. Is enormously productive, large, vigorous and hardy, fruit small oval in shape. Skin purplish black, covered with a blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, firm but tender, agreeably tart at full maturity. Stone clinging. Ripens in September.

### **STANLEY**

A prune type of plum which is a cross between Agen and Grand Duke. Fruit is large in size, dark blue with thick bloom, having greenish yellow fine grained sweet juicy tender flesh and a free stone. It is excellent for both cooking and eating out of hand. The tree is healthy, vigorous and produces full crop annually. September 12th.

### ✓ **YELLOW EGG**

The largest and most handsome of yellow plums grown for market and home use for cooking. The trees are satisfactory on all but very light soil, large, vigorous, open top, hardy and productive. Last of August.

### ✓ **YELLOW GAGE**

Should be planted in the home orchard. Fruit is large with a beautiful color, golden yellow often with a faint blush, with a firm and juicy yet tender flesh. Tree very large, vigorous, hardy and productive. Stone free. Ripens in mid-season.

## **JAPANESE VARIETIES**

### ✓ **ABUNDANCE**

This most desirable plum well deserves its name. It bears early and annually great quantities of dark red fruit. Excellent for domestic use and good for local market. The tree is large, vigorous, vase formed, hardy and early bearing. August 14th.

### **BURBANK**

High quality, handsomely colored fruit makes this variety a market favorite. It ripens about a week later than Abundance but keeps and ships better. The tree is large and vigorous, distinguished by its low, sprawling habit and flat open top. It is usually hardy, very productive and healthy. The skin of the fruit is dark red over a mottled yellow ground with a thick bloom. Flesh yellow, juicy, tender and sweet. Bears very young. Should be interplanted with Abundance to insure proper pollination. August to September.

### **RED JUNE**

The variety is distinguished from all other plums by its fruit characters; the plum is distinctly heart-shape with a deep cavity and a very pointed apex; the color is mottled garnet red overlaid with a thin but very distinct delicate bloom. Trees are large, vigorous, spreading, hardy, and productive. Is somewhat self-sterile and needs cross-pollinating. Ripens early.

### **WICKSON**

This highly lauded largest of all plums has a handsome, reddish color, firm flesh and a distinctive, pleasant flavor. It is valuable both for home use and the market. The tree is narrow, upright but hardy only where the peach can be grown. August 14th.

## **MINNESOTA and HANSEN VARIETIES**

### **COMPASS**

An absolutely hardy, wonderfully productive tree. In shape, size and coloring of the fruit, the characteristics of both cherry and plum are recognized; color bright red, becoming a rich, dark garnet when well ripened. Valuable for canning and preserving.

### **MONITOR**

Exceptionally large fruit of dark red color. The flesh is tender, sweet and juicy, but also very firm. Tree is vigorous of upright growth. A very good variety for the orchard as well as for the home use.

### **OPATA**

A very hardy tree of spreading growing habits, and a heavy bearer. The fruit is deep purple red, splashed with green, firm and of excellent quality.

### **SAPA**

Tree is a dwarf but rapid grower. Color of fruit similar to Opata, but the flesh is dark purple and has a rich flavor. Small pit. Fine for canning and pies.

### **TOKA**

A cross between the American Plum and the Chinese Fragrant Apricot. The tree is remarkably strong and vigorous, and bears early. The large fruit is dark red in color, firm and a good shipper.

### **WANETA**

It is probably the best and largest of 10,000 seedlings that Prof. Hansen grew to produce a new plum. In 1912 the size here at Brookings, South Dakota, was two inches in diameter, weighing about two ounces. The fruit is colored deep red and has a delicious flavor. Tree hardy and very productive.

# APRICOTS

Apricots come at a season between Cherries and Peaches. The bright yellow fruits, sometimes blushed with pink have a very delicate flesh that is sweet in flavor. Apricot trees should be planted in a northern or exposed situation where the blossoming will be held back, this will help correct their chief fault of blossoming too early and being caught by the frost. With proper cultivation and care they are as hardy and productive as Peaches.

## ALEXANDER

Sweet and juicy, medium to large, oblong with orange-yellow skin spotted with red. A Russian variety of good quality, freestone. Tree is a good bearer. 1st of July.

## ALEXIS

A large fruit yellow with red blush. Quality very good. July 10th.

## LAMALE

Large, round, deep yellow with red cheek: brisk flavor and high quality. The fruit matures about July 10th to 18th and the whole tree may be picked at one time, which is a decided advantage when fruit is to be preserved. Also delicious for dessert.

## EARLY GOLDEN

Small, nearly smooth skin, pale orange. Flesh sweet, very good quality. Freestone. Kernel of pit sweet. July 15th.

## MONTGAMET

Small, round, deep yellow apricot with reddish flesh, brisk flavor and good quality; excellent for preserving. July 5th.



Lamale

# QUINCES

The charm of the gnarled, rugged appearance of these useful trees places them high in the list of ornamental trees for the home. Important also is the pungent flavored fruit, so useful in flavoring other canned fruits and in canning.

## CHAMPION

A tender and delicate quince of good quality. Tree very prolific and a young bearer. Very suitable for commercial orchards as fruit keeps and ships well. Midseason.

Orange



## ORANGE

A well known and widely planted variety bearing large, bright yellow fruit with tender flesh of high quality. The tree is strong and productive. Late Autumn.

# NECTARINES

The most delicate and finest of the stone fruits. The skin is smooth and thin, the flesh somewhat resembles that of a peach but is superior in every way. The fruit is subject to the attacks of curculio and the same treatment is recommended as is necessary to secure the plum in perfection.

## BOSTON

Large and handsome. Bright yellow apricot-like flesh, deep red color and pleasant flavor. Early September.

## FOX

One of the largest nectarines grown, freestone, yellow with red cheek. Hardy as an oak; young bearer. Ripens September 1st.

## HUNT TAWNEY

Medium size, dark red cheek on pale orange. Flesh rich and juicy. One of the earliest nectarines.

# CURRANTS

Currants are among the easiest of all fruits to grow, bearing good crops even when neglected; but responding liberally to cultivation and generous treatment. The fruit hangs well on the bush and may be picked when convenient. The bushes are small and take up very little room. Jellies, jams and preserves of currants are very delicious. Black currants are prohibited by law. We do not sell them.

## PERFECTION

The most widely planted variety, both for home and commercial purposes, bearing large bright red berries with a rich refreshingly tart flavor,—plenty of pulp and few seeds. A good bearer.

## DIPLOMA

The variety is easily distinguished by its light red fruits, which are more transparent than those of any other currant. The flavor is mild, very good for eating fresh, and excellent for jelly.

## FAY

(FAY'S PROLIFIC)

Is one of the best of the large-fruited red currants. Clusters are large and very uniform in size. The berries are dark red, juicy. One of the best for canning and jellies.

## RED LAKE

Large berries as big as Perfection grown on superior bushes. Commercial growers like their late season as well as the ease at which they may be picked. Housewives like their sprightly rich flavor.

## CHERRY

The most popular currant for home and market. Bush is vigorous, very prolific and productive. Berries are large dark red and of good quality.

## LONDON MARKET

Considered by many as one of the best commercial red currants. The plants are large and vigorous. Clusters long with berries that are medium in size, dark red, smooth, juicy and good in quality. Comparatively resistant to white pine blister rust. Ripens mid-season.

## WILDER

A vigorous productive bush with good fruit and long season. An important commercial variety allowing for late picking.

## WHITE GRAPE

Has the largest cluster and berry of all white-fruited currants. Fruit large, yellowish white, mild acid flavor and excellent quality. It is the best commercial variety of the white currants.

# GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries are a fruit of returning popularity that help make a garden complete in its production of table delicacies. They are cared for in the same way currants are, and with this attention large attractive berries are easily obtained. Of all varieties, we offer these as the best:

## DOWNING

Is the most frequently planted gooseberry in the United States. The pale green smooth fruits which are seldom attacked by mildew, are thin skinned, tender, juicy and sweet. Commercial growers like it because the bushes are productive and the medium sized fruits are attractive. Midseason.

## RED JACKET

(JOSSELYN)

The fruit is similar to Downing but more elongated. Is reddish, smooth, and of good flavor. Bush a vigorous grower, producing longer canes than Downing.

## POORMAN

These berries of the highest quality draw immediate attention to their large size and wine-red color; their sweet flavor has a punch that pleases. In planting this variety it is well to give them plenty of space as the bushes are vigorous. Fruits early Midseason.

## HOUGHTON

The most popular berry after Downing. The rich and very sweet fruits though small can be eaten out of hand and large quantities are sold to commercial canners. Because productive plants are easily cared for they are widely grown. Midseason.

Downing







Cuthbert

## RASPBERRIES

Among the most popular of the bush fruits are the raspberries. They are extremely valuable for both the market and the home. Increasing interest has been found in growing of raspberries since the introduction of strains that produce heavy crops of large, luscious colorful fruits. Their flavor and general excellence make them a first choice of the fruit lover; the red, black, and purple varieties are desirable and popular for dessert use and each, especially the purple, makes excellent jams, jellies, and juices.

Although bushes are safely planted in the fall, it is advisable to set them out in the spring thus avoiding the risk of winter heaving. The bramble fruits should have all old wood and the weaker new wood cut out close to the ground every year. Carefully burn the brush to destroy insects which are harbored in the old canes.

### RED RASPBERRIES

Can be grown on almost any type of soil, provided it is well drained but has sufficient humus content to hold moisture. Plants should be set 3 feet apart with rows 5 feet apart in the garden. Commercial growers use the hedgerow system. In this method the plants are set about 3 feet apart in rows spaced from 6 to 12 feet apart, depending on the method of cultivation.

#### LATHAM

This is the most highly productive and profitable variety that can be grown. It combines fair quality with unusual firmness and is, therefore, an excellent market variety. On account of its extra large fruit, the picking is rapid in comparison with other red varieties. Latham ripens in midseason and its picking season extends long afterwards. We offer extra thrifty plants, carefully inspected to insure freedom from disease.

#### TAYLOR

Is the most promising red raspberry on the New York State Fruit Testing grounds. The plants are usually vigorous, hardy, productive, and tall growing. The sturdy canes hold the berries well off the ground. The berries ripen shortly before Latham, are large, bright attractive red, thick-fleshed, firm and of excellent quality.

#### CHIEF

This variety is a suitable companion to Latham in the commercial planting. While its berries are not quite so large, it ripens about a week earlier than Latham. Its quality and the thriftiness of its plants and the high yield have won an enviable place in the commercial planting for this excellent variety.

#### NEWBURGH

A new variety of great promise, introduced by the New York Fruit Testing Association. The berries are bright red, do not crumble and are very firm. The quality is excellent, flavor mild. Newburg ripens a few days earlier than Latham and is reported to have unusual immunity to red raspberry diseases. The firmness of the berries is a prime feature for commercial purposes. Every planting should contain Newburg on account of its great promise.



## CUTHBERT

A midseason variety of well deserved popularity. Still very extensively planted, both commercially and for home use. Its superior quality, high productivity and hardiness, make it still a preferred variety by many growers.

## VIKING

This new variety of Canadian origin has the Cuthbert shape, good quality, firmness, bright red color, and a season of ripening several days ahead of Cuthbert. In addition, the plants are very strong, vigorous, withstand mosaic well, and carry the fruit near the ends of the canes for easy harvesting. Ripens just before Latham.

## RANERE (ST. REGIS)

This has the longest season of any red raspberry. It ripens early in summer and bears a crop on the new growth in the fall. The bush is thrifty and the berries are of unusually high quality. Withstands mosaic especially well.

## BLACK RASPBERRIES

To provide variety in your garden, plant black raspberries in hills set 3½ feet apart with rows 6 feet apart. Commercial growers set the plants 3 to 4 feet apart with rows 7 to 8 feet apart.

## CUMBERLAND

A standard variety of very high quality and dependable characteristics. Grown more extensively than any other black raspberry. A heavy yielder of large firm berries of delicious flavor—a very profitable commercial variety.

## NEW LOGAN

An early type of blackberry recently introduced but now well tried and rapidly growing in popularity. It is very resistant to various diseases and drought. Berries large, high quality and firm; an excellent shipping and market variety.

## PLUM FARMER

A good early black cap. The fruits are large, of splendid flavor and color, ripening a few days ahead of Cumberland. The plants are vigorous, very productive, and stand up well against raspberry diseases.

## QUILLEN

Extra late variety. Comes into bearing when other varieties are almost through. Berries are large, firm and of fine quality. Is very resistant to mosaic, anthracnose and other serious diseases. This variety enables you to have a long and profitable picking season.

Latham



## PURPLE RASPBERRIES

The purple raspberries generally grow larger than either black or red raspberries, and have a very attractive appearance. By comparison with the black raspberries, they have fewer seeds and are more highly flavored. Very popular for jams, preserves, and canning. Planting distance same as black raspberries.

## COLUMBIAN

The standard variety of its class. A good shipper and very highly productive, always commanding an excellent market.

## ✓ BLACKBERRIES

These brambles will produce abundantly in even the poorest of soils. Thorough cultivation, however, will greatly benefit them. Fruit is fine for eating and canning. Plant rows 6 feet apart, 3 to 5 feet in the rows. The canes should be pinched back when they have reached 4 feet in height.

## ALFRED

Is very hardy, can be grown anywhere as it will withstand temperatures of 30 degrees below zero. Ripens about one week earlier than any other variety, yielding larger crops of extra large berries. Is a good table fruit as the core is very small and the flavor is sweet and delicious.

## BLOWERS

A standard market variety, first of the main varieties to ripen and having many notable virtues, such as great hardiness and freedom from orange rust disease. The fruit is handsome in appearance and exceptionally high in quality.

## ELDORADO

A hardy and productive upright grower. Season is from middle of July until frost with the bulk of the crop maturing in August. A high quality excellent shipping variety.

## SNYDER

A very popular early variety, extremely hardy, and enormously productive. Berry is of medium size, no hard sour core, and of excellent quality. Valuable for home and market.

## ✓ DEWBERRIES

## LUCRETIA

Of the blackberry type, but produced on a trailing vine instead of an upright bush. The fruit is earlier, larger, attractive black, firm, and of very good quality. The plants are very productive, healthy and disease resistant. Excellent for canning.

Eldorado



Cumberland





Campbell Early

# GRAPES

The grape is an ancient fruit known as far back as civilization extends. For beverages, jams, jellies, and as fresh fruit grapes are unexcelled. Its production has been increasing for some years due to growing demand. The vines are easy to grow, susceptible to few diseases and productive on almost any soil. They may be trained to hide a back fence or an unpleasant view, but the best way to grow them is on a wire trellis. Their fruitfulness is mainly dependent upon proper care and when rightfully tended they return good profits to the owner. Excellent market attraction together with their simple cultural requirements appeal to the commercial fruit grower and amateur gardener alike.

## CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Grapes may be grown on any fairly good medium sandy or gravelly soil which is properly drained. The soil should be worked thoroughly before planting, and the holes dug several inches larger than necessary to receive the roots. The plants should be set slightly deeper than they were in the nursery row; the roots spread carefully, earth filled in and tamped down firmly. Grapes are usually planted 10 by 10 ft.; 8 by 12 ft.; or 8 by 10 ft.; according to soil and method of cultivation.

After the young plant is set the tips are cut back to 2 or 3 good buds. The new shoots are left growing the first year. Posts and wire are set at this time to support the vine. Early in the spring of the second year, before growth starts, the best shoot is selected

and tied to the lower trellis wire, the remaining shoots are cut away. This then becomes the trunk of the vine. In the early spring of the third year four of the best canes growing out from this trunk are selected and tied to wires, one each way from the trunk on each wire, all others are removed. Every year thereafter the fruiting wood is removed from the wires and replaced by canes that have not fruited. These canes should be selected from as near the trunk as possible, all other wood is then pruned out. This is known as the Kniffen system of pruning, which is the most widely used in the middle west.

The following list consists of important varieties which have been thoroughly tested and approved.

## BLACK GRAPES

### CAMPBELL EARLY

An excellent blue grape which ripens considerably earlier than Concord. The vines are hardy, vigorous and moderately productive. Bunches usually large, rather compact, and handsome in appearance. Berries large with a rather thick skin, very firm, juicy and sweet. Do not shell easily from the stems. One of the best varieties for storage purposes. When well grown, a profitable commercial variety.

### CONCORD

The leading blue grape. Vines hardy, vigorous and very productive. Bunches large, medium compact, usually shouldered, quality good. More extensively planted than any other variety in the central and eastern United States. Good for shipping and for all home uses. The season of grape harvesting will vary within different areas. Naturally, grapes will ripen sooner in southern areas than farther north. Generally Concord will ripen about the middle of September in Southern Michigan.

### FREDONIA

A new black grape, fully tested, introduced some years ago by the New York Experiment Station; it will undoubtedly replace Moore Early because it is a heavy bearer, clusters are medium size and berries are large, round and persistent. Skin thick and tough, flesh juicy and tender, making it an excellent shipper and a preferred market grape. Unquestionably the best early black variety. Ripens two weeks before Worden.

### MOORE EARLY

Fruit almost identical with that of Concord, its parent, but is fully two weeks earlier in ripening. Vines are very vigorous and hardy. Clusters are of medium size; berries large, round, purplish-black and of good quality.

### WORDEN

A high quality blue grape of the Concord type. The fruit resembles the Concord, but the clusters are often larger and more handsome and the berries sweeter and better in quality; the vines are hardy and productive. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord. An excellent variety for home or local markets where a high quality blue grape is desired.

# RED GRAPES

## DELAWARE

In considering quality, this grape is taken as the standard of comparison. Stands climatic conditions better than all other varieties; flourishes on most soils; ships well and is more immune to disease than most other commercial varieties. Vines are small but vigorous and productive. Berries are light red in color, firm, juicy and sweet. This is one of the best table grapes, often bringing twice the price of Concord. Ripens a few days before Concord.

## AGAWAM

Is a very handsome sweet red grape. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive. Berries large, dark purplish-red, firm, excellent in quality. Keeps in storage until mid-winter. Fruit ripens soon after Concord.

## BRIGHTON

Purplish red. Noted for its large bunches of excellent quality. Thin skin. Self fruitful. Ripens about September 14th.

## CACO

A new variety which has been derived from Catawba and Concord, having the good qualities of both its parents. Is now known as the best red grape. The vine is strong, vigorous and prolific, bearing very young, usually showing fruits the second year. The large, handsome fruit is borne in complete bunches and is a rich wine-red color. The flesh is tender, sweet and delightfully flavored. Ripens about the same time as Concord.

## CATAWBA

This variety on account of its lateness should be planted only where it can mature, such as near large bodies of water which temper the climate. It is the best keeping commercial type, often lasting until January. Color dark purplish-red; quality extra fine, bringing premium prices on the market. Vine big, hardy and productive.

## SALEM

Hardy and vigorous. The berries are very large and of good quality for table and cooking. This variety is a good keeper but self unfruitful. October 5th.

# BLUEBERRIES

These plants will produce berries four times as large as the wild Blueberry or Huckleberries. The fruit grows in large clusters, of beautiful blue color, and is borne on upright bushes that grow to a height of 8 feet. The plant is very ornamental. Two plants should be set together to insure proper cross pollination.

Blueberries fail in ordinary vegetable gardens where the soil is not acid. They can be successfully grown only in swampy sour soils where there is a mixture of peat and sand, well-drained, and aerated but with an ample supply of water from 18 to 24" below the surface during the growing season.

The varieties we offer are of the latest origination by the Department of Agriculture and divided into three seasons of ripening; early, midseason, and late. We will furnish plants of any desired ripening season. Due to their special soil requirements we do not guarantee that Blueberries will grow. We do, however, guarantee delivery in good condition and that they are true to name.



Portland

# WHITE GRAPES

## NIAGARA

Is the leading American green grape. Will stand a large range of soils and climates. Probably the best green grape for the commercial vineyard. Both bunches and berries of Niagara are larger than those of Concord. Vine very hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit ripens midseason with Concord.

## PORTLAND

Holds first place among grapes as an early green variety for market. The vine is very vigorous, hardy, productive and healthy. The variety is remarkable for its luxuriant and persistent foliage. Bunches and berries are larger than those of any other early green grape.

## WINCHELL

(Green Mountain) This variety is very vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive. The fruit is early, of high quality and a good market grape. Fruit keeps and ships well.

Highbush Blueberries







# STRAWBERRIES

No fruit enjoys greater popularity in its season than the strawberry. Millions of quarts are sold annually to thousands of housewives. Commercial beds are profitable, but if you do not have room, a strawberry patch in the garden lot is easy to grow and will prove to be very satisfactory.

## CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Strawberries are best planted in early spring, so that the new sets can take advantage of the spring rains. Late summer or fall plantings may bring about ill effects of heaving, which makes this season less desirable.

There are two methods of growing strawberries; the matted row and the hill system. Most commercial fields are grown in matted rows, where plants are set about every 18 inches in rows, 3 to 4 feet apart, and the runners confined in the row. Under the hill system the plants are set from 15 to 24 inches in rows from 2 to 3½ feet apart and the runners removed, keeping the individual plant by itself.

Care should be taken in setting out the plants so as to prevent root exposure to sun and wind. A good method is to cover the sets with damp burlap, uncovering only those plants that are to be immediately placed into position. It is advisable to place them in damp earth at the same depth as they grew previous-

ly, or slightly deeper, pressing the earth firmly around the roots.

To increase the number of runners and subsequent production, the first blossoms, flower stems, and berries of the new sets should be removed. Once is sufficient for varieties that produce runners freely. Cultivation discourages weed growth, improves the soil and conserves moisture, all of which helps to produce bigger crops.

It pays to use care in your selection of varieties. To help you we suggest that you choose from the following varieties which will flourish almost anywhere. Strawberry plants have "perfect" and "imperfect" flowers. Those which have perfect flowers will bear perfect fruit, those with imperfect flowers should be planted near a perfect variety. All the varieties listed below are perfect flowering except Sample which is imperfect.

### PREMIER

A large dark red juicy berry of sprightly good quality with firm flesh. It has become the third leading variety in the United States. Premier accounts for 75% of the berries produced in Ohio. Ripening early over a comparatively long period, this attractive berry with its firm skin is a favorite among commercial growers. Early.

### DORSETT

This new outstanding variety surpasses Premier in quality and in some instances production and profit. A bright red, large and perfectly formed berry which has a deliciously sweet flavor, ripens evenly and is firm throughout. Early.



## AROMA

A savory large, bright red berry with good shipping and keeping qualities that has earned a high commercial rating. Produces runners freely. Mid-season to late.

## BLAKEMORE

Large, dark red berries with slightly acid flavor. Excellent for canning and preserving. Foliage upright, glossy; produces vigorous plants. Fruiting season early, preceding Premier.

## ABERDEEN

This vigorous plant maker produces great quantities of attractive light red berries, which are very desirable at home and on the market. Following Premier, this comparatively new berry of tested superiority promises to lengthen the season for local trade.

## CATSKILL

The plants are large, very vigorous, and yield very heavy crops. They have outyielded all varieties in test plots and size is maintained well to the end of the picking season. Berries are very large dark red but glossy and attractive, mild subacid and good in quality. Fruit ripens a few days after Premier.

## CHESAPEAKE

One of the most handsome strawberries grown. Flavor unsurpassed. A leading market variety which sells at highest prices because of its lateness, size, quality, firmness and fair appearance. Has plenty of strong, healthy, vigorous foliage. Practically frost proof because of its late blossoming. For best results grow on rich soil that is well manured, and give good care.

## CLERMONT

This new variety is a recent introduction of the New York Experiment Station. Is a most excellent variety for both market and home use. The fruits are very large holding up well in size throughout the season. Berries are smooth, bright glossy red and very attractive; do not bruise easily and are excellent in quality. Ripens four to five days after Premier.

## FAIRFAX

This large, round, dark red variety is enjoying a wide popular acceptance. Introduced with Dorsett by U. S. Department of Agriculture, this plant with its extreme hardiness, vigorous growing habits and large crop records is proving itself worthy of acclaim. Midseason.

## GIBSON

A dependable dark red fruit with a tangy flavor. It is a strong grower, developing long roots that withstand dry weather. Commercial canners like this berry because it retains color, firmness and flavor throughout the winter. Early midseason.

## PEARL

A late berry that is a heavy cropper. Blossoms late and escapes frost. Plants are vigorous growers and will grow well in most soils but are best suited for low moist soil. The berries are large, firm and attractive.

## SENATOR DUNLAP

Is one of the oldest varieties commonly planted today. Plants very numerous, vigorous, healthy, and very productive. Fruit very large midseason; colored light and dark scarlet. Quality very good.

## SAMPLE

A standard late sort for both home and market. Plants are vigorous growers and very productive. Berries are large, uniform in shape, of good flavor and attractive in appearance. Should be planted with a "perfect" companion, never alone.

## WILLIAM BELT

Has long been the standard of excellence in quality for all varieties and still remains such for all late varieties. The berries which ripen late, are large and irregular in shape, glossy dark red and very good in quality.

## EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Everbearing strawberries produce a spring crop and usually a late summer crop. Though their annual yield is no greater than that of standard varieties, picking can be continued for several months. Usually they produce a crop the first year. The initial blossoms or stems should be removed for a period of from sixty to eighty days to increase number of runners and strength of plant.

### GEM

A new variety of outstanding merit. Its large, well rounded berries are of medium red color with a rich sprightly flavor. Bears continuously from the end of regular season to late fall.

### MASTODON

A leading everbearing strawberry and an improvement over the older varieties. You will enjoy picking the out-of-season berries. Produces an abundant yield of beautiful red berries. Texture is fine but juicy and rich in flavor.

### WAYAZATA

A new everbearer that is a money maker. Berries are extremely large, a very brilliant red with vivid green hulls. Flavor is like that of the wild strawberry. Without doubt the most luscious tasting berry ever produced. Heavy producers bearing long after other everbearers have been stopped by frosts. Extremely hardy and disease resistant.

# ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is the earliest and the finest of spring vegetables, ready to market before everything else. It requires little care and is easy to plant. A properly planted bed will produce large crops every spring for many years.

## PLANTING

A furrow should be dug or plowed about 8 inches deep and the plant set 18 inches apart in the bottom of the furrow. The trench should then be partially filled with 2 inches of soil. After the plants start to grow more soil should be added gradually until the trench is filled and the shoots are above the ground. For field culture, rows should be spaced 5 feet apart; for garden culture 2 feet is sufficient. Planting should be made in spring only. About 5000 plants are needed per acre. For the average home garden we recommend about 100 plants.

## MARY WASHINGTON

We offer Mary Washington as being the finest of all. This variety was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture and was the result of many years of breeding. It has gained so fast in popularity that it outsells all other varieties. Stalks large, oval and tender, with green tips. The plants are rust resistant and very productive.

# RHUBARB

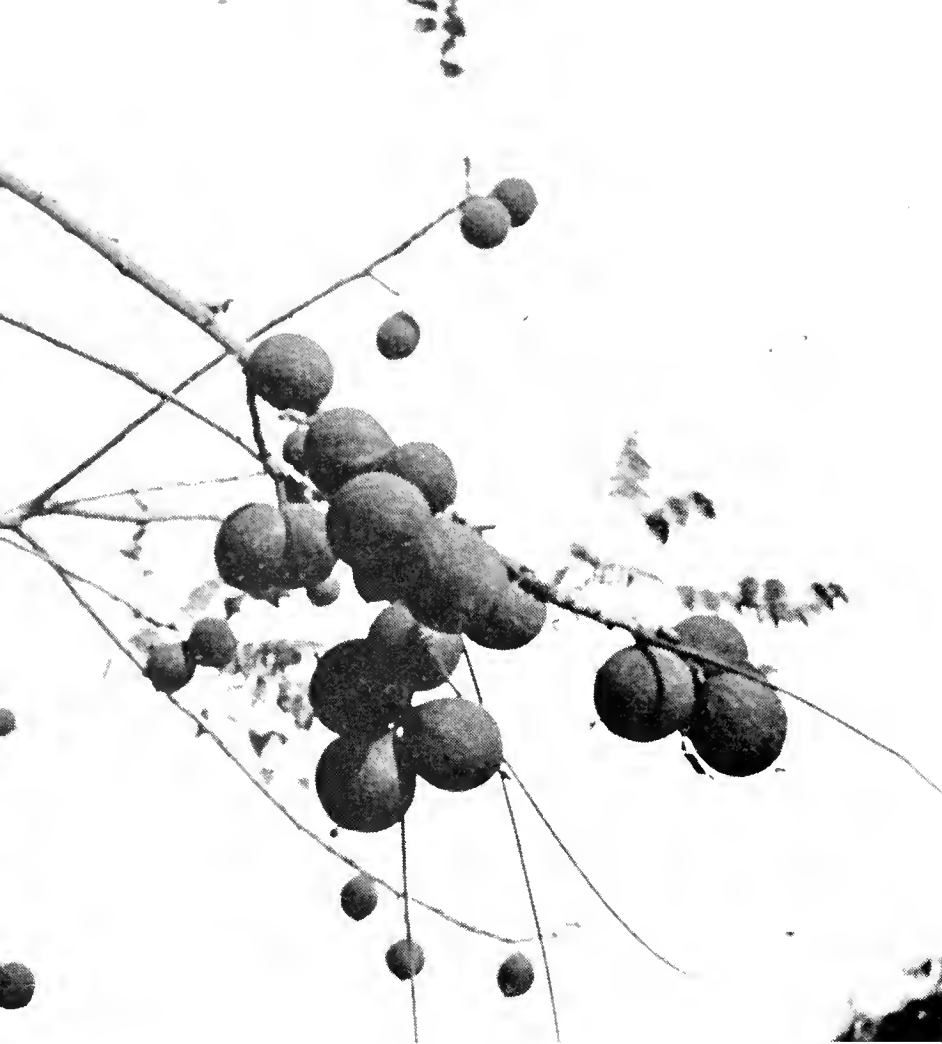
An early crop from the home or market garden. The long slender stalks are excellent for pies and sauce.

## MYATT LINNAEUS

An early tender variety not stringy or tough and having a mild acid flavor. An excellent variety for market.

## McDONALD ALL-RED

Introduced by the McDonald College, Quebec, Canada. This remarkable variety is of highest quality and when cooked without peeling has a high crimson color. Flavor pleasantly acid but sweet. An unsurpassed commercial variety commanding premium prices.



Thomas Walnut

## **WALNUT**

### **BLACK WALNUT**

#### **NATIVE SEEDLING**

A majestic native tree of large size and most valuable for its timber and choice nuts. Trees planted for nut production should be given plenty of room: 40 to 50 feet apart is considered as the proper planting distance. Their vigor and health is enhanced by proper care and attention.

We have seedling trees which can be used satisfactorily for both timber and fruit. We also list the following grafted varieties which produce the finest quality fruit for the commercial trade.

#### **STABLER**

Originated in Maryland. Tree is large with beautiful foliage. It bears large thin shelled nuts from which the meaty halves may be easily removed. Considered by many as the thinnest shelled Black Walnut known.

#### **THOMAS**

This tree originated in King-of-Prussia, Pennsylvania. It is the most upright and rapid growing of the Black Walnuts. Fruit large and attractive, very thin shell, easily cracked, kernels light colored and of excellent mild flavor. This variety is a heavy producer and ideal for the commercial grower.

#### **BUTTERNUT**

The Butternut or White Walnut as it is sometimes called, is much hardier than the Black Walnut. It will grow on a variety of soils but, like the Black Walnut succeeds best on a rich, well-drained loam. The fruits are borne singly or in pairs, kernels very sweet and good. One of the most shapely and beautiful trees, very adaptable and desirable for lawn, landscape, or orchard planting.

# **NUT TREES**

There are many good reasons which may be advanced in favor of more extensive planting of nut trees. Nut trees combine beauty with utility; they not only yield a nutritious food, but beautify the landscape, provide shelter, and furnish valuable timber and fuel when their usefulness as nut bearers is over.

Planting can be successfully done either in fall or early spring.

This list includes the improved varieties which are grafted or budded like fruit trees; they bear early and heavily.

Due to the difficulty experienced in transplanting nut trees in this locality the guarantee outlined elsewhere in this catalog is not applicable. We do, however, guarantee the size, quality, and trueness of name to be as ordered.

## **JAPANESE WALNUT**

The Japanese Walnut is a very rapid grower, early and heavy bearing. It is considered by some to be one of our most beautiful deciduous trees, and worthy of much wider planting for ornamental purposes as well as for its fruits. It is believed to be as hardy if not hardier than the Black Walnut, having been successfully grown in sections where the Black Walnut is not found.

## **HICKORY**

### **FAIRBANKS**

Fairbanks is a hybrid of Shagbark and Bitternut crossing, adapted to a great variety of soils and climatic conditions. It is considered as one of the best of the type in quality of nut and hardiness and is a prolific bearer ripening its crop early.

## **TREE HAZELNUT**

### **RUSH**

This is a native hazel of better than average quality. This variety, unlike the wild hazel, maintains a tree form. While the nut is not as large and attractive as the European filberts or the hybrid hazels the trees bear young and are very hardy.

## **PECAN**

Our hardy northern grown stock should not be confused with the southern pecan which has failed here. Although these trees are considered to be about equal in hardiness to our maples, their planting should be limited to areas with climates corresponding to Southern Michigan. Besides being valuable for the nuts they produce, they are effectively used as ornamental trees because of their drooping branches.

# TREES

## SHADE and FLOWERING

Ever since the creation of the Earth trees have had a prominent part in history. To the early inhabitants they supplied the necessities of life; shelter, fuel and food. In this advanced age, we appreciate them for their cool inviting shade in summer, their beautiful coloring in spring and fall, and their interesting branches during winter months. Trees should be planted wherever the opportunity offers; as living memorials to our thoughtfulness and patriotism. The addition of one or two trees planted around a house immediately transforms it into a home.

For LARGE TREES see page 38.

### ACER — MAPLE

Maples are among the most popular trees for shade and are famous for their attractive foliage. The group contains varieties from dwarf to tall stately types; some are rapid growing and others very slow. There is a type for every landscaping need whether it be for lawn specimen, shade or street use. They thrive in any good soil.

#### *Acer dasycarpum*

SILVER MAPLE. 60 FEET

A good appearance and rapid growth make this about the most popular tree for planting along avenues or in yards where quick growth is required. The finely cut leaves show their silvery sides when turned by breezes. Unfortunately, the wood becomes brittle in old age, especially when growing in dry, elevated soil, and occasionally branches break off.

#### *Acer ginnala*

AMUR MAPLE. 20 FEET

This large, graceful shrub gives pleasant shade during summer and surpasses most trees in brilliancy during autumn when the foliage becomes a blazing flame color. Erect branches grow from the ground in a clump, rather than from a single trunk, and they are well covered with leaves in season. Form and foliage make it most valuable for the shrub border.

#### *Acer negundo*

BOX ELDER; ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. 60 FEET

Growing rapidly even under unfavorable conditions, this tree is widely planted. The trunk divides near the ground into a number of stout, wide-spreading branches and forms a crown loosely globe-shaped. The compound leaves turn yellow before falling. The wood is brittle, however, and may suffer injury during storms.

#### *Acer palmatum atropurpureum*

BLOODLEAF JAPANESE MAPLE. 20 FEET

This small shrubby tree is highly ornamental used as a lawn specimen, where it is planted for its deep red foliage. The branches grow low on the trunk; upward and outward, forming a circular outline. The attractive foliage is a brilliant red in Spring, changing later to dark purple with its bright red color returning in the fall.

#### *Acer platanoides*

NORWAY MAPLE. 60 FEET

Many of our streets are lined with the Norway Maple, well liked for its pleasing and familiar symmetrical dome-shaped head and ability to grow under city conditions. Its dense leaves are rich green in color and held on the tree fully two weeks longer in the fall than those of other Maples, finally dropping without much change in color. One of the best trees for street planting or for a lawn specimen where good form and shade are needed.



Schwedler Maple (ACER)

#### *Acer platanoides schwedleri*

SCHWEDLER MAPLE. 60 FEET

The fine characteristics that make the Schwedler Maple a popular favorite are its adaptability to city conditions, its spreading branches forming a round head, and its beautiful foliage. Similar in form and habits of growth to the Norway Maple, it is distinguished by its purplish crimson leaves that change to bronze green in late summer. They are most attractively planted as lawn and street specimens.

#### *Acer rubrum*

RED MAPLE. 70 FEET

This magnificent native tree lends great beauty to the landscape in all seasons. The upright branches form a narrow crown and are clothed with green, red-stemmed leaves. In fall the leaves assume a red-orange color, equal in brilliancy to the Japanese Maple. Its outline is quite picturesque in winter and in spring the tree is unusually attractive when the branches are lined with reddish or orange flowers. It grows well in many environments.

#### *Acer saccharum*

SUGAR MAPLE. 60 FEET

This native tree is one of the most wondrous spectacles of our American forests. When young, it often grows with an oval head, later becoming pyramidal or bell-shaped. The erect trunk frequently becomes gnarled and disfigured in old age. It is stately in all seasons but most colorful in fall when its dense leaves are brilliant yellow, orange and scarlet. Growing in full sun and succeeding in shade, this tree furnishes sap from which maple sugar is made.

#### *Acer saccharinum wieri*

WIER MAPLE. 60 FEET

Differs from the Silver Maple in general appearance by its deeply cleft, more delicate leaves and its downward sweeping branches that often touch the ground. In fall the light green leaves become varying shades of yellow. It makes an excellent shade tree for the lawn or street and is tolerant of most city conditions.





Bloodleaf Japanese Maple (ACER)

## AESCULUS — HORSECHESTNUT

*Aesculus hippocastanum*

HORSECHESTNUT 60-80 Ft.

The Horsechestnut has long been a favorite for street and park plantings. From May to June this tree fills out with large panicles of showy white flowers followed in October by the familiar spiny burrs of chestnuts. This tree is hardy, and fairly rapid in growth.

## AILANTHUS

*Ailanthus glandulosa*

TREE OF HEAVEN. 50 FEET

Resenting neither the poorest of soils nor dust and smoke-filled air, this graceful, rapidly growing tree is valuable for city street planting or for quickly effective screens and hedges which can be pruned to keep at a desired height. The long, compound leaves give the tree a tropical appearance and remain bright green late in the season when leaves of many other trees have turned brown.

## ARALIA

*Aralia spinosa*

DEVILS WALKING STICK; HERCULES CLUB. 20 FEET

This small, ornamental tree has the same tropical appearance as *Ailanthus glandulosa* and is useful for a number of imposing effects. The branches are studded with short spines; the pinnately compound leaves are two to three feet long. Large trusses of flowers followed by red berries, changing black, are produced on the branch ends. It delights in a rich soil and survives the severest winters.

## BETULA — BIRCH

Birches are noted for their colorful bark, graceful branching and dainty leaves. They add charm to every landscape scene, whether used as lawn specimens or in groups of shrubs or other trees.

*Betula alba*

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. 60 FEET

An individual tree which stands out with distinctive charm when included in the landscape plan. Delicate flexible branches support small green leaves that turn gold in autumn, and the conspicuous white bark is enchanting the year round. No tree surpasses it in grace and beauty.

*Betula alba laciniata*

CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH. 35 FEET

Some attribute even more singular grace and charm to this variety than to its type, *B. alba*. The deeply cut leaves give a fountain-like appearance to the branches that bend toward the ground; its white bark, beautiful through the four seasons, lends a naturalistic effect to the garden. It is a superb lawn specimen.

## CATALPA

*Catalpa bungei*

UMBRELLA CATALPA. 20 FEET

Rows of these small trees with their familiar globe-shaped heads on slender, straight trunks are often seen along walks or drives, or in pairs at entrances where they add dignity and form to the landscape plan. The year's growth should be cut back to its starting point each winter.

## CERCIS — REDBUD

*Cercis canadensis*

AMERICAN REDBUD; JUDAS TREE. 25 FEET

This tall shrub or bushy tree is unusually arresting in early spring when its branches are covered with clusters of rose-pink flowers. It is effectively used in shrub borders where its conspicuous spring color followed with large heart-shaped, deep rich green leaves adds variety to the planting.

## CORNUS — DOGWOOD

The flowering dogwoods are among the most beautiful of the spring flowering trees. They have showy red fruit, produced in small clusters in September and October, and few trees have foliage of such brilliant coloring in the fall. Dogwoods thrive in low, moist, fertile soils and prefer a somewhat shaded location.

*Cornus florida*

FLOWERING DOGWOOD. 20 FEET

The rare beauty of Dogwood in spring when it is white with bloom, or in summer with its dark green foliage changing in the fall to gorgeous reds, is hard to equal; it is one of the loveliest of trees. The spreading branches grow horizontally and slightly upward from the trunk, conspicuous flowers, appearing early in the spring, are three to three and a half inches in diameter. A Dogwood makes a beautiful lawn or shrub border specimen, and is valuable for naturalizing where its native woods habitat can be copied.

*Cornus florida rubra*

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD. 20 FEET

This variety stands out among other ornamental trees as being one of the most desirable. Showy rose colored bracts (petals) and the deep red foliage in the fall conspicuously distinguish it from the white Dogwoods, having the same ultimate height and good habits of growth. A combination of the red flowering with the white makes a beautiful grouping.

Flowering Dogwood (CORNUS)





## CORYLUS — HAZELNUT, FILBERT

See NUT TREES page 30.

## CRATAEGUS — HAWTHORN

The abundant flowers in spring and colorful fruits in autumn make the Hawthorn one of our most useful small trees. Generally of low spreading habit, they are effective either as lawn specimens or in mixed groups of shrubs and trees. Hawthorns grow rapidly in almost any soil and thrive in an open sunny location.

### *Crataegus coccinea*

THICKET HAWTHORN; SCARLET HAWTHORN. 20 FEET

By virtue of many good characteristics the Thicket Hawthorn is a most useful tree. Its short, stout trunk has a flat top formed by rather crooked, spreading branches. Attractive white flowers appear in May and later the branches are hung with scarlet, somewhat edible fruits, which remain on all winter. The tree is admirably used for lawn ornaments and border plantings.

### *Crataegus cordata*

WASHINGTON HAWTHORN 20 FEET

A choice specimen of the Thorns, the Washington Hawthorn is recommended for either border plantings or as a specimen tree. From May to June it is profusely adorned with small white flowers, followed in the fall by many small scarlet fruits which prolong its beauty. It is a close-headed, small tree with many small thorns. Very hardy.

### *Crataegus crusgalli*

COCKSPUR THORN. 20 FEET

This useful Hawthorn has wide spreading, sometimes drooping branches that are laden with white flower clusters, followed by red fruits held on all winter. The small and glossy, dark green leaves take on a brilliant orange and scarlet fall coloring. Long thorns help make it an impenetrable boundary barrier when planted closely and sheared as a hedge, equally effective in borders or lawns as a specimen.

### *Crataegus mollis*

DOWNY HAWTHORN. 20 FEET

This handsome small tree with spreading and contorted branches is similar to other hawthorns and used for the same purposes. It can be distinguished from them by its short, stiff thorns and small scarlet pear-shaped fruits, sometimes used for making jelly.

### *Crataegus oxyacantha*

ENGLISH HAWTHORN. 20 FEET

This bushy tree has been admired for hundreds of years. The spreading branches form a symmetrical round head and are covered first with blossoms and then with deep lustrous green leaves that turn yellow and red as the season progresses. Clinging scarlet fruits further decorate the tree in fall. It is valuable for shrubbery borders, being an intermediate size between shrubs and tall-growing trees. Fine ornamental qualities make it a beautiful lawn specimen.

### *Crataegus oxyacantha splendens*

PAUL DOUBLE SCARLET HAWTHORN. 15 FEET

The showiest and most frequently seen hawthorn is this beautiful variety most noted for its large, profuse, double flowers, scarlet in color. Spreading branches, beginning low on a slender trunk, form a symmetrical round head, valued in foundation plantings or as a lawn specimen where its decorative flowers and fruit can be seen to best advantage.

### *Crataegus tomentosa*

PEAR HAWTHORN. 15 FEET

Usually shrubby in growth, this hawthorn sometimes assumes the shape of a flat topped tree. Clusters of white flowers and red or orangish fruit, held on after the brilliant leaves have fallen, make it highly valuable for ornamental planting.

## FRAXINUS — ASH

### *Fraxinus americana*

WHITE ASH. 60 FEET

This lofty tree with spreading and upright branches forming a somewhat opened oval is a splendid lawn or street tree, as its habit of growth does not prevent grass from growing at the base of trunk. The long, compound leaves, lustrous green above, whitened beneath, turn to shades of yellow and violet in autumn.



Fruit and Leaves of English Hawthorn (CRATAEGUS)

## GINKGO — MAIDENHAIR-TREE

### *Ginkgo biloba*

MAIDENHAIR TREE. 70 FEET

So called because of its resemblance to the lacy Maidenhair Fern, this Chinese tree of great antiquity meets all the requirements demanded of a street tree or lawn specimen. It has rich, glossy, fan-shaped leaves hanging from horizontal branches, forming a large globe and revealing an interesting outline when uncovered in winter. The tree is picturesque and loved for its exotic appearance.

## GLEDITSIA — HONEYLOCUST

### *Gleditsia triacanthos*

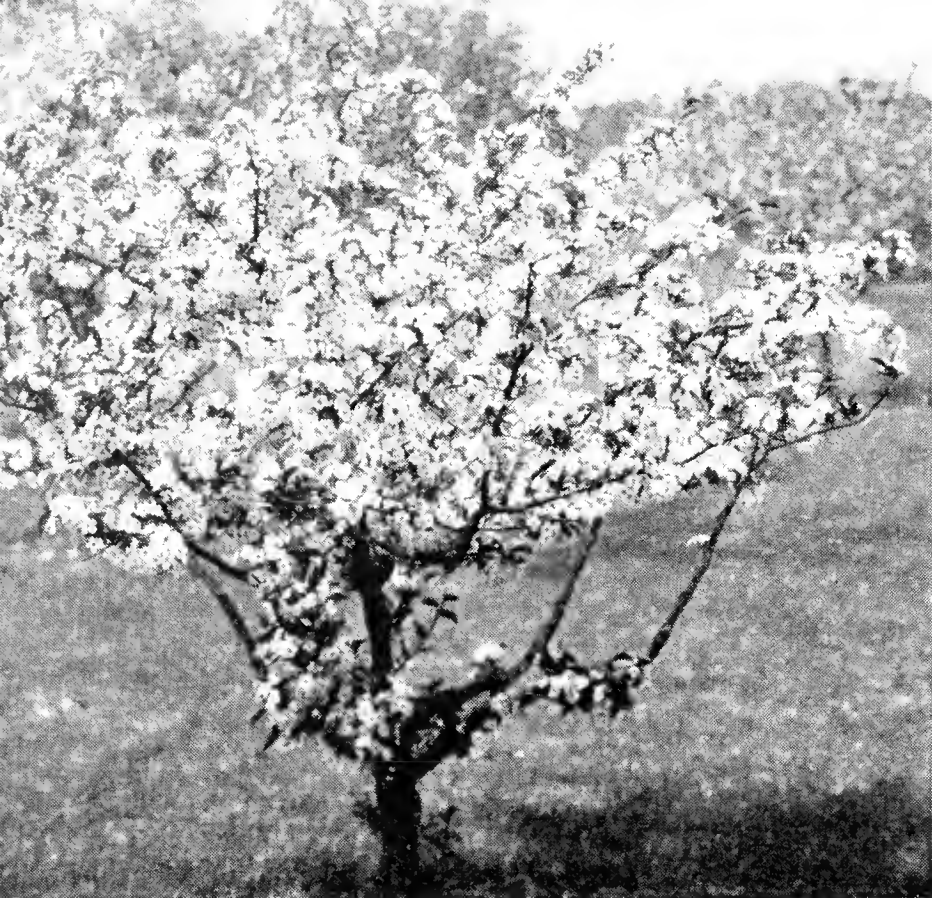
HONEY LOCUST OR SWEET LOCUST. 90 FEET

The spreading and somewhat pendulous branches of this large tree grow in a broad, flap-topped crown. It has smooth bark; decorative, finely-cut, dark green foliage which later fades to yellow with flat pods hanging from the branches. The long, sharp thorns are sometimes branched. It makes an exceptionally fine street tree and a beautiful lawn specimen, being planted both for the shade and delicate appearance of its foliage.

### *Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*

THORNLESS HONEYLOCUST. 90 FEET

Used for the same purposes and having much the same habits of growth, this variety of Honeylocust has thornless branches.



Scheidecker Crab in bloom (MALUS)

## LIQUIDAMBAR — SWEETGUM

*Liquidambar styraciflua*

SWEET GUM. 70 FEET

The handsome, star-shaped leaves of the Sweet Gum suggest the Maple. The deeply fissured erect trunk supports slender branches, peculiarly covered with corky bark. Bright green leaves become outstandingly beautiful, with shades of crimson and purple in the fall. Well suited to street planting and for specimen use in parks. The fragrant gum occasionally exuded from the tree gives rise to its name.

## LIRIODENDRON — TULIPTREE

*Liriodendron tulipifera*

TULIPTREE. 70 FEET

The clean straight trunk and bluish-green foliage make this tree an excellent street and park subject, often planted for its ornamental value and pleasant shade. Inconspicuous tulip-like flowers appear in spring and later long, cone-shaped fruits hang on the branches. One of the finest trees found in the United States. It prefers a moist, rich loam.

## MAGNOLIA

*Magnolia acuminata*

CUCUMBERTREE. 90 FEET

This stately tree has spreading branches and a bold broad pyramidal crown. It is well suited to street or park planting. Rather inconspicuous, but fragrant, green flowers occur in Spring, while long fruit, vaguely resembling small cucumbers, and handsome seven-inch-long leaves follow. It likes cool, rich soil, and resents drought.

*Magnolia soulangeana*

SAUCER MAGNOLIA. 12 FEET

This prolific bloomer and most desirable of Magnolias never fails to win the admiration of all who see the blanket of large, six inch, cup-shaped flowers, white inside and brilliant rosy-purple outside, borne before the leaves appear in spring. The upright and spreading branches divide the trunk close to the ground and form a round head of great ornamental value to the lawn or garden. As it does not exceed twelve feet in height, it can be planted in limited areas.

## MALUS — APPLE, CRAB

The ornamental Crabs are beautiful in the spring when their branches are thickly covered with flowers. Some of the varieties also have attractive fruits, few of which are edible. They resemble the common apple tree in shape but do not attain as large a size. Ornamental Crabs thrive in ordinary soil and even do well in the poorer stony locations.

*Malus atrosanguinea*

CARMINE CRAB. 15 FEET

This crab is distinguished from others by its redder buds of startling beauty, which open red instead of white, and its reddish-yellow fruit. It is an especially desirable variety for the shrub border or lawn. The distinctive unfading color of the blossoms make it stand out among other flowering trees.

*Malus floribunda*

JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB 15 Ft.

The Japanese Crab is one of the taller of the Crabs. It has bright pink buds which contrast nicely with the white, wide-open flowers. In the fall this tree is adorned with tiny reddish yellow apples hanging on ruddy stems. The birds eat these apples before they hang very long.

*Malus ioensis plena*

BECHTEL CRAB. 20 FEET

This choice variety of crab has endeared itself to many growers because of its spectacular flood of large, double rose-like flowers in spring which completely hide the branches. Blooms every year. In general it resembles an apple tree but is much smaller and finer branched. It grows in many locations and benefits from the same care given apple trees.

*Malus niedzwetzkyana*

REDVEIN CRAB. 15 FEET

A reddish cast in the leaves, twig, flowers and fruit marks this variety from other flowering crabs. It is a new variety and deserving of great popularity. The apple-like blossoms bloom in great abundance and the rather large fruit is edible and useful in making jelly. Few small trees can be so attractive in the shrub border and on the lawn.

*Malus sargentii*

SARGENT CRAB

Sargent Crab is a spreading shrub-like tree, which assumes an almost creeping habit, making it suitable for small lawns and rock gardens. The profuse blooms of white and yellow flowers are followed by vivid scarlet fruits, which are retained almost all winter.

*Malus scheideckeri*

SCHEIDECKER CRAB 15 Ft.

This tree grows in a pyramidal shape appearing more formal than most Crabs. The flowers are double, bright pink and last a long time. They are followed by an abundance of waxy yellow fruit.

## MORUS — MULBERRY

*Morus alba pendula*

TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY. 10 FEET

The fountain-like growth of this small tree makes it a highly prized lawn specimen. Long branches growing from the top droop to the ground and, when leaved, completely hide the straight slender stem. The leaves are delicately shaped and of various lobed outlines. In July an abundance of white or purple edible mulberries decorate the tree. It insists on no special care.

Lombardy Poplar (POPULUS)

Weeping Mulberry (MORUS)



## PLATANUS — PLANETREE

### *Platanus orientalis*

EUROPEAN PLANETREE. SYCAMORE. 70 FEET

This tree is most distinctive because of its habit of flaking off large pieces of light brown bark, leaving underneath blotches of whitish green, tan and grey color. They are most conspicuous in winter when the upper branches look whitewashed. The stout trunk supports large branches growing off horizontally, without regard to symmetry. In winter it is picturesque and massive-looking. In summer the light green leaves, conservatively spread, give it an airy and cool appearance. It prefers a moist location but is tolerant of most city conditions and makes an excellent street or park tree.

### *Platanus occidentalis*

AMERICAN PLANETREE. 70 FEET

The ruggedness of the stately Planetree makes it particularly adapted for use as a street tree and in parks. It is resistant to disease and withstands the effect of smoke and soot of the city very well. It has large heads of showy foliage and arching branches, which along with the trunk shed sheaths of old bark exposing a pale green under-layer. The unusual characteristics of this tree account for its popularity.

## POPULUS — POPLAR

Rapid growth, attractive foliage and graceful appearance account for the popularity of this variety of shade tree. Used as screens or accents in shrub borders, they are very effective.

### *Populus bolleana*

BOLLEANA POPLAR. 50 FEET

This rapidly growing tree, formal in appearance, is used in landscape work where accent trees are needed. The upright branches growing from a slender stem, form a tall, slender column, almost as wide at the top as at the bottom and densely clothed with leaves in season. The leaves are shimmering rich green and show their whitish under sides when turned by breezes. The bark is distinctive gray-green and shows up well in winter.

### *Populus candicans*

BALM-OF-GILEAD POPLAR. 60 FT.

Highly esteemed for its vigor and hardiness and the resinous fragrance of its large buds in springtime. Dark, rich green foliage on irregular branches forms a spreading top. The tree is valued for group planting, for background effects.

### *Populus eugenei*

CAROLINA POPLAR. 50 FEET

This attractive tree's rapid growth is much to recommend it where this characteristic is desired. The large branches grow upward from a main trunk and form a becoming and symmetrical cone-shaped tree. Large shining and rather crisp green leaves make a pleasing rustling sound when blown by winds. The tree is splendid for shade, but should not be planted where its long roots come in contact with drainage pipes.

### *Populus nigra italica*

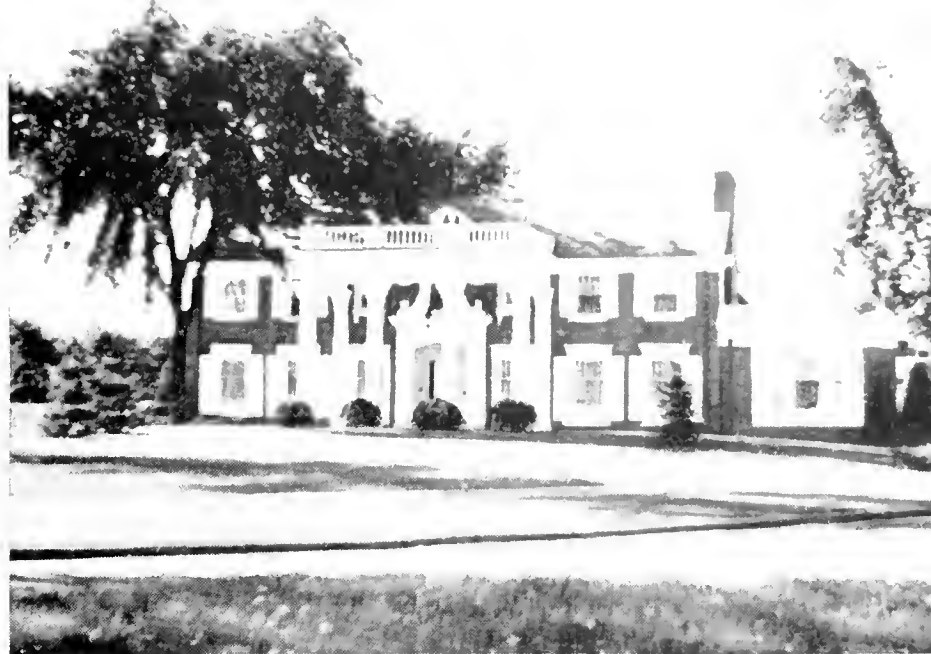
LOMBARDY POPLAR. 60 FEET

This well known tree, well liked wherever it is grown, is one of the most picturesque, as well as one of the most useful trees to be found. It is effectively planted as accents in garden, foundation plantings, and shrub borders; and as hedges; or along drives and boundaries. Its branches grow close together and upright from all sides of the straight trunk, and form a tall slim column, tapering slightly to a pointed top. It is rapid growing, hardy.

### *Populus simoni*

SIMON POPLAR. 20 FEET

Distinctive with shining rich green leaves, this tree is attractively planted in shrub borders. The trunk supports numerous upright long branches growing out from the base and curving upward to form a large oval, broader at the base. It succeeds in many environments and grows rapidly.



Tree Framed Home

## PRUNUS — PLUM, CHERRY

Few flowering trees can equal in beauty the ornamental plums and cherries during the season of bloom. The colorful foliage of the Plums provides a pleasing contrast when planted with other trees and shrubs. All varieties are low growing and do well in any good soil.

### *Prunus cerasifera*

NEWPORT PURPLELEAF PLUM. 15 FEET

Recently introduced, this tree stands out in sharp contrast with other shrubs and trees because of its red-purple leaves. The tree, small, bushy and oval in shape, is well suited for use in shrub borders, and enjoys the same care given plum trees and thrives under average garden conditions. The beautiful leaves are used for cutting.

### *Prunus cerasifera pissardi*

PURPLELEAF PLUM. 15 FEET

This parent of the Newport Purpleleaf Plum is sometimes confused with it but differs in having foliage color that makes not so sharp a contrast with the shrubs and trees with which it is planted. Its bushy, tall growth is admirably used in borders where it adds interest and variety to the planting. The colorful leaves retain their color all summer and are themselves useful for cutting.

### *Prunus kwanzan*

KWANZAN CHERRY 15 Ft.

The large, double pink flowers of this variety are very showy and attractive. Its vigorous quick-growing habit together with its beautiful flowers have made it a popular favorite. As a specimen or border tree it is unexcelled.

### *Prunus triloba*

FLOWERING PLUM

This variety is perhaps the most popular of the Plums. It is a handsome, old-fashioned, shrub-like tree and should be included in every garden. The bright pink flowers stud every twig and branchlet in the spring before the leaves come out. It will ultimately reach a height of 10 feet, becoming a rare specimen.

### *Prunus shirofugen*

SHIROFUGEN CHERRY 15 Ft.

The Shirofugen Cherry is a very strong-growing variety and is recommended for its late-flowering habit. The buds are bluish-pink, and semi-double. When opened the flowers are pure white. It is useful for prolonging the season of bloom.

### *Prunus subhirtella pendula*

WEeping FLOWERING CHERRY. 10 FEET

Being one of the most beautiful of flowering trees, the Weeping Cherry becomes a feature of many landscape designs. Crooked, drooping branches grow from the top of a slender main stem in a way that vaguely resembles the frame of an umbrella. In spring the tree arrests attention when the branches are covered with delicate clusters of dainty pink flowers. It is sometimes used in pairs as accents at entrances and in gardens or singly where attention needs to be focused.





American Linden; Basswood (TILIA)

## PTELEA — HOPTREE

*Ptelea trifoliata*

COMMON HOPTREE. 25 FEET

Preferring a little shade, this tree or large shrub is valuable for shrub borders because of its dark green, highly aromatic leaves. The interesting hop-like seeds, which follow dense clusters of fragrant yellow flowers, give rise to the name. It is not particular about the soil in which it is planted and usually grows vigorously.

## QUERCUS — OAK

Unsurpassed in beauty, size and stateliness, the Oaks are outstanding among the trees of the world. They are rapid growing and very long lived. Having very few surface roots, they are particularly suitable for planting in groups with Rhododendron and other surface rooting shrubs.

*Quercus macrocarpa*

MOSSY-CUP OAK 40-60 Ft.

A handsome medium sized tree common to this country. Also known as the Bur-Oak. It is of vigorous growth and becomes a stately tree with a picturesque appearance in winter due to its corky branches. Its acorns are almost entirely enclosed in a thick woody cup with usually a mossy fringed border.

*Quercus palustris*

PIN OAK 50 Ft.

Because of its erect, symmetrical, and rather rapid growth the Pin Oak is much used for street planting. Because of its trim appearance it is also very desirable as a lawn tree. It forms a shapely pyramidal head with long pendulous branches.

*Quercus rubra*

RED OAK. 60 FEET

This rapid growing tree has a smooth-barked, brownish-grey trunk, which sends out stout limbs forming a narrow round-topped head. The foliage becomes dark red in the fall and remains on late in the winter. Because it is permanent in character, becoming a beautiful and massive tree, it makes an excellent subject for street, park or lawn. It is tolerant of many soils and varied situations.

## ROBINIA — LOCUST

*Robinia pseudoacacia*

COMMON LOCUST; BLACK LOCUST

The Black Locust is most loved for its compound leaves with delicate, dark green leaflets and its long, drooping clusters of flowers that hang from the branches in May and June and fill the air with their fragrance. In winter the tree shows its sometimes twisted trunk, grey-black bark and irregular and twiggy branches that form a narrow oblong head. Remarkably draught resistant and stands severe pruning. It grows to seventy feet and makes a splendid street tree.

## SALIX — WILLOW

Few trees have such grace and charm as the Willows. Planted on the edges of ponds or along river banks, they are beautiful as well as useful in preventing soil erosion. They thrive near water but also do well in ordinary locations.

*Salix babylonica*

BABYLON WEeping WILLOWS. 60 FEET

This renowned tree has been planted in many parts of the world because of its restful beauty. It grows rapidly to an enormous size and is characterized by its long graceful branches drooping to the ground. The leaves are slender and four or five inches in length. It looks well in many locations and lends an atmosphere of peace to its surroundings. Landscapers like to give it an artistic treatment, such as planting it near water that will reflect its beauty. It is most at home in moist places but easily adapts itself to drier soils.

*Salix blanda*

WISCONSIN WEeping WILLOW. 50 FEET

This tree is familiarly referred to as the Weeping Willow. Its great trunk divides near the ground into heavy spreading limbs from which grow long drooping branches that sweep the ground. The rather long leaves are a shining dark green; lighter coloring beneath. It grows rapidly to massive proportions and becomes more weeping with age. While the tree grows best near water, it tolerates drier places and is responsible for many artistic effects in landscape planting.

*Salix discolor*

PUSSY WILLOW

Seldom exceeding fifteen feet in height, this rapidly growing tree or shrub makes a valuable addition to the shrub border. The bright green leaves, silvery beneath, grow from branches covered with greenish brown bark and harmonize beautifully with other greens in the garden. The trunk usually divides near the base and sends up many branches which in early spring are covered with the much loved, soft and silvery, large catkins. It is oblong in shape. Tolerating moist soils, it is easily maintained.

*Salix elegantissima*

THURLOW WEeping WILLOW. 50 FEET

Except for its more spreading branches and larger crown, this tree is similar in shape and general appearance to the Babylon Weeping Willow. It is distinctly different in color, however. The long, pendulous branches are yellowish-green, making the tree look golden in comparison to the greens of other trees, and it stands out among them. It prefers being planted near water. Often used where its striking color is needed.

*Salix pentandra*

BAY OR LAUREL WILLOW

This excellent shrub or small tree of bushy growth seldom exceeds twenty feet in height. The slender chestnut brown branches grow rather thickly and when covered with foliage make dense round heads. The leaves are long and slender, dark green and shining, and effects are obtained with it appearing to advantage near streams or ponds. It is often needed where more massive growing willows would outgrow the space given them.

## SOPHORA

### *Sophora japonica*

CHINESE SCHOLARTREE. 80 FEET

Sometimes known as the Japanese Pagoda Tree this tree is unusually hardy and can be freely planted. With its fine feathery foliage it stands out among our more native trees. Making it even more attractive are the yellowish pea-like blossoms resembling those of Wisteria.

## SORBUS — MOUNTAIN-ASH

### *Sorbus aucuparia*

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN-ASH. 60 FEET

The graceful, fine foliage and symmetrical round head of this tree make it well suited to specimen planting. A still more attractive feature, however, is the colorful clusters of brilliant orange berries conspicuous in late summer and following panicles of white flowers. It grows on various kinds of soil and is able to endure a degree of draught.

## TILIA — LINDEN

### *Tilia americana*

AMERICAN LINDEN; BASSWOOD. 60 FEET

One of the best known shade and ornamental trees, the American Linden has been extensively planted along avenues and in lawns where its handsome color and form add beauty to the landscape. It thrives in rich soil, especially if it does not become too dry, and grows to grand proportions.

## ULMUS — ELM

Generally tall and of outstanding dignity, the many species of the Elms have their own distinctive characteristics and types of beauty. As street trees they are unexcelled and a variety can be found for every requirement.

### *Ulmus alata*

WINGED ELM. 80 Feet

Also known as the Wahoo Elm. The Winged Elm, as its name suggests, is of an ornamental type. However, it is a sturdy and practical tree. It has a round or open head and branchlets furnished with two wide corky wings. The startling effect produced is uncommon in large trees. It is a good tree for planting along avenues.

### *Ulmus americana*

AMERICAN ELM. 90 FEET

One of the most dignified and stately of native trees, the American Elm has been planted freely on avenues and lawns.

The sturdy clean trunk grows to a considerable height where it usually divides into three or four branches that curve off gently and become horizontal or slightly pendulous, forming a graceful arch. When these trees are planted opposite each other along avenues, the interlacing branches form a beautiful high canopy that gives delightful shade in summer when in leaf and a pleasing outline in winter. On the lawn it is valuable for its shade and ability to gracefully frame a house.

### *Ulmus americana*

MOLINE ELM. 70 FEET

This rather recent introduction, discovered among a group of elm in Moline, Illinois, has added a worthy member to the list of shade and ornamental trees. It is similar to American Elm, but has branches growing more upright and less spreading, making a symmetrical, oblong head. The leaves are much larger and it is faster growing. Its stately appearance and shade value are always welcomed and especially desirable for narrow streets or small yards that would look crowded if planted with a more spreading tree.



Chinese Elm (ULMUS)

### *Ulmus americana*

VASE ELM. 80 FEET

Rapidly gaining popularity the Vase Elm stands out as the most shapely of all the Elms, because, as its name suggests, the vase-like appearance formed by the branches creates a symmetry shared by none of the others. Its leaves are larger than those of the American Elm, and retain their color late in the season. The Vase Elm is especially recommended for street plantings and as a lawn specimen where space is limited.

### *Ulmus glabra camperdownii*

CAMPERDOWN ELM. 30 FEET

The unusual appearance of this tree makes it desirable as a lawn specimen; and unlike most deciduous trees it is equally attractive winter and summer. In the winter its many gnarled drooping limbs diminishing into tendril-like branches give it an air of rare antiquity. In summer the densely leaved, pendant branches make it an exceptional specimen of weeping trees.

### *Ulmus parvifolia*

CHINESE ELM. 70 FEET

Sturdy and rapid growing, this recently introduced Elm has sprung to widespread and deserved popularity in the past few years. When young, graceful and lithe branches grow from a main stem to form a round or pyramidally sloped head. At maturity the tree becomes massive and irregular in shape with deeply fissured bark. The leaves are smooth, bright green, comparatively small, growing compactly, and giving the tree a feathery-like aspect. It is remarkably hardy, free from diseases and rejoices in dry, windswept places. Its pleasing form and adaptability recommend it for use as a street tree or lawn specimen.





Above is a graceful American Elm . . . one of thousands of thriving Big Trees successfully transplanted by Ilgenfritz.



Above—several Big Trees, properly balled in burlap and ready to leave the Nursery. Note the truck derrick ready to swing one tree into position on the tree moving trailer.



# BIG TREES

YOU DON'T HAVE TO WAIT YEARS FOR

## *Shade and Beauty*

Thru the magic of the tree transplanting art as developed by Ilgenfritz, you can begin NOW to enjoy the charm of Big Trees which it has taken years or generations to produce. Ilgenfritz delivers the trees of your choice, plants them on your grounds to harmonize perfectly with the surroundings, and **GUARANTEES** the planting with the strongest guarantee known to the industry.

Here you can make your choice from an almost limitless variety of Big Trees—Maples or Oaks for majestic beauty, Elms or Sycamores for shade, a wide variety of Evergreens for year-round loveliness, and many others. By its service in skillfully transplanting Big Trees, Ilgenfritz saves you years of patient waiting while saplings grow to maturity. Depending on the size of trees you select, you get the benefit of five, ten, twenty or fifty years of growth . . . in Big Trees ranging from five to twenty-two inches in diameter.

A partial list of trees available for transplanting follows:

Arborvitae	Hackberry	Oak
Ash	Hawthorns	Pines
Beech	Hemlock	Redbud or Judas
Birch	Honeylocust	Tree
Cedars	Junipers	Spruce
Elms	Linden	Sycamore
Firs	Magnolia	Tuliptree
Flowering Dogwood	Maples	Willow

At right—close-up of lower portion of mature 18 inch Maple. Note how neatly and carefully this tree has been balled in burlap, with covering properly laced. Tree is chained to moving skid for transport to its new location.

At left—a big Elm arriving at its new home. Trees in mature sizes are replanted in a workmanlike manner, and with full protection to the premises.







Note, in the photograph above, how barren this new house looks, without landscaping.

At right, an amazing transformation! A few weeks later—the same house has become a beautiful HOME—enhanced by simple but beautiful grounds and two big American Elms, properly placed. Complete landscaping by Ilgenfritz.



## TREE MOVING a "FINE ART"

Nearly a century of experience has built up in the Monroe Nursery a wealth of knowledge and skill in the care and planting of Big Trees. Our experts study trees, the soils best suited to them, the feeding methods that bring the best results, the steps in removing and transporting them, the proper planting and drainage—all so that they shall continue to grow in splendid health and beauty. Our landscape men have developed outstanding skill in placing and design—so that the dominating mass of a big tree is made an imposing but integral part of the entire landscaping effect.

Big Trees are transplanted by Ilgenfritz trained specialists at all seasons of the year. With a background of over 90 years of experience, we have developed transplanting methods so successful that we guarantee every Big Tree for a two-year period.



## TWICE-A-YEAR SERVICE

Ilgenfritz service has only begun when Big Trees are transplanted on the grounds. Every tree is serviced twice a year for the two-year guarantee period with the Compressed Air Tree Feeding Method.

On trees six inches or more in diameter all guy cables will be fastened by:

1. Lag hooks into the tree (no wire loops will be put around trunk).
2. Stranded cable—not single fence wire.
3. Cadmium plated rust-proof turnbuckles for the purpose of keeping guy cables tight.
4. Adequate sized anchors buried deep enough in the ground to protect the tree from wind sway.

Trees under six inches in diameter to be guyed with galvanized wire covered with rubber hose to protect bark.

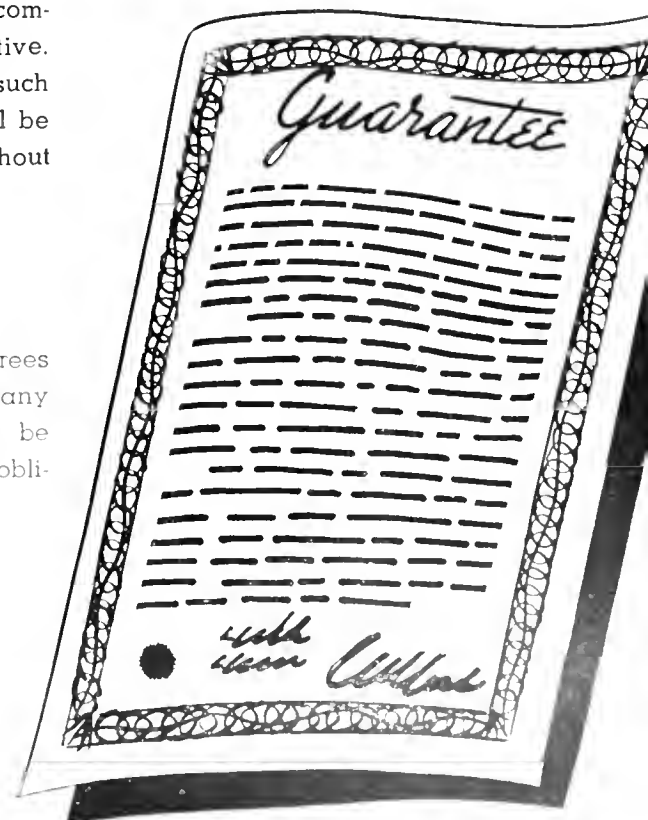
We agree to furnish and apply sufficient quantity of plant food to insure proper growth wherever necessary during the guarantee period.

The trunks of all trees will be wrapped with creped water-proofed kraft paper.

## OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that these trees will live for two growing seasons after planting. Replacements will be made without charge to the customer if they fail to grow for this period, provided they are not injured by accident or from other causes beyond our control, and maintenance is provided by the customer according to our recommendations. During the period thru which warranty extends, we agree to make at least four inspections of the trees and will feed them as required. Customer is required to furnish such cultivation and watering, as is required by the trees or recommended by our representative. During guarantee period such trimming as is necessary will be done at time of servicing without extra charge.

Examine our photographs of trees available for transplanting any Ilgenfritz representative will be glad to show them without obligation.



# EVERGREENS

Evergreens with their brilliant summer green contrasts and vivid winter tints are an essential in landscape design. For foundation plantings they furnish solid masses of interesting color at all seasons. Fine contrasts in color, texture and form can easily be had in combining the many varieties in groups. The appearance of most other shrubs and trees is enhanced by interplantings of evergreens.

As single trees not combined with others for accent of doorways, corners or in favored spots in the landscape scene, evergreens are of first importance. In forming screens, hedges, and windbreaks, however, their greatest worth is apparent for they are as effective in winter as in summer and with but few exceptions are entirely amenable to trimming and shaping. Greens, greys, yellows and blues and all intermediate shades are available in shapes that are column-like, pyramidal, broadly conical, round, half upright, and creeping. Once they are established they require little care.

## PLANTING AND WATERING INSTRUCTIONS.

First dig a hole about two feet wider than the ball but not deeper. Then take the evergreen and place it carefully in the hole and fill in with a small amount of soil. Straighten it, standing back to inspect it from all viewpoints until satisfied that it is perfectly upright and appears to best advantage. Fill the hole until the ball is half covered, thoroughly tramping the soil in place. Then take a sharp knife and carefully cut the burlap around the circumference of the ball at the ground line. Untie the knotted burlap at the trunk and remove the upper half of the burlap covering of the ball. Now fill in more soil so that the hole will be about two-thirds

full. Fill the remainder with water two or three times letting it soak in thoroughly between each application. Then fill in the rest of the hole with the remaining dirt leaving the surface saucer-like and again water thoroughly. Repeat this watering frequently until the tree is well established. Finally firm the soil after planting is completed. During the following weeks water the evergreen at least twice weekly or if the soil is sandy oftener since water will filter through sand quickly. Only in clay soil is overwatering dangerous. Do not water when the soil is even slightly moist beneath the surface.

### *Juniperus squamata meyeri* MEYER JUNIPER 4 feet

Sometimes called the "Fish Tail Juniper." A tree which has a most attractive radiant pearl-grey color that seems to change in hue with the changes of light upon it. Its fan like irregular shape is strikingly different from other evergreens and permits its use in informal foundation and group plantings. It asks for a dry sunny location.

### *Juniperus sabina* SAVIN JUNIPER 6 feet

This is one of the half erect forms that can be put to so many uses, adding variety and interest to the group in which it is

placed. The color is distinctly a darker green than is generally found in Junipers; the branches are informally spreading and rather low, but the dense foliage and solid color makes it suitable for formal as well as informal plantings. It tolerates a hot dry location and grows well under average garden conditions.

### *Juniperus communis depressa plumosa* ANDORRA JUNIPER 2 feet

This interesting creeper clings close to the ground and is especially suited for rock garden work or planting on slopes. In Fall the color changes to a reddish purple, which makes it distinct from all other evergreens.

MEYER JUNIPER  
*Juniperus squamata meyeri*

SAVIN JUNIPER  
*Juniperus sabina*

ANDORRA JUNIPER  
*Juniperus communis depressa plumosa*







**SARGENT JUNIPER**  
*Juniperus chinensis sargentii*



**JAPANESE JUNIPER**  
*Juniperus japonica*



**TAMARIX SAVIN JUNIPER**  
*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia*

*Juniperus chinensis sargentii* **SARGENT JUNIPER 1 foot**

A comparatively new evergreen, fast becoming one of the most popular low types. Dark green leaves are borne on wide spreading branches often attaining a breadth of five or six feet, but seldom exceeding twelve inches in height. Its unusual color and shape add a great deal of interest to rock gardens, terraces, banks and group plantings. Its hardiness further recommends it.

*Juniperus japonica* **JAPANESE JUNIPER**

Another of the half erect forms that is so appropriately in-

cluded in varied styles of foundation and group plantings. The blue-green leaves are borne on wide-spreading branches which sometimes grow to twelve feet. It is very vigorous, especially when planted in a well drained and sunny location.

*Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia* **TAMARIX SAVIN JUNIPER 2 feet**

This creeper is very suitable for rockeries and splendid for slopes or for framing pools. It lends itself to trimming where confinement to a limited space is necessary. The color is sea green.

## OUTSTANDING EVERGREENS NOT PICTURED

*Juniperus chinensis columnaris*

**COLUMN CHINESE JUNIPER 20 feet**

This stately evergreen of fairly recent development, grows to a height of 20 feet and has a fine columnar or cylindrical form. It beautifully adapts itself for formal use, making excellent accent plants for doorway or garden entrances where height is needed. The grey-blue foliage is densely matted. Its hardiness permits its use in most soils and locations.

*Juniperus communis depressa* **PROSTRATE JUNIPER 3 feet**

You perhaps are familiar with the low growing, half erect form which is one of the most needed in landscape plants of small areas; it seldom reaches more than 4 feet in height. One of its marked advantages is that it will endure hot, dry locations, and tolerate shade. For this reason it has been used extensively and effectively in many groupings. It is silvery blue-green in color and bowl shaped.

*Juniperus communis suecica* **SWEDISH JUNIPER 25 feet**

This is another of the extremely narrow evergreens very much like the Irish Juniper but leaving a broader top. It is effectively used in locations requiring formal accents.

*Juniperus horizontalis* **CREeping JUNIPER 1 foot**

If given a sunny steep bank, a rock garden, or an exposed evergreen border, no plant will make a more effective ground cover than this one. It becomes more than six inches high but

over a large area can be kept small and in place by clipping and trimming. The bright blue-green foliage keeps its color the year around.

*Juniperus horizontalis glauca* **BLUE CREEPING JUNIPER 1 foot**

Radiant gray-blue foliage distinguishes this evergreen from the green variety.

*Juniperus scopulorum* **COLORADO JUNIPER 40 feet**

This magnificent tree of dense, bushy growth, has a silvery blue color unlike the blue of any other evergreen. It is not frequently seen in landscape planting because of its rather recent introduction, but it has proved itself hardy.

*Picea pungens* **COLORADO SPRUCE 60 feet**

One of the most highly prized evergreens. It grows in symmetrical shape and has bushy branches in whorls about the trunk. The variable foliage color (blue-green, silvery white, or dull green) is highly decorative and should be used with discretion in foundation plantings. As a specimen tree it is one of the best.

*Pinus ponderosa* **PONDEROSA PINE 60 feet**

This is a heavy and solid looking pine with needles about six inches long borne on branches slightly pendulous. Many of these long needles hang down to give the tree a handsome, shaggy appearance. It is an excellent tree for many locations, especially backgrounds. Continued on page 49.

*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana* **PFITZER JUNIPER 6 feet**

This is perhaps the best known of the spreading evergreens. It is much used in front of tall plants, also in any place where a medium high evergreen is needed. If left untrimmed it will reach a spread of from six to eight feet.

*Pinus montana mughus* **MUGHO PINE 4 feet**

This pine is very decorative, low growing and prostrate with bright green, two inch needles growing thickly on its numerous branches. Because of its compactness and dwarf size, it is widely used in landscape work for foundation plantings and accent mark-

ings in the garden or at walk intersections. With trimming it will hold its compact rounded appearance for many years, which makes it highly useful for formal effects. It prefers well drained, sandy soil and a fair amount of sunshine.

*Juniperus horizontalis douglasi* **WAUKEGAN JUNIPER 1 foot**

This is a mat-formed evergreen of the creeping type, growing close to the ground and spreading out twelve feet or more. It is frequently used on banks too steep to grow grass and as ground cover in the rock garden, or as an evergreen border. The soft blue colored foliage turns purple in late fall and winter. It does best in sunny places having well drained or sandy soil.

**PFITZER JUNIPER**  
*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*

**DWARF MUGHO PINE**  
*Pinus montana mughus*

**WAUKEGAN JUNIPER**  
*Juniperus horizontalis douglasi*







**NORDMANN FIR**  
*Abies nordmanniana*



*Taxus intermedia*



**UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW**  
*Taxus cuspidata capitata*

*Abies nordmanniana* NORDMANN FIR 75 feet

This is a hardy evergreen, well furnished with beautiful dark foliage, silvery beneath. Upright cones add to its attractiveness. For a fir it is rather slow growing. Frequently it is used for specimen planting and for backgrounds. If given ample space, it maintains its fine appearance to maturity.

*Taxus intermedia*, 8 feet

A hybrid of the *Taxus* family somewhat resembling *cuspidata* but variable in habits of growth and leaf form. It is spreading and rather flat-topped, having the rich green foliage of other members of its family. Its shape and hardiness make it a valuable plant in many locations but it is seldom seen because of its recent introduction.

*Taxus cuspidata capitata* UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW 25 feet

Any of the *Taxus* plants are supremely beautiful and this one is certainly no exception. The fact that it can be closely clipped and is slow growing allows it to be kept in a compact conical shape. Valuable in foundation, hedge and specimen plantings. 42

Its rich green foliage is heartily welcomed wherever it is planted and the pleasing color is kept throughout the year. Like other members of the *Taxus* family, it may be planted in shaded or sunny locations and prefers a moist loam soil.

*Abies concolor* WHITE FIR 70 feet

A rapidly growing tree, therefore requiring a large area useful for screens and specimen plantings. It is somewhat variable in color but usually distinctly blue-green. It prefers a cool and moist location.

*Abies fraseri* FRASER FIR 50 feet

This tree is very symmetrical. The shiny leaves are rich green but distinctly blue underneath. Its majestic appearance makes it especially suited for specimen planting.

*Juniperus chinensis* CHINESE JUNIPER 20 feet

Resembling our native Red Cedar. It is generally gray-green and of columnar shape and does well in exposed places where it faces full sun and wind.

**CONCOLOR FIR**  
*Abies concolor*



**FRASER FIR**  
*Abies fraseri*

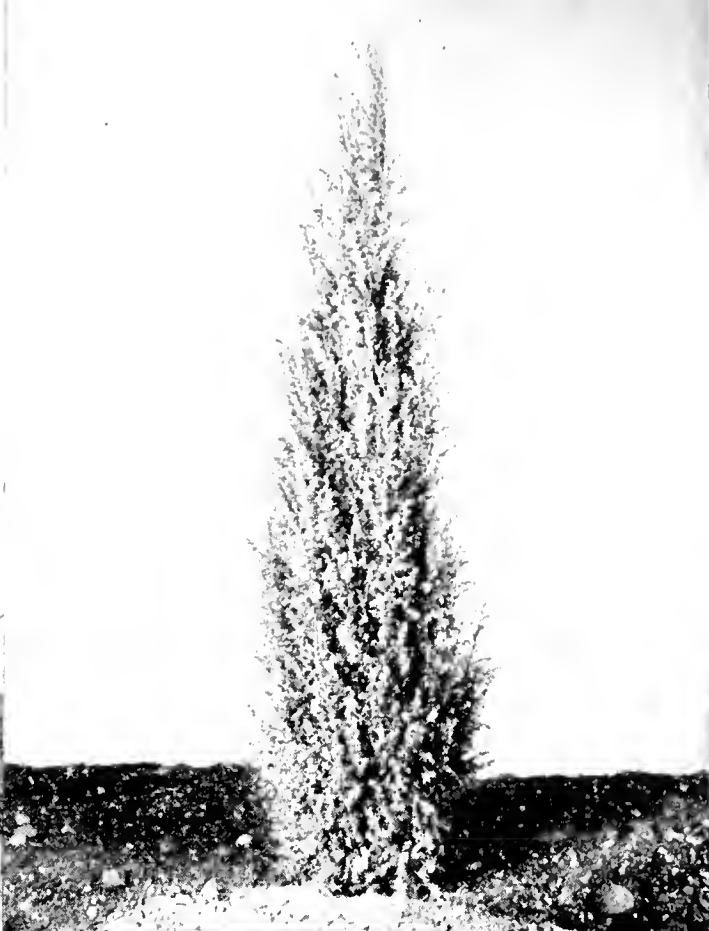


**CHINESE JUNIPER**  
*Juniperus chinensis*





**UPRIGHT PFITZER JUNIPER**  
*Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*



**IRISH JUNIPER**  
*Juniperus communis hibernica*



**SPINY GREEK JUNIPER**  
*Juniperus excelsa stricta*

***Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana* UPRIGHT PFITZER JUNIPER**

An upright form of the well-known spreading Pfitzer Juniper. The foliage, which is feathery and gray-green, is identical. It creates a very striking effect when grouped with other evergreens and, like the natural spreading type, it is very resistant to smoke and gas.

***Juniperus communis hibernica* IRISH JUNIPER 8 feet**

The Irish Juniper is one of the slimmest evergreens, growing stiff, upright in a narrow column. It has a strictly formal appearance that is so often needed to accent design on architectural features of house and garden.

***Juniperus excelsa stricta* SPINY GREEK JUNIPER 6 feet**

The Greek Juniper is a dense mass of bristle-tipped, luminous, blue-green leaves. It is cone shaped and broad at the base. Whether trimmed or untrimmed, it has a great deal of character and handsomely lends itself to foundation and group plantings. It is not a fast grower; is tolerant of average garden conditions, preferring well drained soil and full sun.

***Juniperus sphaerica (fortunei)* FORTUNE REDCEDAR 15 feet**

Here is a narrow upright pyramid, densely branched and clothed with gray-green foliage that keeps its color well all year round. It is a variety of our native Redcedar, very hardy and smoke resistant.

***Juniperus virginiana* REDCEDAR 40 feet**

You remember our well known native American Cedar, easily the most generally satisfactory evergreen. It is important and much used in formal plantings, to which its massive appearance lends itself especially well.

***Juniperus virginiana cannarti* CANNART REDCEDAR**

This is the aristocrat of American Cedars. At maturity it forms a narrow column of darkest green, broken with surprisingly dark shadows made by the short branches. In autumn it bears numerous blue berries when there is scarcely another evergreen so attractive. It is used for backgrounds and borders and as the taller trees in foundation plantings.

43

**FORTUNE REDCEDAR**  
*Juniperus sphaerica (fortunei)*



**REDCEDAR**  
*Juniperus virginiana*



**CANNART REDCEDAR**  
*Juniperus virginiana cannarti*







**KETELEER JUNIPER**  
*Juniperus virginiana keteleeri*



**SILVER REDCEDAR**  
*Juniperus virginiana glauca*



**SCHOTT REDCEDAR**  
*Juniperus virginiana schottii*

*Juniperus virginiana keteleeri* KETELEER REDCEDAR 15 feet

An upright, narrow pyramid, this tree is effectively used for many purposes. It is rather informal in shape, but can be sheared to maintain a more formal outline. In fall its branches are covered with large blue berries in beautiful contrast with the gray-green foliage. It is a favorite among landscape designers because of its healthy color and dependability.

*Juniperus virginiana glauca* SILVER REDCEDAR 25 feet

This is one of the most popular evergreens, useful in many locations. The attractive foliage is silvery-blue and can be severely trimmed, making a dense regular shaped pyramid, or may be left untrimmed to become gracefully drooping. It supplies a much needed color contrast.

*Juniperus virginiana schottii* SCHOTT REDCEDAR

The Schott Redcedar is somewhat similar in appearance to the Cannart Redcedar. Its handsome yellow-green color, which is maintained all winter, is frequently used for contrast with other

evergreens in foundation or border plantings. It prefers a sunny, well drained location.

*Picea canadensis* BLACK HILL SPRUCE 60 feet

This spruce is comparatively slow growing and very bushy but eventually it reaches majestic proportions. The foliage has a distinct blue cast. Black Hill Spruce can be used either as a stately specimen or for windbreaks.

*Picea excelsa* NORWAY SPRUCE 75 feet

The Norway is the spruce which is frequently grown for Christmas trees. Its quick growth makes it also very valuable for hedges. It presents a beautiful sight in the winter when the tree is loaded with glittering snow.

*Picea pungens glauca* COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE 60 feet

A striking color variant of *Picea pungens*, this tree is popularly planted as a specimen. The light blue foliage draws attention wherever it is placed.

**BLACK HILL SPRUCE**  
*Picea canadensis albertiana*



**NORWAY SPRUCE**  
*Picea excelsa*



**BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE**  
*Picea pungens glauca*







**MORHEIM SPRUCE**  
*Picea pungens morheimi*



**AUSTRIAN PINE**  
*Pinus nigra austriaca*



**RED PINE**  
*Pinus resinosa*

*Picea pungens morheimi* MORHEIM BLUE SPRUCE 50 feet

A newcomer in the Blue Spruce family with needles of dazzling blue right up to the stem. Its branches grow in an upward angle, never pendulous. So far, this is the best blue spruce introduced.

*Pinus nigra austriaca* AUSTRIAN PINE 50 feet

Here is one of the most dignified evergreen trees, solid in shape due to tightly leaved branches of very dark green. This pine is often used in massed groups on larger estates but it is also very attractive when planted alone.

*Pinus resinosa* RED PINE 50 feet

When it is young, the Red Pine is less pyramidal in shape than the Austrian Pine, but has the same qualities that make it a handsome tree for foundation plantings. The glossy dark green needles are in happy contrast with the reddish bark and give a more brilliant but less formal picture than Austrian Pines when used in backgrounds.

*Pinus strobus* WHITE PINE 75 feet

This is a symmetrical and pyramid shaped tree, its grace and beauty make it suitable for specimen planting, as well as any other purpose to which pines are put. In middle life it is still sturdy and compact and in old age distinctive with a great trunk and wide spreading branches.

*Pinus sylvestris* SCOTCH PINE 50 feet

When young this tree has dense blue green foliage in pyramid form and is popularly planted around foundations. Later the branches become spreading, somewhat drooping and thinly leaved giving great character to the tree.

*Pseudotsuga douglasi* DOUGLAS FIR

Rapidly growing, this tree sometimes reaches a height of two hundred feet. In youth it grows in a shapely pyramid with beautiful blue green foliage sweeping the ground. Later the foliage hangs on spreading branches with pendulant branchlets.

45 Drooping 4½ inch cones add to the tree's attractiveness.

**WHITE PINE**  
*Pinus strobus*

**SCOTCH PINE**  
*Pinus sylvestris*

**DOUGLAS FIR**  
*Pseudotsuga douglasi*





**SAWARA CYPRESS**  
*Retinospora pisifera*

**GOLDEN SAWARA CYPRESS**  
*Retinospora pisifera aurea*

**THREAD RETINOSPORA**  
*Retinospora pisifera filifera*

*Retinospora pisifera* SAWARA CYPRESS 30 feet

Here is an excellent tree for foundation plantings, having colorful green fan-shaped leaves, on the arborvitae order. It is tall, slender, tapering at the top and grows in many locations, but likes most a partly shaded and sheltered one.

*Retinospora pisifera aurea* GOLDEN SAWARA CYPRESS 30 feet

When planted with green ones, this evergreen stands out in sharp contrast as it is one of the brightest of the golden evergreens. It is pyramid in shape. If used sparingly, it often adds individuality and interest to foundation or group planting.

*Retinospora pisifera filifera* THREAD RETINOSPORA 15 feet

This interesting dwarf evergreen, grows upright in a half pyramid, half globular shape and has thread leaves hanging down from branch ends, giving the tree a shaggy, uncombed appearance. The dull green contrasts handsomely with other evergreens and is frequently planted with them where variety is wanted.

*Retinospora plumosa* PLUME RETINOSPORA 30 feet

The tree is extensively planted by landscape men who like to use it in sheltered and shaded locations where many other varieties will not grow so well.

*Retinospora plumosa aurea*

GOLDEN PLUME RETINOSPORA 25 feet

The Golden Plume Retinospora is an evergreen with yellowish or golden foliage held erect on the branches. Being highly decorative, it is the center of attraction in any evergreen grouping and can be most effective if used properly.

*Thuja occidentalis* AMERICAN ARBORVITAE 40 feet

These slow growing pyramidal trees are extensively planted in foundation work, as hedges, screens and shelters for more tender growing plants. The leaves, roughly fan-shaped, have a fragrant odor and grow compactly; they are attractive in all stages of its life, but they have been planted in every kind of a situation and their great numbers prove they are tolerant of many environments.

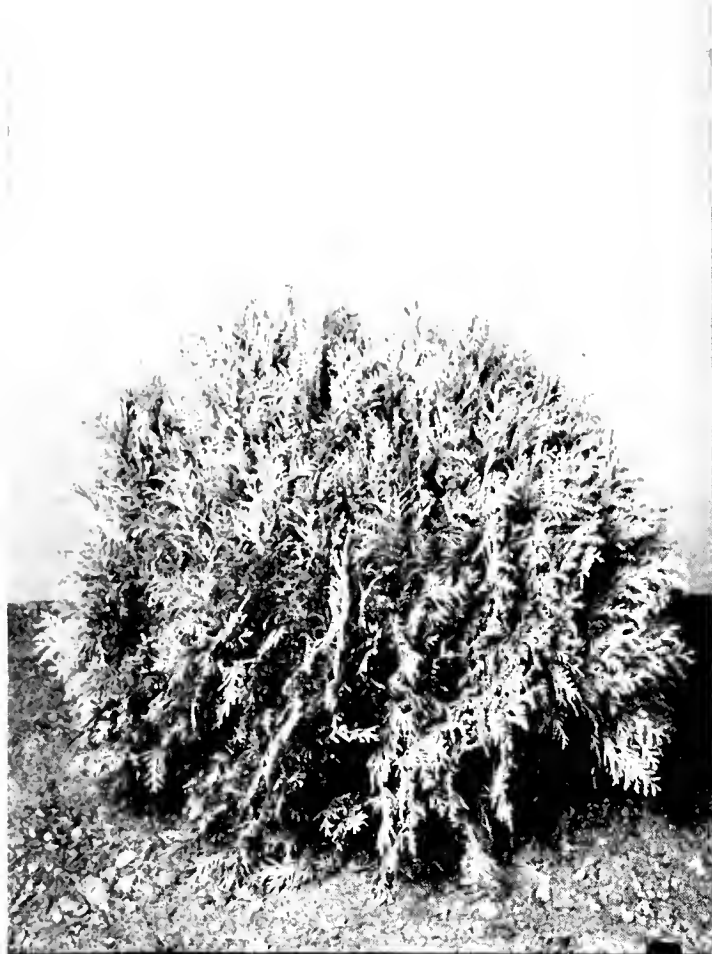
**PLUME RETINOSPORA**  
*Retinospora plumosa*

**GOLDEN PLUME RETINOSPORA**  
*Retinospora plumosa aurea*

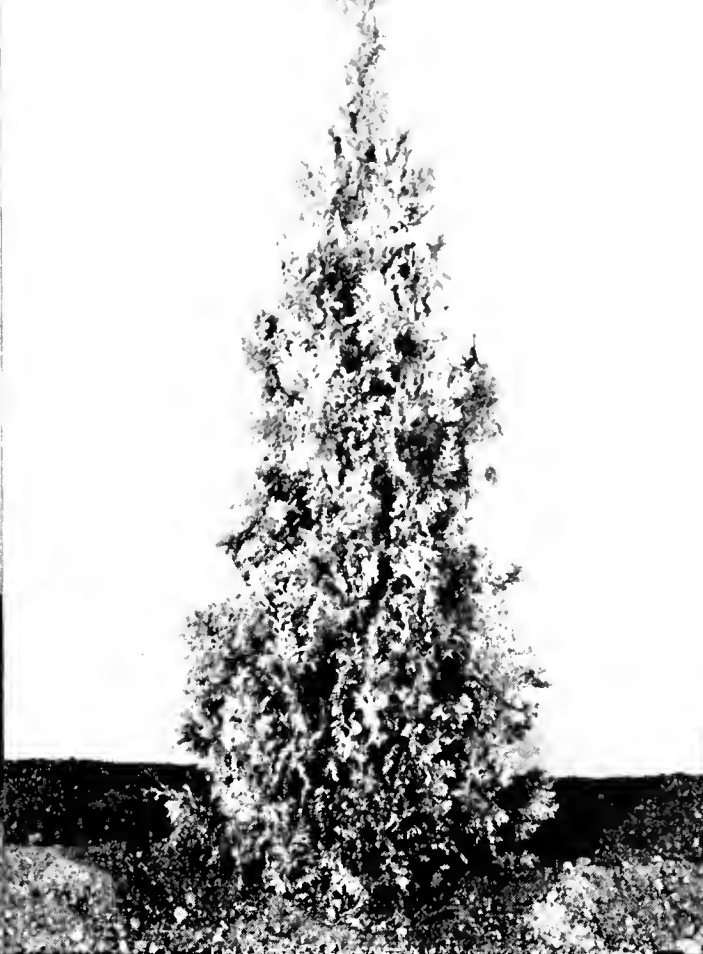
**AMERICAN ARBORVITAE**  
*Thuja occidentalis*







**PARSONS ARBORVITAE**  
*Thuja occidentalis compacta*



**DOUGLAS ARBORVITAE**  
*Thuja occidentalis douglasi (spiralis)*



**GOLDENTIP ARBORVITAE**  
*Thuja occidentalis elegantissima*

*Thuja occidentalis compacta* PARSON'S ARBORVITAE 4 feet

Its compactness makes this small evergreen very suitable for low hedges to outline walks or formal gardens. Of course, they are always interesting in groups, especially in front of taller evergreens.

*Thuja occidentalis douglasi* DOUGLAS ARBORVITAE 25 feet

There is no arborvitae with more handsome foliage and shapely pyramidal growth. The dark green, dense foliage is bunched and crinkled looking, giving it a sturdy and healthy appearance.

*Thuja occidentalis elegantissima*

GOLDENTIP ARBORVITAE 15 feet

It is so called because the new growth in spring first appears as a light golden color and is, of course, unusually attractive. Later the branch tops become more green, but still remain in marked contrast with the inner foliage.

*Thuja occidentalis globosa*

AMERICAN GLOBE ARBORVITAE 3 feet

These beautiful dwarf globe forms are frequently noticed as entrance markers, either in pots or in the ground. Because of their shape, they are extensively planted in many parts of the lawn and garden.

*Thuja occidentalis woodwardi*

WOODWARD ARBORVITAE 6 feet

This is another ball-shaped evergreen, similar to *globosa*, but of finer texture, with a sea green color. It is admirably used in many formal garden settings, in foundation plantings and as markers at entrances.

*Thuja plicata* GIANT ARBORVITAE 20 feet

The handsomest and largest of arborvitaes comes from the western mountains where it has stood the test of severe winters. Its lustre-like quality of foliage is retained throughout the year, changing from a strong, gray-green in summer, to a green-bronze in winter.

**GLOBE ARBORVITAE**  
*Thuja occidentalis globosa*



**WOODWARD ARBORVITAE**  
*Thuja occidentalis woodwardi*



**GIANT ARBORVITAE**  
*Thuja plicata*







**AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE**  
*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*

**WARE ARBORVITAE**  
*Thuja occidentalis wareana (siberica)*

**CHINESE ARBORVITAE**  
*Thuja orientalis*

*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*

**AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE 25 feet**

Deservedly this is one of the most popular of all evergreens. Its health and rich green color, even in winter, are much to recommend it and its narrow columnar growth makes it adaptable to many purposes of landscape design.

*Thuja occidentalis wareana* **WARE ARBORVITAE 15 feet**

This aristocrat of the arborvitae, holds its distinction by means of the fresh blue green color of foliage and dense, compact growth. It grows in a globular cone shape which adapts itself to many uses in foundation planting and about the garden.

*Thuja orientalis* **CHINESE ARBORVITAE 25 feet**

The Chinese Arborvitae is somewhat like the American Arborvitae, but with finer, more delicate leaves arranged vertically and held upright, giving it a starched appearance. It grows in the shape of a high oval, broad at bottom, and for this reason makes an excellent foundation plant where weight or massed effect is called for. It adapts itself to many locations, preferring moist loam but tolerant of hot, dry places.

48

*Thuja occidentalis lutea*

**GEORGE PEABODY ARBORVITAE 15 feet**

This attractive golden tree has the same good nature and habits of growth as the American Arborvitae. Its brilliant coloring immediately draws attention to it and for this reason is frequently used with other evergreens in foundation plantings when a colorful effect is wanted.

*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*

**BERKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE 3 feet**

A small highly colored evergreen is this interesting dwarf growing tree with its intensely gold colored foliage arranged vertically.

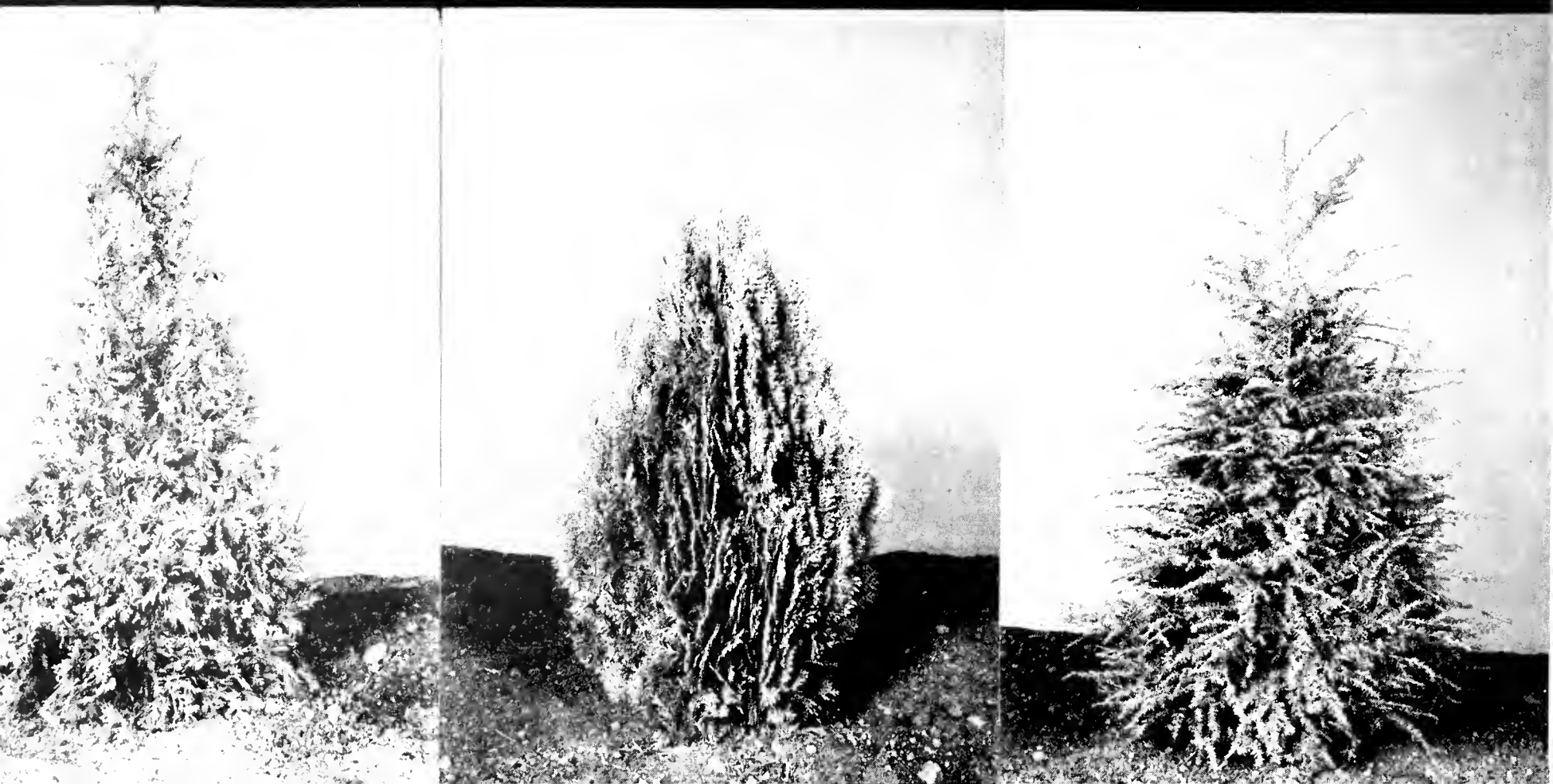
*Tsuga canadensis* **CANADA HEMLOCK 75 feet**

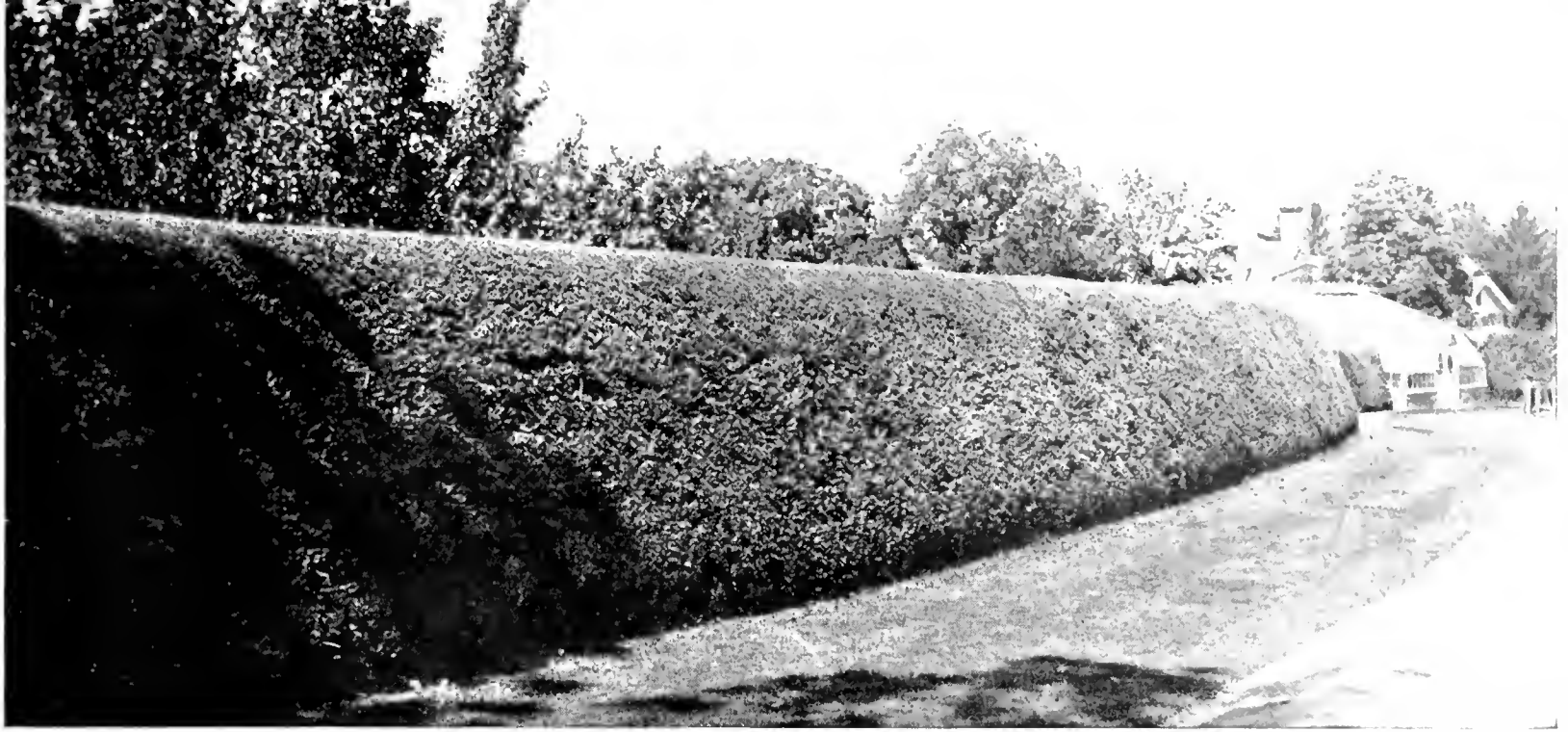
This is another aristocrat of evergreens widely planted for its fine, feathery foliage and for its graceful growth and beautiful color. In landscape plantings, they are effective as backgrounds and make beautiful lawn specimens. The dense, broad hemlocks make excellent plants for foundations where their soft texture is quietly pleasing and restful.

**GEORGE PEABODY ARBORVITAE**  
*Thuja occidentalis lutea*

**BERKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE**  
*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*

**CANADIAN HEMLOCK**  
*Tsuga canadensis*





The Striking Beauty of an Arborvitae Hedge

## OUTSTANDING EVERGREENS NOT PICTURED

### ***Taxus cuspidata* JAPANESE YEW 10 feet**

Who does not admire the Japanese Yew? One of the most satisfying and successfully grown of all evergreens. Its dark green and flat needle-leaves extend from either side of its long stems. This graceful arching habit shrub is spreading but as it stands hard clipping, it can be easily maintained in symmetrical shape. It grows well in either sun or shade, and though it prefers a moist loam, it does well in ordinary garden soils. Its slow growth makes it well suited to foundation planting and it is extensively planted as a specimen.

### ***Taxus cuspidata nana* DWARF JAPANESE YEW 6 feet**

This compact dwarf member of the Yew family makes a most handsome contribution to landscape design. It adapts itself well to foundation plantings or about the garden for low hedges or accent plants because of its rich green foliage and tolerance of shade.

### ***Taxus media hicki* HICKS YEW 15 feet**

One of the most beautiful and interesting of the *Taxus* is this rather fast growing columnar form whose dense dark green foliage is frequently as broad at the top as at the bottom. It is a wisely chosen addition to any evergreen group. Its shape lends itself well to hedges which can be shorn and kept low, or allowed to become of greater height. Because it has been recently introduced, it is not frequently seen, but already demand exceeds supply.

### ***Thuja occidentalis ellwangeriana***

#### **TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE 6 feet**

This popular favorite is of dwarf size which permits its use in rock gardens or borders. It grows upright in conical shape. Juvenile foliage gives it a distinction wherever it is planted. The

peculiar grey blue-green color becoming lavender grey in winter, blends well with other evergreens.

### ***Thuja occidentalis ericoides* HEATH RETINOSPORA 5 feet**

An interesting dwarf form which is appropriate for use in rock garden or foundation plantings, similar to the Tom Thumb in shape.

### ***Thuja occidentalis vervaeneana* VERVAENE ARBORVITAE 12 feet**

This dense eight to ten feet tree which looks somewhat like an American Arborvitae, has leaves of finer texture and higher color. Its bushy pyramidal growth is appropriately used in many locations, especially where the planting is not to exceed a limited height. Its color blends well with the greens of other trees.

### ***Thuja occidentalis hoveyi* HOVEY ARBORVITAE 8 feet**

The Hovey Arborvitae is a globe with yellowish green foliage held in vertical planes. It is used for many formal effects, and grows somewhat larger than other globe shaped Arborvitae.

### ***Thuja orientalis elegantissima***

#### **YELLOW COLUMN ARBORVITAE 10 feet**

Here we have a member of the Chinese Arborvitae family which has bright golden and green foliage. It is useful in planting if color and variety are needed in an evergreen border of foundation planting. Its hardiness recommends it to a variety of uses.

### ***Thuja orientalis bonita* BONITA ARBORVITAE 4 feet**

This slow growing pyramidal evergreen has bright green foliage arranged in plaits from top to bottom, giving it a formal, dressed up appearance. It makes a beautiful addition to group plantings, as its high color is attractive and in harmony with the greens of other plants, but it is more frequently planted as a specimen where its individuality can be shown to better advantage.

An Attractively Landscaped Home

## CONSULT OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

A planting plan is as essential to the proper landscaping of your home as the building plan is to the erection of the house itself. Improper selection of nursery stock will detract from the good appearance of your home. Proper selection will enhance its beauty.

Let our experts plan the landscaping of your house and surroundings so that it will become the beautiful home you desire it to be.

Write us for free information.







Willowleaf Cotoneaster (COTONEASTER)

## AZALEA

Azaleas are undoubtedly one of the most desirable flowering shrubs. Even the varieties which are not entirely evergreen retain their foliage late into the winter. All have bright showy flowers which, in the spring, add a cheerful note to any planting. Belonging to the Rhododendron family they require the same kind of soil and care and are best planted in large groups or naturalized in woods where they can receive sun part of the day.

*Azalea calendulacea*

FLAME AZALEA

The Flame Azalea is considered one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs known. The brilliant flowers appearing in May and June range in color from bright red to yellow and cream. It is the hardiest of the native species and withstands severe cold.

*Azalea hinodegiri*

HINODEGIRI AZALEA

This variety has larger leaves than the Flame Azalea but is not as compact in growth. The flowers in May and June are a bright carmine-pink color. It is very effective when planted in masses or with Rhododendrons. Height 3 to 4 feet.

*Azalea kaempferi*

TORCH AZALEA

The brilliant salmon-red flowers appearing in May make this a desirable variety. It should be planted in a shady well protected spot as the tender flowers fade in sunlight. Height 3 to 5 feet.

*Azalea mollis*

CHINESE AZALEA

The large flowers in shades of yellow and orange appear in May and June before the leaves develop. The plant usually assumes a low compact shape about 4 feet in height. It prefers a sunny location.

*Azalea nudiflora*

PINXTERBLOOM

The Pinxterbloom is the most common of the azaleas. Its leaves start to grow just as the plants are coming into bloom. The sweet scented pink flowers appear in April and May. Growing to a height of 4 to 6 feet it stands exposure and sun very well.

*Azalea poukhanensis*

KOREAN AZALEA

One of the lowest growing varieties the Korean Azalea is valued for its fragrant pure orchid flowers in May. It is a broad growing shrub attaining a height of 3 feet.

*Azalea viscosa*

SWAMP AZALEA

The Swamp Azalea is valued for its late blooming habit. Its slender, clove-scented, white flowers appear in July. This variety grows to a height of 5 feet and prefers a moist location.

# BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Many of the Broad-leaved Evergreens have beautiful flowers and fruits as well as attractive foliage. The low growing varieties are effectively used in hedges, in front of shrub borders and inter-planted with other upright-growing ornamentals. The taller growing types, mostly flowering, are excellent for either foundation planting or in groups. Broad-leaved Evergreens are mostly slow growing and wherever used help to retain the character of the original planting. Highly prized for their flowers in summer and evergreen foliage during winter months they differ from the common evergreens, Conifers, which have needles or scale-like leaves. Many of them prefer shaded well protected locations and acid soils.

Where it is desired to plant acid loving shrubs and the soil is not of an acid nature it can be treated to create the necessary acid condition. Information on this subject will gladly be furnished upon request.

## COTONEASTER

Unlike most broad-leaved evergreen shrubs the Cotoneasters thrive on ordinary or neutral soil and in sunny locations. The beautiful red and black fruits, the small but showy flowers and the attractive habit of growth account for their increasing popularity. They prefer a well drained soil.

*Cotoneaster apiculata*

This is a most desirable type of small shrub, having slightly curled leaves which are quite hairless. The branches grow somewhat upright giving a moundlike appearance to the plant.

*Cotoneaster horizontalis*

ROCK COTONEASTER

A small shrub with flat, spraylike, almost horizontal branches covering the ground around the base. The pinkish white flowers are followed in fall by bright red fruit and the dark green small leaves held by the branches all winter turn crimson in fall. Desirable for rockeries and border edges.

*Cotoneaster microphylla*

ROCKSPRAY

The branches of this variety grow flat on the soil and have many branchlets covered with small, glossy, dark green leaves. The flowers are white, followed by scarlet fruits about 1/2 inch in diameter.

*Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa*

WILLOWLEAF COTONEASTER

Regarded as the best of the tall evergreen species, this variety has dark green leathery wrinkled leaves and flower clusters about two inches across. Height 10 feet.



## DAPHNE

### *Daphne cneorum*

#### ROSE DAPHNE OR GARLAND FLOWER

A small low shrub, usually not more than eight inches high and twenty-four inches across, bearing numerous clusters of fragrant pink flowers in spring and fall; the leaves remain green throughout the seasons. Daphne is a favorite in rockeries, shrub or perennial borders. It should be protected during the winter.

## EUONYMUS

The evergreen varieties of Euonymus are all low growing, spreading shrubs with splendid foliage and often attractive flowers and fruits. They thrive in sunlight or partial shade and do well in any neutral or ordinary soil.

### *Euonymus patens*

#### SPREADING EUONYMUS

Similar to *Euonymus carrierei* but having thinner leaves and a more upright growing habit. The pink fruits with orange colored seeds are very attractive in the fall. It does well in dense shade.

### *Euonymus radicans*

#### WINTERCREEPER

This Wintercreeper will climb to a height of 20 feet or more on any rough surface. It is useful as a ground cover or can be kept to any desired form by trimming.

### *Euonymus radicans carrierei*

#### GLOSSY WINTERCREEPER

A low, dense shrub with dark, glossy green leaves and attractive fruit. The plant has a clinging habit which makes it valuable for wall coverings, as well as low hedges and many other uses.

### *Euonymus radicans colorata*

#### REDLEAF WINTERCREEPER

This variety is particularly attractive in the fall and winter when the foliage turns a dark red shade. The leaves are lustrous dark green in summer, somewhat larger than the type and thin. For the best leaf color it should be planted in a sunny location.

### *Euonymus radicans vegetus*

#### BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER

Similar to *Euonymus radicans carrierei*, but distinguished from it by its duller-green fleshy leaves and greater versatility. This beautiful low spreading shrub will form a handsome, dense hedge and is a better climber than the variety *carrierei*.

## MAHONIA — HOLLYGRAPE

### *Mahonia aquifolium*

#### OREGON HOLLYGRAPE

Handsome holly-like shining leaves make this shrub most attractive. The dark green foliage turns to bronze in the fall and remains on the plant all winter. It is especially valuable for planting in a somewhat shady, moist spot and appreciates protection from the wind and hot sun.

## KALMIA — LAUREL

### *Kalmia latifolia*

#### MOUNTAIN LAUREL

The flowers of the Mountain Laurel are of exquisite shape and texture, varying in color from white to deep rose, with purple markings inside. It is considered one of the best broad-leaved evergreens for use in colder regions and is very valuable for ornamental plantings, especially when massed. It attains a height of 6 feet. The culture is the same as that for Rhododendron.

## PACHYSANDRA

### *Pachysandra terminalis*

#### JAPANESE SPURGE

The Japanese Spurge is one of the most useful evergreen ground cover plants available, especially for planting under trees. It is also useful to cover terrace banks and other places where grass will not grow. The terminal spikes of white flowers that open early in the spring are quite attractive.

## PYRACANTHA — FIRETHORN

### *Pyracantha coccinea lalandi*

#### LALAND FIRETHORN

A vigorous growing shrub with inch long oval leaves. In the early summer it is covered with white bloom and in fall beautifully studded with bright orange-red berries, which remain on the branches for months.



*Euonymus vegetus* Hedge

## RHODODENDRON

The Rhododendron is considered to be the aristocrat of flowering shrubs. Its gorgeous blooms and magnificent foliage amply repay the gardener who will give it the special care required. Rhododendrons should be planted in semi-shade, well protected from wind and winter sun. Acid soil testing between pH 4.5 and pH 5.2 is essential to the growth and development of the plants. It should also be of a light texture and well drained. Once established under proper conditions the Rhododendrons require very little care.

### *Rhododendron catawbiense*

#### CATAWBA RHODODENDRON

The profuse purple-red flowers of this variety, appearing in June are very showy. The plant attains a height of 5 to 10 feet, broader than high. It is particularly attractive in mass plantings.

### *Rhododendron catawbiense* — Hybrids

We have available a large number of hybrids in various colors. As the list frequently changes please write for information.

### *Rhododendron maximum*

#### ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON

This is the largest of the hardy Rhododendrons and has great clusters of pink or white flowers in July. The large leaves and compact growth make it particularly adapted to foundations and group plantings.

## VINCA — PERIWINKLE

### *Vinca minor*

#### PERIWINKLE OR MYRTLE

The glossy evergreen leaves and the attractive violet blue flowers of this trouble-free ground cover are very showy in the spring. It is hardy and thrives under shaded conditions being useful for planting under trees.

### *Vinca minor bowlei*

#### BOWLES PERIWINKLE

Similar to the above but having flowers of deeper blue produced freely in the spring and lightly again in the fall, it is sometimes preferred by those who like a lot of bloom.

# REFERENCE LIST OF SHRUBS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES AND UNUSUAL CONDITIONS

## SHRUBS FOR SCREENS EIGHT FEET OR MORE IN HEIGHT

Amelanchier canadensis (DOWNY SHADBLOW)  
Benzoin aestivale (SPICEBUSH)  
Cornus alba (TATARIAN DOGWOOD)  
Cornus paniculata (GRAY DOGWOOD)  
Euonymus alatus (WINGED EUONYMUS)  
Euonymus europaeus (BURNINGBUSH)  
Exochorda grandiflora (PEARLBUSH)  
Forsythia intermedia spectabilis (SHOWY BORDER FORSYTHIA)  
Hibiscus syriacus (SHRUB ALTHEA)  
Ligustrum ibota (IBOTA PRIVET)  
Lonicera bella albida (BELLE HONEYSUCKLE)  
Lonicera maacki (AMUR HONEYSUCKLE)  
Lonicera tatarica grandiflora (BRIDE HONEYSUCKLE)  
Philadelphus (VIRGINAL MOCKORANGE)  
Philadelphus coronarius (SWEET MOCKORANGE)  
Philadelphus gordonianus (GORDON MOCKORANGE)  
Philadelphus grandiflorus (BIG MOCKORANGE)  
Rhamnus frangula (GLOSSY BUCKTHORN)  
Spiraea vanhouttei (VANHOUTTE SPIREA)  
Syringa vulgaris (COMMON LILAC)  
Syringa vulgaris hybrids (NAMED HYBRID LILACS)  
Viburnum americanum (AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH)  
Viburnum dentatum (ARROWWOOD)  
Viburnum lantana (WAYFARING TREE)  
Viburnum opulus (EUROPEAN CRANBERRYBUSH)  
Viburnum opulus sterile (COMMON SNOWBALL)  
Viburnum prunifolium (BLACKHAW)  
Viburnum sieboldi (SIEBOLD VIBURNUM)

## LOW GROWING SHRUBS

Berberis thunbergi minor (BOX BARBERRY)  
Cotoneaster horizontalis (ROCK COTONEASTER)  
Daphne cneorum (ROSE DAPHNE)  
Deutzia rosea (ROSE PANICLE DEUTZIA)  
Deutzia gracilis (SLENDER DEUTZIA)  
Euonymus radicans (WINTERCREEPER)  
Hydrangea quercifolia (OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA)  
Kerria japonica (SINGLE KERRIA)  
Ligustrum ibota regelianum (REGEL PRIVET)  
Ligustrum ovalifolium (CALIFORNIA PRIVET)  
Philadelphus (BOUQUET BLANC MOCKORANGE)  
Philadelphus (MONT BLANC MOCKORANGE)  
Philadelphus lemoinei (LEMOINE MOCKORANGE)  
Physocarpus opulifolius nana (DWARF NINEBARK)  
Rhus canadensis (FRAGRANT SUMAC)  
Spiraea arguta (GARLAND SPIREA)  
Spiraea thunbergi (THUNBERG SPIREA)  
Symphoricarpos vulgaris (CORALBERRY)  
Viburnum opulus nanum (DWARF CRANBERRYBUSH)

## SHRUBS FOR DRY LOCATIONS

Berberis thunbergi (JAPANESE BARBERRY)  
Symphoricarpos vulgaris (CORALBERRY)  
Forsythia (GOLDENBELLS)  
Lonicera fragrantissima (FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE)  
Lonicera morrowi (MORROW HONEYSUCKLE)  
Rhus (SUMAC)  
Tamarix

## SHRUBS FOR MOIST LOCATIONS

Cornus (DOGWOOD)  
Sambucus aureus (GOLDEN ELDER)  
Viburnum dentatum (ARROWWOOD)  
Spiraea billiardi (BILLIARD SPIREA)  
Clethra Alnifolia (SWEET PEPPER BUSH)

## SHRUBS WITH ATTRACTIVE COLORED TWIGS FOR WINTER EFFECT

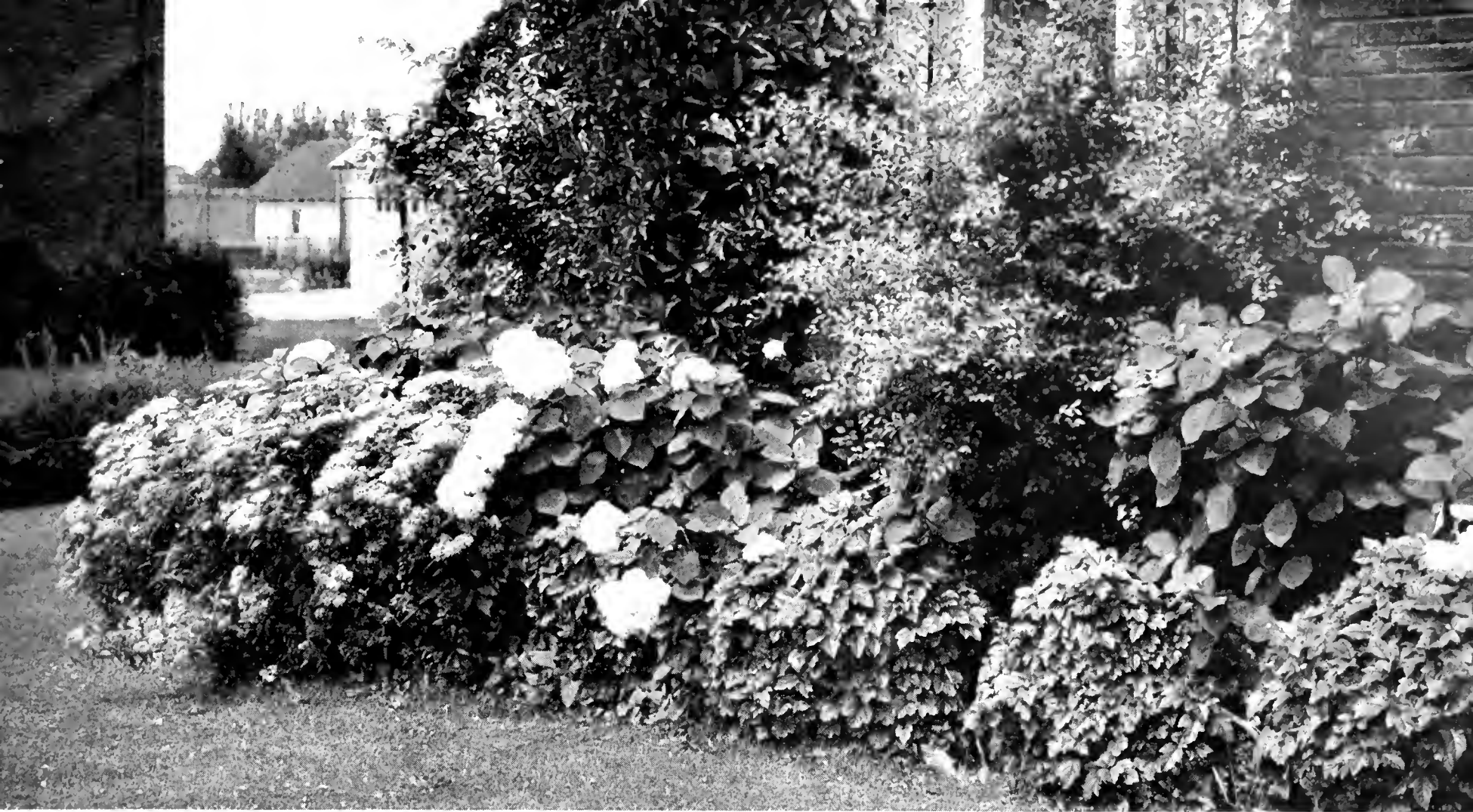
Cornus alba (TATARIAN DOGWOOD) Red  
Cornus sanguinea (BLOODTWIG DOGWOOD) Red  
Cornus stolonifera (RED-OSIER DOGWOOD) Red  
Cornus stolonifera flaviramea (GOLDENTWIG DOGWOOD) Yellow  
Elaeagnus angustifolia (RUSSIAN OLIVE) Silvery  
Elaeagnus argentea (SILVERBERRY) Reddish brown  
Forsythia viridissima (GREENSTEM FORSYTHIA) Green  
Kerria japonica (KERRIA) Green

## SHRUBS FOR PLANTING IN SHADE

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum (ARALIA)  
Amelanchier canadensis (DOWNY SHADBLOW)  
Aronia arbutifolia (RED CHOKEBERRY)  
Aronia melanocarpa (BLACK CHOKEBERRY)  
Benzoin aestivale (SPICEBUSH)  
Calycanthus floridus (SWEETSHRUB)  
Clethra alnifolia (SUMMERSWEET)  
Cornus alba siberica (TATARIAN DOGWOOD)  
Cornus mas (CORNELIAN-CHERRY)  
Cornus paniculata (GRAY DOGWOOD)  
Forsythia intermedia (BORDER FORSYTHIA)  
Forsythia intermedia spectabilis (SHOWY BORDER FORSYTHIA)  
Forsythia suspensa (WEeping FORSYTHIA)  
Forsythia suspensa fortunei (FORTUNE FORSYTHIA)  
Hamamelis virginiana (WITCH-HAZEL)  
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora (SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA)  
Hydrangea paniculata (PEEGEE HYDRANGEA)  
Hydrangea quercifolia (OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA)  
Hypericum aureum (GOLDEN ST. JOHNSWORT)  
Ligustrum amurense (AMUR PRIVET)  
Ligustrum ibolium (IBOLIUM PRIVET)  
Ligustrum ibota (IBOTA PRIVET)  
Ligustrum ovalifolium (CALIFORNIA PRIVET)  
Lonicera morrowi (MORROW HONEYSUCKLE)  
Lonicera tatarica (TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE)  
Rhodotypos kerrioides (JETBEAD)  
Rhus canadensis (FRAGRANT SUMAC)  
Sorbaria sorbifolia (URAL FALSE-SPIREA)  
Stephanandra flexuosa (CUTLEAF STEPHANANDRA)  
Symphoricarpos racemosus (SNOWBERRY)  
Symphoricarpos vulgaris (CORALBERRY)  
Viburnum dentatum (ARROWWOOD)  
Viburnum prunifolium (BLACKHAW)  
Viburnum sieboldi (SIEBOLD VIBURNUM)

## SHRUBS DISPLAYING FRUIT IN WINTER

Berberis thunbergi (GREEN BARBERRY) Red  
Pyracantha coccinea lalandi (LALAND FIRETHORN) Red  
Euonymus bunganus (WINTERBERRY EUONYMUS) Orange  
Ilex verticillata (COMMON WINTERBERRY) Bright Red  
Ligustrum ibota (IBOTA PRIVET) Black  
Rhodotypos kerrioides (JETBEAD) Black  
Rhus typhina (STAGHORN SUMAC) Crimson  
Rosa rugosa (RUGOSA ROSE) Red  
Rosa setigera (PRAIRIE ROSE) Red  
Symphoricarpos chenaulti (RED SNOWBERRY) Red  
Symphoricarpos mollis (SPREADING SNOWBERRY) White  
Symphoricarpos racemosus (COMMON SNOWBERRY) White  
Symphoricarpos vulgaris (CORALBERRY) Red  
Viburnum opulus (EUROPEAN CRANBERRYBUSH) Red



## SHRUBS

Any true lover of nature will find a world of joy and happiness watching the striking and fascinating changes in flowering shrubs through the seasons. They are a delight from the first mild spring days when the buds begin to swell until late in autumn when the leaves are resplendent in their festive colors and brilliant berries. Shrubs are unlimited in their scope—from the tall stately Honeysuckle or Lilac to the small dainty Kerria. The variety of color in foliage as well as in flower is inexhaustible. We are only able here to acquaint the reader with a very small portion of this wealth of beauty. Generous planting of shrubs around the home will repay, in beauty and pleasure many times over, the small investment required.

### ACANTHOPANAX — ARALIA

*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*

ARALIA

A clean and cheerful shrub of graceful, arching habit with bright green leaves of tropical appearance and small greenish flowers. It reaches eight feet in height and grows well in various soils, even prospering in poor locations.

### AMORPHA — INDIGOBUSH

*Amorpha fruticosa*

INDIGOBUSH

The graceful curves of its upright branches are covered with fine feathery leaves and in May and June support spikes of rich violet-blue flowers. The shrub is of rapid growth, often needing clipping to keep it within bounds and reaching between eight and ten feet in height. Its delicacy suggests that it be used along garden paths or places where it can be closely inspected. It is a fine plant for the shrub border.

### AMELANCHIER — SHADBLOW

*Amelanchier canadensis*

DOWNY SHADBLOW

Sometimes a bushy tree, thirty feet high, having a breath-taking display of beautiful white delicate flowers early in the spring before most other shrubs bloom. After the blossoms the young leaves appear. They are covered with a dense growth of short woolly hairs, giving them a silvery cast. Delicious red berries are born in profusion during June. The leaves in fall conspicuously add their color to the season. Shadblow is not particular as to soils but seems to benefit from a moist one. It is tolerant of shade.

### ARONIA — CHOKEBERRY

The attractive foliage of these shrubs turns to beautiful shades of yellow and red in the fall. The Aronias serve as useful plants because of their flower, fruit and foliage. They will grow in ordinary soil but prefer a moist location.

*Aronia arbutifolia*

RED CHOKEBERRY

A shrub growing eight feet high whose gracefully arching branches bear a profusion of bright red berries which remain colorful most of the winter. Its autumn coloring is brilliant red. Good for naturalistic effects.

*Aronia brilliantissima*

BRILLIANT CHOKEBERRY

This shrub has the same growing habits as the red chokeberry but has more brilliantly colored red fruit.

*Aronia melanocarpa*

BLACK CHOKEBERRY

The flowers and foliage of this shrub are more attractive than those of the Red Chokeberry. It is somewhat smaller in growth. The berries are glittering black. Grows to six feet high.

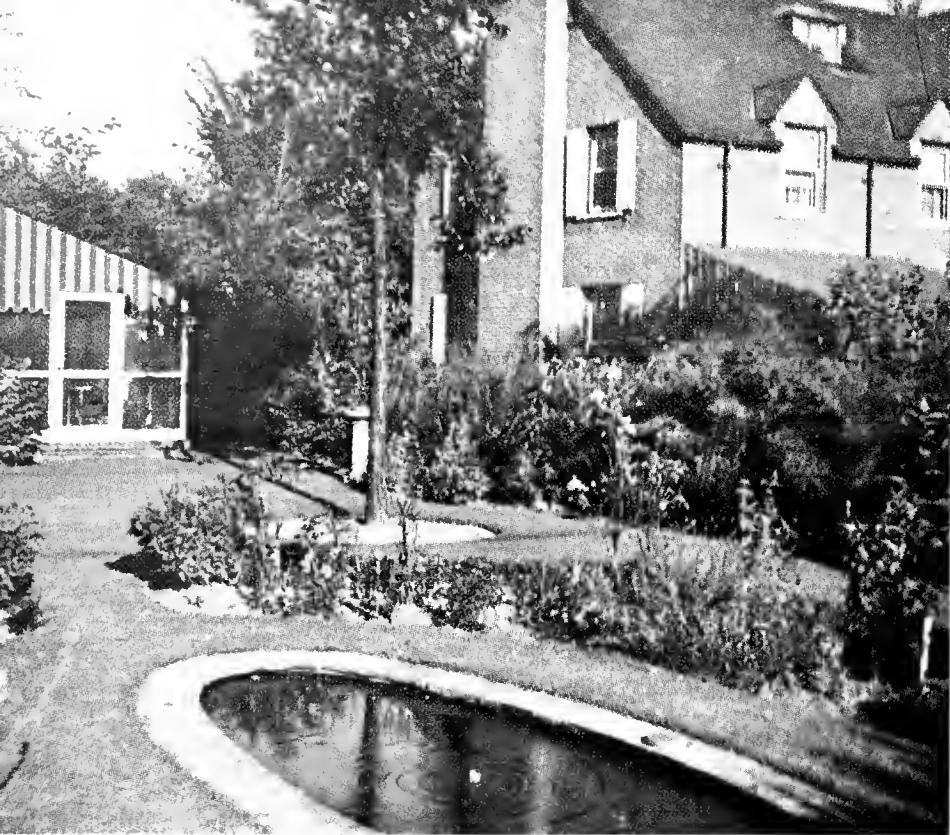
### BENZOIN — SPICEBUSH

*Benzoin aestivale*

SPICEBUSH; FEVERBUSH; WILD ALLSPICE

A shrub growing to fifteen feet high covered with flowers without petals in early spring. Later the bush is again conspicuous with its brilliantly colored leaves and scarlet fruits.





An Attractive Outdoor Living Room

## BERBERIS — BARBERRY

Barberry is the best hedge plant for use in shade. It is hardy and grows well in any ordinary soil. The growing habits of its several varieties, from spreading to very erect, provide a plant for every type of hedge desired. Planted around evergreens it serves as an excellent barrier against dogs. It can be used effectively in hedges, as a single specimen or in groups of evergreens or other shrubs. The foliage of the Barberry is a brilliant flame-red in the fall and the showy berries hang on well into the winter.

### *Berberis thunbergi* JAPANESE BARBERRY

One of the most popular and finest of hedge plants because of its low and dense growth. The small leaves are brilliantly colored in autumn and the shining bright red berries remain on the branches all winter.

### *Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea* NEW RED-LEAF JAPANESE BARBERRY

Its resplendent red color has gained an astonishing popularity for this variety. Red Barberry will give your garden a brilliant, warm touch when other foliage is green. Grow it in full sunlight to develop the best color.

### *Berberis mentorensis* MENTOR BARBERRY

Plant patent No. 99. Being practically evergreen, this new upright growing variety with thick dark green foliage, is beautiful when used as a hedge plant or combined with evergreens in foundation plantings. It thrives in either acid or alkaline soil.

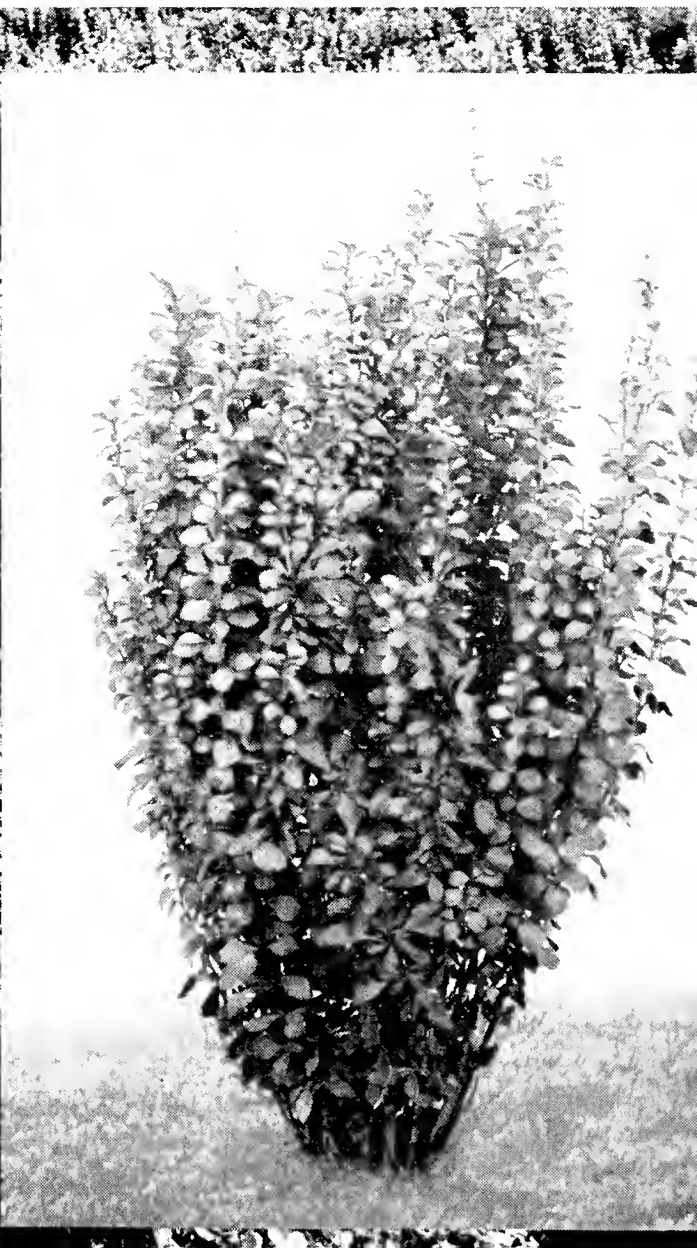
### *Berberis thunbergi minor* BOX BARBERRY

One of the best plants for low edgings around formal gardens, as it can be severely clipped and is dwarf and compact growing. The leaves and berries are much smaller than those of *Berberis thunbergi*.

### *Berberis thunbergi pluriflora erecta* TRUEHEDGE COLUMNBERRY

Plant patent No. 110. This remarkable new plant introduction grows so erect that it is often mistaken for boxwood. If you like a medium sized, upright, formal hedge, here is the plant for you.

A Graceful Hedge with one trimming using Truehedge



## BUDDLEIA — BUTTERFLYBUSH

Sometimes called Summer Lilac. Because of its fragrance and color it attracts butterflies throughout the summer while in bloom. One of our most attractive shrubs.

*Buddleia alternifolia*

HARDY BUTTERFLYBUSH

This newly introduced Butterflybush will produce a wealth of blooms in midsummer when there is a dearth of other flowers. The branchlets are studded with dainty pink flowers which resemble those of lilac and have a very sweet odor. A medium sized shrub which will add to the beauty of any group planting.

*Buddleia davidi magnifica*

OXEYE BUTTERFLYBUSH

An interesting free flowering shrub and often referred to as summer lilac, as its lavender flowers are born on long spikes. The year's growth usually dies down and the new shoots each spring attain a height of from three to six feet. Very effective when planted in beds.

*Buddleia Ile de France*

ILE DE FRANCE BUTTERFLYBUSH

You will like the fragrant, deep violet flowers of darkest hue of this free-growing shrub which are massed on eight inch long spikes. Few plants have been introduced in recent years which we recommend as heartily as this one.

## CALYCANTHUS — SWEETSHRUB

*Calycanthus floridus*

CAROLINA ALLSPICE; STRAWBERRY SHRUB

Beloved in memory of old associations with its spicy fragrant, chocolate colored flowers, this large leaved shrub which thrives in shade and sun grows to a height of six feet. It is frequently included in borders for its clean, shiny foliage.

## CARAGANA — PEA-SHRUB

*Caragana arborescens*

SIBERIAN PEA TREE

A large shrub growing to a height of ten to twelve feet with small bright green leaves on stiff upright branches. In late spring it is crowded with small yellow pea-like flowers. It thrives in sun and light soil and belongs in borders or can be used effectively for high hedges.

Butterflybush (BUDDLEIA)



Mentor Barberry (BERBERIS)

## CEPHALANTHUS — BUTTONBUSH

*Cephalanthus occidentalis*

BUTTONBUSH

The Buttonbush gets its name from its fragrant white flowers. densely packed in globular heads blooming in mid-summer. It grows well in good garden soil or some swampy or moist place and is a valuable plant for the waterside.

## CLETHRA — SUMMERSWEET

*Clethra alnifolia*

SWEET PEPPER BUSH

A shrub growing to five feet with spikes of beautiful and fragrant white flowers in July. It is valuable for massing in moist, shady spots.

## CORNUS — DOGWOOD

The shrub Dogwoods are available in a variety of twig colors which, with their flowers and fruits provide unusual arrangements. The colored twigs and branches are also very attractive during winter months.

*Cornus alba*

TATARIAN DOGWOOD

This is an upright shrub with blood-red branches showing conspicuously in winter. Its flat head of white flowers in spring later becomes a cluster of bluish tinted white berries. It is shade-tolerant; likes moist soil and grows from eight to ten feet high.

*Cornus alba elegantissima*

SILVERBLOTCH DOGWOOD

If you like decorative foliage, you will enjoy this shrub. It has light green leaves with wide silvery edges. In the winter-time its blood-red branches contrast with the snow. Height 5 to 7 feet.

Additional varieties on next page.





## CORNUS (Continued)

### *Cornus alba spaethi* SPAETH DOGWOOD

Here is a striking variety with yellow margined leaves. In other respects it is similar to *Cornus alba elegantissima*.

### *Cornus amomum* SILKY DOGWOOD

A purple stemmed variety with silky leaves and yellowish flowers followed by blue fruit which adds much to its beauty in fall. Height 5 to 7 feet.

### *Cornus mas* CORNELIAN-CHERRY

A large shrub growing to a height of twenty feet. Clusters of yellow flowers literally cover it in spring before the leaves appear. Later the shrub bears bright red edible fruit resembling cherries.

### *Cornus paniculata* GRAY DOGWOOD

One of the finest shrubs for planting in dense masses. This is the shrub which is sometimes found along fences where it will form an impenetrable thicket. Clusters of white flowers cover it in spring followed by pretty white berries in autumn. It will reach twelve feet in height.

### *Cornus sanguinea* BLOODTWIG DOGWOOD

Its greenish-white flowers and black fruit, its blood-red bark and deep red leaves in fall distinguish it from other closely related members of the Dogwood family. It will grow in a wet place as well as in average garden soil. It becomes six feet high and makes excellent border plants.

### *Cornus stolonifera* RED-OSIER DOGWOOD

Dark red spreading branches make this dogwood striking in winter and particularly good near water. It grows six feet high, has creamy white flowers and white or bluish showy fruit.

### *Cornus stolonifera flaviramea* GOLDENTWIG DOGWOOD

A form of *Cornus stolonifera* or Red-osier Dogwood with golden branches. When it is planted with red-branched species, the color contrast is pleasing and striking.

## CORYLUS — HAZEL

### *Corylus americana* AMERICAN HAZELNUT

A most desirable native shrub having upright branches growing to a height of eight feet with long pendulous catkins in early spring; edible fruits (filberts) and golden foliage in fall. It thrives in any good well drained soil.

### *Corylus avellana* FILBERT OR EUROPEAN HAZELNUT

A bushy member in the same family as American Hazelnut growing to fifteen feet. It is often planted for its ornamental value.

## COTONEASTER — ROCKSPRAY

Their beautiful red and black fruits, the showy but small flowers and partly evergreen leaves account for the growing popularity of the Cotoneasters. Because the growing habits of the many varieties range from low spreading to broad upright, one can be found to fill every planting need. Some of the upright forms make beautiful hedges. See also BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS.

### *Cotoneaster acutifolia* PEKING COTONEASTER

A most useful ornamental shrub much used for hedges. Its small reddish flowers are followed by black fruit and brilliant fall leaf coloring. It reaches a height of ten feet.

### *Cotoneaster divaricata* SPREADING COTONEASTER

A graceful, medium sized shrub with drooping branches which in early summer are covered with small pink flowers and later loaded with bright red berries. A fine specimen plant growing to a height of six feet.

### *Cotoneaster foveolata*

This is a remarkable massive shrub of dark shiny green appearance little known until late years but rapidly claiming an important place in landscape design as a screen or background shrub. It is a vigorous grower with black fruit and brilliant orange and scarlet leaves in fall. It grows well in any sunny position with good drainage.

### *Cotoneaster francheti* FRANCHET COTONEASTER

The Franchet variety has gracefully arching branches. The fruit is of a deeper orange shade and the clusters of flowers are larger than those of the preceding varieties.

### *Cotoneaster henryana*

Contrasting greens caused by the grayish underleaf on the arching branches of this variety and many white flowered clusters of bloom, often 2 inches across, followed by red fruit, make this a most desirable shrub. It grows to 8 ft. and holds its leaves long into winter.



Spreading Cotoneaster  
(COTONEASTER)



Flowering Quince  
(CYDONIA)

## CYDONIA — FLOWERING QUINCE

### *Cydonia japonica* FLOWERING QUINCE

A valuable well known shrub remembered for its large handsome orange-scarlet flowers borne with the first leaves of spring. The large, aromatic fruit in fall is not edible raw but is sometimes used for jelly or put in drawers to perfume bedding or clothing. The shrub is used for border, garden or informal hedge.

### *Cydonia maulei* LESSER FLOWERING QUINCE

A distinctive and attractive species of Flowering Quince smaller than *Cydonia japonica* but having large scarlet-orange flowers about an inch and a half across borne in profusion within the confines of the branches. It is a hardy plant thriving in any good garden soil and growing to four feet.



## DEUTZIA

The flowers of the Deutzia, appearing about the same time as Tulips, are very showy. They appear to best advantage when planted in groups with other shrubs.

### *Deutzia gracilis* SLENDER DEUTZIA

One of the best dwarf shrubs growing in a low, dense head, not more than three feet high and having racemes of white flowers borne on gracefully arching branches.

### *Deutzia gracilis rosea* ROSE PANICLE DEUTZIA

A pink flowering variety of *Deutzia gracilis* which it strongly resembles.

### *Deutzia lemoinei* LEMOINE DEUTZIA

A broad rounded bush about five feet high with large compound racemes of white flowers blooming against bright green leaves.

### *Deutzia scabra* PRIDE OF ROCHESTER

A vigorous growing shrub with double flowers shaded pink on the outside and borne in early June. A distinct and valuable variety growing eight feet high.

### *Deutzia scabra candidissima* SNOWFLAKE DEUTZIA

A tall shrub, sometimes eight feet high with numerous upright branches covered with dull green leaves two to three inches long. In spring the branch ends are white with myriads of small double white flowers that can be used for cutting.

### *Deutzia scabra crenata plena* DOUBLE ROSE DEUTZIA

A handsome free-flowering shrub bearing beautiful pink and rosy purple double flowers in long erect panicles. The dull green leaves lend a pleasant contrast to the shrub border. Grows to eight feet.

## DIERVILLA — BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE

### *Diervilla sessilifolia* SOUTHERN BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE

A useful low shrub growing to five feet adorned with pale yellow flowers in early summer after many shrubs have finished blooming. It is not particular as to soil and does well in partial shade. It is a native of southern United States, but is fairly hardy north. One of the best ground covers.

## ELAEAGNUS — OLEASTER

The silvery leaves and branches, the tiny but fragrant flowers, and the attractive fruits make these shrubs very desirable and useful.

### *Elaeagnus angustifolia* RUSSIAN OLIVE

A large shrub growing to a height of twenty feet with dense gray-green leaves, silvery underneath. Lovely when stirred by a breeze. The silvery flowers, yellow inside emit a spicy fragrance in spring and it is frequently grown for this reason. Later this shrub bears a profusion of berries. It is picturesque in the shrub border or any place where it may be used for informal effect. A very satisfactory shrub for high screening.

### *Elaeagnus argentea* SILVERBERRY

A conspicuous shrub growing to twelve feet with silvery leaves. It is much shorter and slower growing than *Elaeagnus angustifolia*. Its fragrant yellow flowers in May and June are followed by silvery fruit which add to the plant's attractiveness. A sunny position in well drained soil is most favorable.



Berries and Leaves of European Burningbush (EUONYMUS)

## EUONYMUS — SPINDLETREE

The gorgeous fall coloring of the foliage and fruits make the upright varieties listed here useful in mass and group plantings. Low spreading varieties will be found under Broadleaved Evergreens.

### *Euonymus americanus* BROOK EUONYMUS

Attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet, the Strawberrybush is very showy in fall with its pink fruits, which when open, disclose scarlet covered seeds. It thrives in partial shade and rather moist soil.

### *Euonymus alatus* WINGED BURNINGBUSH

A spreading eight foot shrub distinguished by its curiously winged branches and the bright flame colored leaves in fall from which its name arises. It is widely used in borders where it is massed or planted singly.

### *Euonymus bungeanus* WINTERBERRY EUONYMUS

An unusual upright shrub, bearing attractive deeply-lobed reddish fruit in orange shells, remaining on the branches long after the colorful leaves have fallen. Its slender branches give it a loose and graceful appearance. Planted either singly as a specimen or massed in the border it is most effective. Ultimate height six to seven feet.

### *Euonymus europaeus* EUROPEAN BURNINGBUSH

A tall slender tree-like shrub sometimes growing to twenty-five feet. After its bright red autumnal foliage has fallen, the long-stemmed, pink fruits hang like tiny Christmas tree ornaments all over the bush. As winter advances, they break open in the manner of bittersweet and display bright scarlet seeds.

### *Euonymus yedoensis* YEDDO EUONYMUS

The Yeddo Euonymus is a tree-like shrub with stiff, upright branches forming a round top. It has greenish flowers and rose-colored fruits which remain long after the leaves have fallen.

## EXOCHORDA — PEARLBUSH

*Exochorda grandiflora*  
PEARLBUSH

A bushy flowering shrub sometimes growing nine feet in height having clusters of white flowers in early spring. It grows in all garden soil and tolerates a moist place where it may be difficult to get other flowering shrubs to grow.

## FORSYTHIA — GOLDENBELLS

With their wealth of brilliant yellow flowers appearing before the leaves, these are among the showiest of spring flowering shrubs. The varieties are hardy, require little care and will withstand partial shade.

*Forsythia intermedia*  
BORDER FORSYTHIA

The golden yellow flowers of this shrub are truly harbingers of spring as they are borne in great profusion even before the leaves unfold. The shrub grows eight to ten feet high with slender arching branches and dark green lustrous leaves. It is extremely hardy and of easy culture.

*Forsythia intermedia spectabilis*  
SHOWY BORDER FORSYTHIA

This strong grower, the largest and showiest flowers of all the Forsythias, closely resembles the Border Forsythia. The foliage, however, is deeper green and the flowers deeper yellow. Height eight feet. A recent introduction and one deserving of great popularity.

*Forsythia suspensa*  
WEeping FORSYTHIA

A graceful shrub with long slender branches drooping to the ground. In bloom the plant forms a mound of yellow. If desired, the weeping stems can be trained over a trellis where they are very effective. The glossy dark green leaves persist until late in the fall season.

*Forsythia suspensa fortunei*  
FORTUNE GOLDEN BELL

Showy yellow flowers with twist-petals cover the upright and spreading branches of this vigorous plant before the leaves appear. Its height, eight to ten feet, makes it an admirable plant for borders. It is not particular about the soil in which it is planted and does well in either full sun or partial shade.

*Forsythia viridissima*  
GREENSTEM FORSYTHIA

Conspicuous with its bright green stems and glossy leaves that turn dark purple in fall this handsome shrub is justly popular. Its golden yellow flowers often have twisted petals and are borne later than those of other Forsythias. It is a handsome shrub with many superior characteristics but is a little tender.

## HALESIA — SILVERBELL

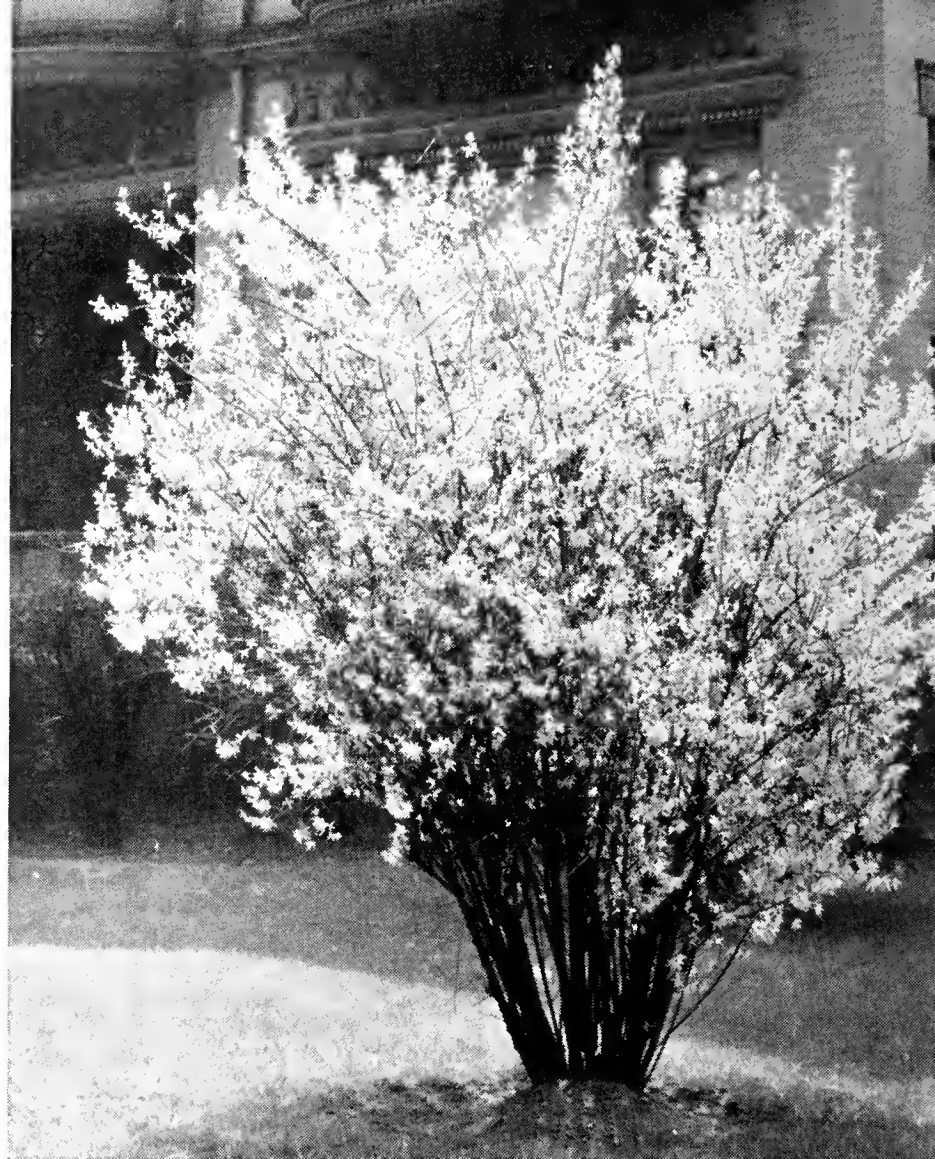
*Halesia tetraptera*  
GREAT SILVERBELL; SNOWDROP TREE

A large open shrub or small tree liked for its handsome, drooping bell-shaped spring flowers that resemble snow drops. It grows in any well drained soil and appreciates shelter in open spaces. Height 10 feet.

## HAMAMELIS — WITCH-HAZEL

*Hamamelis virginiana*  
WITCH HAZEL

A handsome ornamental shrub often planted for its screen effect or for its curious bright yellow flowers which bloom in winter. The rather large leaves turn yellow, orange or purple in fall. It has a spreading habit and grows to fifteen feet.



Border Forsythia in bloom (FORSYTHIA)

## HIBISCUS — ROSE OF SHARON

The late blooming habit of the Hibiscus is a desirable feature of this shrub. Its large hollyhock-like flowers in a variety of colors appear when most other shrubs are finished blooming. Withstands city conditions very well.

*Hibiscus syriacus*

SHRUB ALTHEA; ROSE OF SHARON

A well known tall rounded shrub planted on lawns and in gardens for its beautiful later season flowers which bloom in various colors—white, pink, blue and red. The colors wanted should be specified when ordering. In some varieties the blossoms are double.

*Hibiscus syriacus*

TREE FORM

This plant has the same varieties as the shrub form but has been grown and cultivated with a single stem so that it assumes the shape of a small tree. A most handsome small tree for ornamental planting as a specimen or in the foreground of high massed shrubs.

## HIPPOPHAE — SEA-BUCKTHORN

*Hippophae rhamnoides*  
SEA BUCKTHORN

A dense shrub with conspicuous narrow silver-gray leaves somewhat resembling the Russian Olives except that its growth is narrow and tall. In the fall and winter this shrub is heavily loaded with orange berries. Excellent for screening.



Rose Of Sharon in bloom (HIBISCUS)

## HYDRANGEA

Valued mostly for the large white and pink flowers which last throughout the summer, gradually changing color as the season advances. The Oakleaf Hydrangea also has beautiful foliage which turns wine colored in fall.

### *Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora* SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA

An upright shrub growing to a height of eight feet with large bright green leaves and heads of white flowers borne in early summer and lasting until fall. Best results are obtained when the stems are cut down to the ground each fall or spring; new shoots quickly take the place of the old. It is successfully grown under varying conditions and is planted freely.

### *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* PEEGEE HYDRANGEA

Undoubtedly the most popular variety of hydrangea and one of the showiest shrubs in cultivation. The large panicles of flowers are white when first appearing in early summer; later they take on shades of pink and bronze as the season progresses. The shrub requires severe pruning in early spring to insure the largest trusses of flowers. Grows from four to six feet high.

### *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* PEEGEE HYDRANGEA TREE FORM

This shrub is the same as the bush Peegee Hydrangea but has been trimmed and cultivated to a tree form. These trees have heads about three to four feet from the ground.

### *Hydrangea quercifolia* OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA

A very handsome low spreading shrub excellent in both leaf and flower. It is rapidly growing in favor with its large lobed leaves resembling oak and which turn wine colored in fall. The loose clusters of well defined flowers open in early summer and finally turn purple. An excellent plant for low underplanting and shade.

## HYPERICUM — ST. JOHNSWORT

### *Hypericum aureum* GOLDEN ST. JOHNSWORT

A dwarf shrub (three feet) with unusually good foliage and large brilliant yellow flowers late in summer when shrub blooms are scarce. It likes light, well drained soil and blooms longer in partial shade. It is useful at the edges of shrub borders.

## ILEX — HOLLY

### *Ilex verticillata* WINTERBERRY

One of the better hardy ornamental shrubs with red berries remaining on the open branches until midwinter. It prefers a moist spot but grows well under variable conditions. Ultimate height is six feet.

## KERRIA

The slender branched Kerrias are beautiful shrubs with their green foliage and yellow flowers. The branches which remain green all winter are particularly attractive in that season.

### *Kerria japonica* KERRIA; GLOBE FLOWER

This hardy shrub has light green stems that are very decorative in winter. The yellow rose-like flowers are borne in June and occasionally some appear later in the season. In autumn the leaves turn golden yellow. It does well in partial shade. Four feet.

### *Kerria japonica flora plena* DOUBLE GLOBE FLOWER

Similar to *Kerria japonica* except for its double and more brilliant yellow flowers and more vigorous growth.

## KOLKOWITZIA — BEAUTYBUSH

### *Kolkowitzia amabilis* BEAUTYBUSH

This charming new oriental shrub has white throated pink flowers similar to Weigela. The graceful stems bear particularly good foliage and its beautiful flowers make it one of the loveliest of shrubs. It prefers good soil in an exposed situation. About six feet.

## LESPEDeza — BUSHCLOVER

### *Lespedeza formosa* PURPLE BUSHCLOVER

A graceful slender-branched plant with a profusion of rosy-purple flowers in September. During hard winters the tops die back but the roots are perfectly hardy and send up new shoots in spring. It grows to five feet and its bushy growth makes beautiful low hedges.

Snowhill Hydrangea in bloom (HYDRANGEA)







A decorative combination of Privet and Evergreens



Boundary Line well defined with Privet Hedge

## LIGUSTRUM PRIVET

Privet is without doubt one of our best known shrubs. It is most popular as a hedge plant and hardly surpassed in that field. Some hardier varieties have lately been developed for use in colder regions where the more common varieties suffer winter injury. A growing appreciation of the beautiful foliage is shown in the increasing use of Privet in foundation and screen plantings where it blends well with evergreens and other shrubs.

To form a dense hedge Privet should be planted in two parallel rows spaced six to twelve inches apart; the plants in each row twelve to eighteen inches apart to be staggered with those in the opposite row. After planting all branches should be cut back severely to a line to create a thick low branching growth.

### *Ligustrum amurense*

#### AMUR PRIVET

A large dense shrub with upright branches growing eight to twelve feet tall. The handsome leaves are dark green and lustrous. In the south it is almost evergreen; here it is tardily deciduous. White flowers are borne in spring on erect panicles. It is most successfully used for hedges and is perfectly hardy.

### *Ligustrum atrovirens*

One of the newer varieties, atrovirens has proved to be hardier than Ibolium Privet which it resembles in growing habit. Its thick leaves are an attractive olive-green shade forming a splendid dense hedge when used for that purpose. Growing to 10 ft. it is also useful for screening. Recommended highly for trimmed hedges.

### *Ligustrum ibolium*

#### IBOLIUM PRIVET

An attractive stiff upright shrub suitable for hedges and similar to California Privet, but often preferred to it because it is somewhat hardier.

### *Ligustrum ibota*

#### IBOTA PRIVET

One of the hardiest of the privets with handsome dark oval leaves on spreading branches turning purplish in late summer. The flowers are fragrant and the following black fruit is most decorative. Popularly used for hedges.

### *Ligustrum ibota regelianum*

#### REGEL PRIVET

An attractive low shrub with almost horizontally spreading branches. It is hardy, graceful and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without trimming. Its foliage blends well with evergreens and it is a fine companion in the evergreen group as well as a good shrub for the low front of shrub plantings. It makes a beautiful low broad hedge.

### *Ligustrum ovalifolium*

#### CALIFORNIA PRIVET

California Privet has a rather stiff upright habit and handsome shining leaves, making exceedingly good formal hedges. While less hardy than other Privets, it is still the most often used of any for this purpose. The creamy white flowers are borne on spikes unless the flower buds are cut off in trimming.

For other hedge materials see Berberis, Cotoneaster, Hibiscus, Rhamnus and Evergreens.

## LONICERA — HONEYSUCKLE

The fragrant flowers and ornamental fruits of the Honeysuckle make them valuable for use in mixed shrub plantings or for screening purposes. Some varieties, with beautiful green foliage, are almost evergreen. Branches of the Winter Honeysuckle, if cut in February or March and placed in water indoors, will send out foliage and fragrant blossoms.

### *Lonicera bella albida* WHITE BELLE HONEYSUCKLE

A white flowered, tall growing Honeysuckle with spreading branches. The flowers are produced in May and June and are followed by long clusters of bright red berries in July and August. Suitable for screening and tall hedges.

### *Lonicera bella rosea* PINK BELLE HONEYSUCKLE

Its light rose flowers distinguish this plant from the White Belle Honeysuckle.

### *Lonicera fragrantissima* WINTER HONEYSUCKLE

A half evergreen large shrub with stout spreading branches and bright green leaves which refuse to drop until mid-winter. The creamy white flowers expand with the first breath of spring and are deliciously fragrant. The shrub prefers an open sunny location. Six to eight feet.

### *Lonicera korolkowi* BLUELEAF HONEYSUCKLE

A large rounded shrub distinguished by its blue-green leaves and pink flowers. Its color and texture make it a handsome addition to the shrub border and it enjoys good health under all ordinary conditions. Twelve feet high.

Fruit and Leaves of Amur Honeysuckle (LONICERA)



Red Tatarian Honeysuckle in bloom (LONICERA)

### *Lonicera maackii* AMUR HONEYSUCKLE

A substantial looking upright grower to fifteen feet, prized for its large white and yellow bloom which comes later than other Honeysuckles. Its dark red fruit becomes ripe in September. It is frequently used for screens and mixed shrub borders.

### *Lonicera morrowi* MORROW HONEYSUCKLE

This shrub is valued for its blood-red fruit and dark green leaves which remain on the branches quite late. Its creamy white flowers are borne freely in spring. Since it is a spreading type it is much used on slopes and similar places.

### *Lonicera tatarica alba* WHITE TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE

A fast growing upright shrub reaching a height of eight feet used largely in mixed shrub borders and for screening purposes. Pink flowers bloom on it in spring, followed by red berries in summer that stay on late in the fall. It grows in many kinds of soil and tolerates some shade.

### *Lonicera tatarica grandiflora* BRIDE HONEYSUCKLE

A shrub similar to *Lonicera tatarica alba* but different mostly in that it has large white flowers.

### *Lonicera tatarica rosea* ROSY TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE

A shrub with the same growing habits as *Lonicera tatarica alba*, but with flowers rosy pink outside, light pink within.

### *Lonicera tatarica rubra* RED TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE

The red Tatarian Honeysuckle is distinguished from other varieties by the crimson shade of its flowers.

### *Lonicera xylosteum* EUROPEAN FLY HONEYSUCKLE

A vigorous shrub which sometimes attains a height of ten feet. Its small roundish leaves are dull green. Its flowers borne in May and July are yellowish white tinged with red. The following berries are dark red. This plant is an admirable addition to the shrub border.





Bouquet Blanc Mockorange  
(PHILADELPHUS)

**Philadelphus coronarius**  
SWEET MOCKORANGE

The cream-white flowers, most fragrant of all Mockorange, completely covering it in June, endear this grand old shrub to every garden lover. It often reaches a height of ten feet.

**Philadelphus gordonianus**  
GORDON MOCKORANGE

A large shrub with spreading branches, eight to ten feet tall and slightly scented; flowers borne in dense racemes a little later than other Mockoranges.

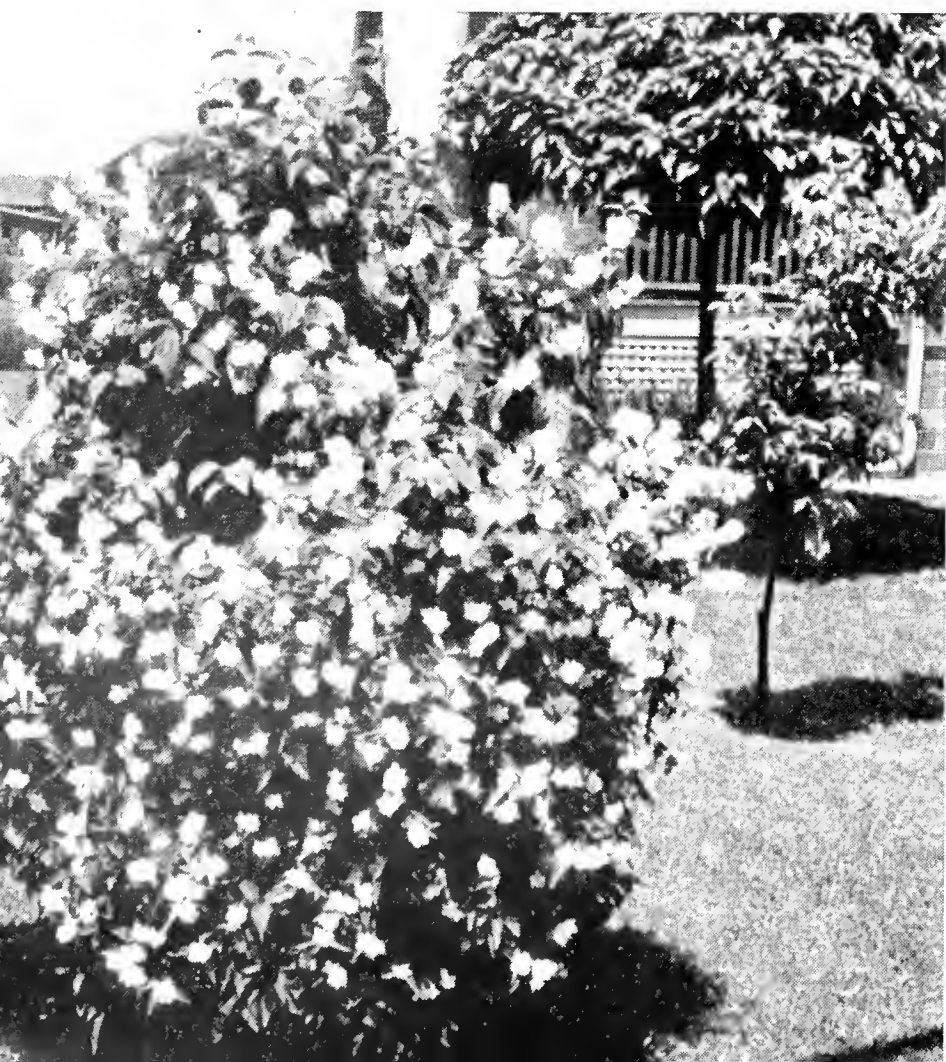
**Philadelphus grandiflorus**  
BIG SCENTLESS MOCKORANGE

One of the most beautiful and distinctive Mockoranges, well suited to a wide range of extensive planting because of its ability to adapt itself to varying soil conditions; its hardiness and freedom from disease. It is larger and looser than *Philadelphus coronarius* and has single large flowers borne about two weeks later.

**Philadelphus lemoinei**  
LEMOINE MOCKORANGE

A small graceful shrub with slender branches, fine leaves and a myriad of small white flowers that make the plant look like a large bouquet in June and July. It is highly desirable where a shrub not exceeding five feet is wanted.

Sweet Mockorange in bloom (PHILADELPHUS)



## PHILADELPHUS — MOCKORANGE

Sometimes called *Syringa*, the Mockorange is an old favorite with all gardeners. These varieties are valued for their great display of white or creamy, fragrant flowers in early summer. The flowers range from single to double and in several varieties appear intermittently throughout the season. They are hardy, grow in ordinary soil and stand shade better than most flowering shrubs.

**Philadelphus aureus**  
DWARF GOLDEN MOCKORANGE

A hardy shrub of upright and arching branches. Its bright yellow outer foliage makes it stand out in contrast to the green of other shrubs when mixed with them. It is frequently planted for that reason. It does not exceed four feet in height.



Virginal Mockorange  
(PHILADELPHUS)

**Philadelphus**  
BOUQUET BLANC MOCKORANGE

Another of the low Mockoranges with the same grace and beauty as the parent plant, *Philadelphus lemoinei*, but having larger, more fragrant flowers and a less upright growth. Five feet.

**Philadelphus**  
MONT BLANC MOCKORANGE

A close relative of Bouquet Blanc and closely resembling it in fine habits of growth. The single snow white flowers completely hide the shrub during their bloom. Five feet.

**Philadelphus**  
VIRGINAL MOCKORANGE

The most popular of the recently introduced Hybrid *Philadelphus*. It has waxy semi-double flowers which are the largest and most fragrant of all Mockoranges blooming for a long period. It sometimes reaches ten feet; has rather large light green leaves.

## PHYSOCARPUS — NINEBARK

Although the Ninebark is not generally known, it is deserving of greater popularity. Gracefully arching branches are characteristic of this shrub. The large clusters of flowers followed by reddish fruits, which change color during the summer, are unusually attractive.

**Physocarpus opulifolius**  
COMMON NINEBARK

For naturalistic landscape, especially around pools or ponds where the soil is moist and cool, there is no better shrub to plant than this. The leaves are palmately lobed; the white flower clusters resemble the blossoms of *Spiraea vanhouttei* and bloom about the same time or a little later. Following the blossoms, the fruit appears, first green, then russet and finally purplish. It usually does not exceed eight feet.

**Physocarpus opulifolius luteus**  
GOLDLEAF NINEBARK

A fine variety not only for its flower display (they are double) but for its golden foliage in spring and summer with show of red seed pods. In habit of growth it resembles Ninebark. Its striking color can be very attractive where it is properly used.

**Physocarpus opulifolius nana**  
DWARF NINEBARK

This shrub reaches only three feet and is ideal for a formal hedge since it grows perfectly upright and dense. In leaves and flowers it resembles the *Physocarpus opulifolius* but they are proportionately much smaller.





Group of Ninebark (PHYSOCARPUS)

## PRUNUS

Included in this group are Peach, Almond, Cherry and Plum. However, most of them become small trees, too large to classify as shrubs. Complete descriptions will be found under TREES, page 31. The two types of Flowering Almond and the Nanking Cherry listed here are beautiful shrubs. Their bright blossoms are very showy in spring. In the summer the Nanking Cherry develops a brilliant red edible fruit from which comes the familiar flavor of wild cherry.

### *Prunus glandulosa*

#### PINK FLOWERING ALMOND

A shrub following Forsythia in time of bloom with one of spring's most attractive floral displays. The small flowers, double and pink, line the branches before the leaves come out and bloom over a long period of time. They do not exceed three or four feet in height.

### *Prunus glandulosa alba*

#### WHITE FLOWERING ALMOND

A shrub with the same habits as *Prunus glandulosa* but having white flowers.

### *Prunus tomentosa*

#### NANKING CHERRY

Few shrubs are better suited for borders, specimen groups or foundation plantings than Nanking Cherry. The attractive compact foliage is preceded by an abundant bloom of pinkish flowers. In June the shrub is covered with brilliant red edible fruit, similar to but smaller than the sour cherry. It has long been cultivated and is popular in Europe. In America it is too little known to be fully appreciated. It seldom exceeds six feet in height.

Tree varieties of *Prunus* are described on page 35.

## RHAMNUS — BUCKTHORN

The Buckthorns are very handsome shrubs with their glossy leaves and showy berries. Although not commonly used for the purpose, they make beautiful hedges.

### *Rhamnus cathartica*

#### BUCKTHORN

Buckthorn is a handsome shrub well worth a place in the shrub border and excellent as a hedge. It grows to twelve feet, has attractive glossy leaves and shining black berries. It is not particular as to soil, does well in dry weather and will stand some shade. Added to its many merits are hardiness and a vigorous constitution.

### *Rhamnus frangula*

#### GLOSSY BUCKTHORN

A useful shrub in the mixed border where its shining dark green leaves, red fruit, which finally turns black, and spreading branches, make it one of the most outstanding and attractive shrubs. It grows as high as ten feet and likes most garden situations, particularly a moist one where it will get some shade.

## RHODOTYPOS — JETBEAD

Freedom from diseases, and the continuous bloom followed by black berries make the Jetbead a useful plant especially where other shrubs will not grow. Its clean bright green leaves retain their color and hold to the branches later than those of other shrubs.

### *Rhodotypos kerrioides*

#### JETBEAD

Jetbead or White Kerria is trouble-free and widely used in general planting. It has white flowers borne on branch ends more or less continuously from late spring until frost. Particularly noticeable in fall when its clean bright green leaves are still on and leaves of other shrubs have fallen, it is attractive in winter too with its black berries which hang on until spring. It is especially valuable for planting in dry and partially shaded soil when other plants often fail.

Flower and Leaves of Ninebark (PHYSOCARPUS)





Smooth Sumac in fruit (RHUS)

## RHUS — SUMAC

Known to most of us for the brilliant coloring of the foliage in the fall, the Sumacs are useful for the shrub border or massed for naturalistic effects. The hardiness of the Sumacs will permit their use on dry sandy slopes.

### *Rhus canadensis*

#### FRAGRANT SUMAC

This low spreading shrub has its name from the pleasant aromatic odor given off when its foliage or bark is crushed. It is sometimes used for covering sandy knolls or rugged banks and is particularly harmonious in the border. The leaves, unlike those of the familiar Staghorn Sumac, are luxuriant green changing to yellow, orange and scarlet in the fall. Landscape designers use it plentifully where a naturalistic effect is desired.

### *Rhus cotinus*

#### SMOKETREE

An old garden favorite, mostly because of the misty clouds of plume-like flowers borne in summer at a time when most other shrubs are least attractive. The handsome foliage adds its share to the plant's beauty. It likes plenty of sunshine and light, well drained soil. It reaches a spreading fifteen feet in height if given room.

### *Rhus glabra*

#### SMOOTH SUMAC

This plant, is a strong grower and suitable for creating naturalistic effects, it has green flowers in July, followed by large pointed heads of scarlet fruit in August and September.

### *Rhus typhina*

#### STAGHORN SUMAC

A widely planted and well known shrub of exquisite beauty, especially in fall when its large pointed heads of fruit clusters and highly colored, finely cut foliage make a brilliant showing. It grows to a height of 10 or 15 feet and makes no complaint against the drier or less fertile soils.

## RIBES — CURRANT

### *Ribes odoratum*

#### GOLDEN CURRANT

The clove fragrance of the golden yellow tubular flowers in spring is enough reason for including this plant in the shrub border or along drives and walks. The flowers, which bloom after the Forsythias, are accompanied by a luxuriant growth of dainty green leaves. Pruning out all the three and four year old wood close to the ground keeps the shrub from outgrowing the space allowed for it. It usually grows about five feet high.

## ROBINIA — LOCUST

### *Robinia hispida*

#### ROSE-ACACIA

A highly decorative shrub of great beauty with graceful feathery-form leaves (rich in color) and drooping sweet pea-like blossoms. It reaches a height of about 10 feet which makes it a valuable border or screen plant. It grows vigorously and suckers freely, so that pruning is necessary to keep it in a restricted space. Light dry, unfertile soils do not restrict its growth.

## ROSA — ROSES

Under this classification are the larger growing shrub type roses which are well adapted to border plantings. Garden rose varieties are fully described and illustrated in a separate section of this catalog. The flowers of shrub roses may be single or double and the color range is fully equal to that of the garden varieties. They are also considered much hardier.

Varieties on next page.

Hydrangeas in the Nursery





## ROSA (Continued)

### Rosa blanda

#### MEADOW ROSE

The Meadow Rose is an erect, almost thornless, red stemmed shrub with pale pink clusters of wild-rose flowers. It is very hardy and may be used for mass plantings along walks or drives, in shrub borders or as ground covers for banks and other waste spaces. It usually attains a height of three to four feet.

### Rosa hugonis

#### HUGONIS ROSE

A tall graceful shrub with brownish stems and many spines. It has single, pale yellow flowers, 2 inches across, borne along the stems in late spring.

### Rosa humilis

#### PASTURE ROSE

An erect 2 to 3 ft. rose with attractive pink flowers blooming after Rosa blanda and over a longer period of time. The red fruit is held on the branches all winter. Because it grows well in either sunny or shady locations, it is a useful shrub for underplantings in producing naturalistic effects.

### Rosa nitida

#### BRISTLY ROSE

A beautiful dwarf shrub, less than two feet high, with deep pink flowers in mid-summer. The handsome foliage makes it valuable for planting in front of taller shrubs. Like all native roses it is very hardy.

### Rosa rubiginosa

#### SWEETBRIAR ROSE

A shrub rose, inclined to climb, which has long been planted at doorways for the fragrance of its leaves, especially when wet, and its subtle charm. Its flowers are pink and two inches across. It can be put to many naturalizing uses. Sharp thorns prevent its use near walks where people may brush against it. It grows best in well drained clay loam.

### Rosa rubrifolia

#### REDLEAF ROSE

The soft crimson leaf color, underlined with green, makes a harmonious blend with other greens when this decorative shrub is planted with them. The slender purplish-red branches grow to about 6 feet and bear intense pink clusters of small star shaped flowers. The delicate foliage makes it desirable for plantings that can be given close inspection.

Shrub Foundation Planting



### Rosa rugosa

#### RUGOSA ROSE

The beauty of this erect shrub's deep green wrinkled foliage, the almost everblooming pinkish or white fragrant flowers and its vigorous growth, even under difficult conditions, combine to make it one of the most valuable contributions to landscape design. It is widely used in mass plantings about the home grounds.

## RUGOSA HYBRIDS

#### CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER

Being a hybrid of the rugosa species, it is able to endure much cold, heat, dryness, and even poor soil. It grows to a height of from 4 to 6 feet. The flowers are a lovely pink shade, double, blooming freely all summer.

#### GROOTENDORST

Also very hardy and everblooming, this variety has double rose-colored flowers with fringed petals. It is often called the carnation-flowered rose.

#### HANSA

This is one of the most continuous blooming of the Rugosa roses. The flowers are semi-double, crimson, turning purplish with age.

#### NEW CENTURY

The large double flesh-pink flowers, growing in clusters on long stems, make this a garden favorite.

#### SIR THOMAS LIPTON

The best double white Rugosa. It is a very vigorous plant, with dark green leaves and double pure white flowers, during the entire summer.

### Rosa setigera

#### PRAIRIE ROSE

One of the most beautiful of the native roses with graceful branches bearing full clusters of deep rose flowers after the other roses have bloomed. It is almost a climber, sending out long arching stems, which reach a height of 4 to 5 feet and whose tips trail the ground. It makes a beautiful ground cover, a mass by a walk or drive, or some other naturalistic effect.

### Rosa wichuraiana

#### WICHURIAN ROSE, MEMORIAL ROSE

Many qualities make this one of the most desirable trailing roses. It has abundant, almost evergreen glossy foliage and beautiful large clusters of fragrant white flowers with yellow centers and is free from disease. It grows well on unfertile soils and makes an admirable ground cover for steep banks or barren slopes.

## RUBUS — FLOWERING RASPBERRY

A very showy plant which thrives in partial shade and moist soil.

### Rubus odoratus

#### FLOWERING RASPBERRY

A charming native shrub, the Flowering Raspberry attains a height of from 4 to 6 feet. The branches are without prickles and the rosy-purple flowers are produced in large clusters from June to September. It thrives in partial shade and moist soil.



## SAMBUCUS — ELDER

Besides being ornamental and bearing showy blossoms, the elders produce fruit which is highly prized by many for wine making and culinary purposes. The berries are also attractive to birds. The plants are very effective when used in groups, are quite hardy and do especially well in partial shade.

### *Sambucus canadensis acutiloba*

#### CUTLEAF ELDER

This tall shrub is valuable where fast growing screens are needed. It has fine cut fern-like foliage and is most handsome in bloom when it has white flower clusters ten inches across; later it is loaded with clusters of purplish-black berries, highly prized for wine making or adding to apple pies. It is not particular as to soil but does especially well in partial shade and moist loam.

### *Sambucus canadensis aurea*

#### GOLDEN AMERICAN ELDER

A beautiful fast growing contrasting shrub, useful in large groupings and in borders. It is a golden leaf form of the American Elder, having yellowish foliage throughout the season. Its clusters of berries are cherry red and used for making wines.

### *Sambucus nigra*

#### EUROPEAN ELDER

A shrub with handsome foliage and large clusters of white flowers and black berries, similar to the Cutleaf American Elder. The fruit has some medicinal value, as well as a use in wine making and cookery. It grows 15 to 20 feet and is highly recommended for borders.

### *Sambucus nigra aurea*

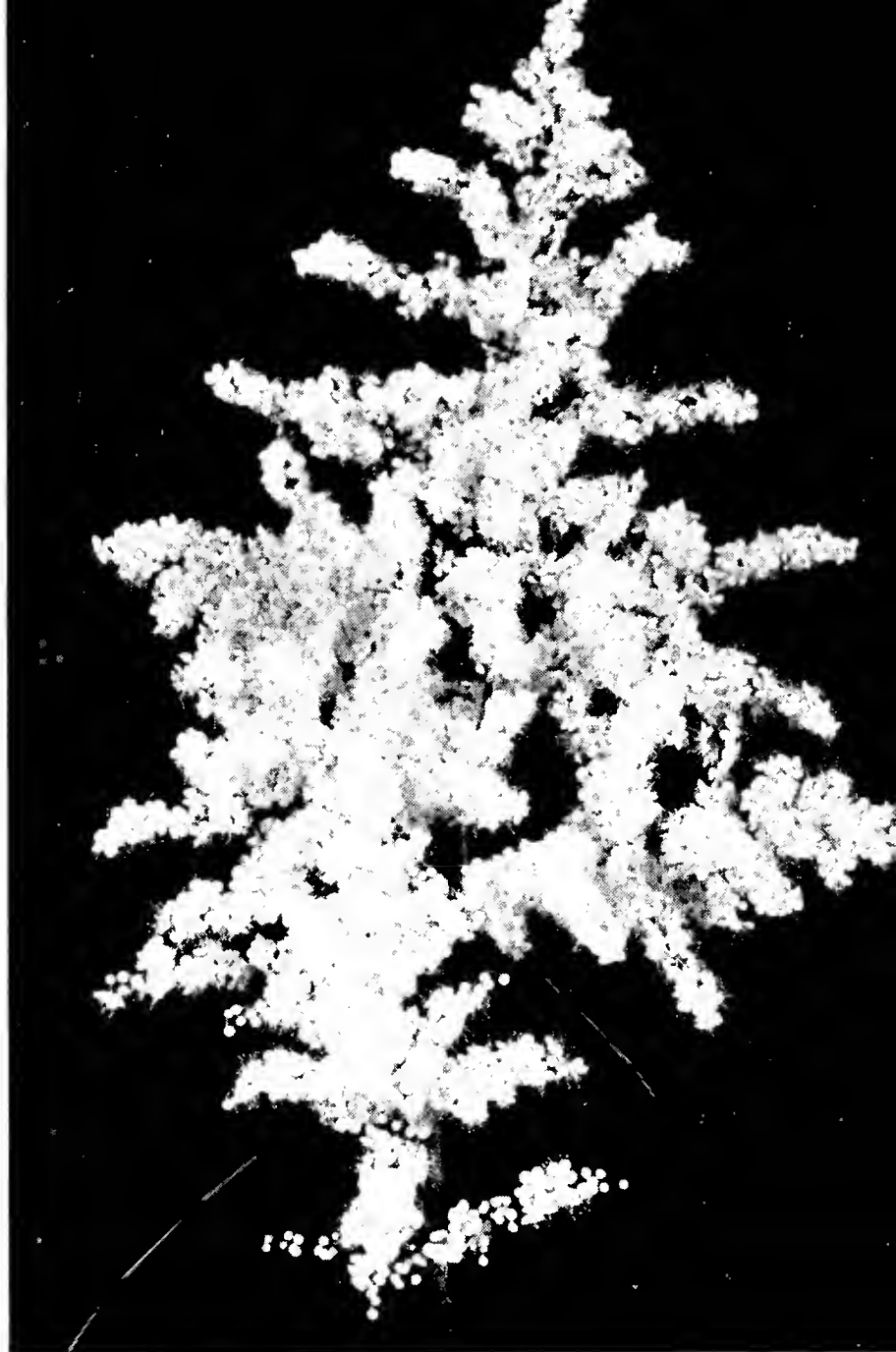
#### GOLDEN EUROPEAN ELDER

This variety of the European Elder has the same attractive habits of growth and use, but the leaves are golden yellow.

## SORBARIA — FALSE-SPIREA

This is one of the earliest shrubs to unfold its leaves in spring. It is not particular as to soil or shade but prefers a location near water.

Golden American Elder in bloom (SAMBUCUS)



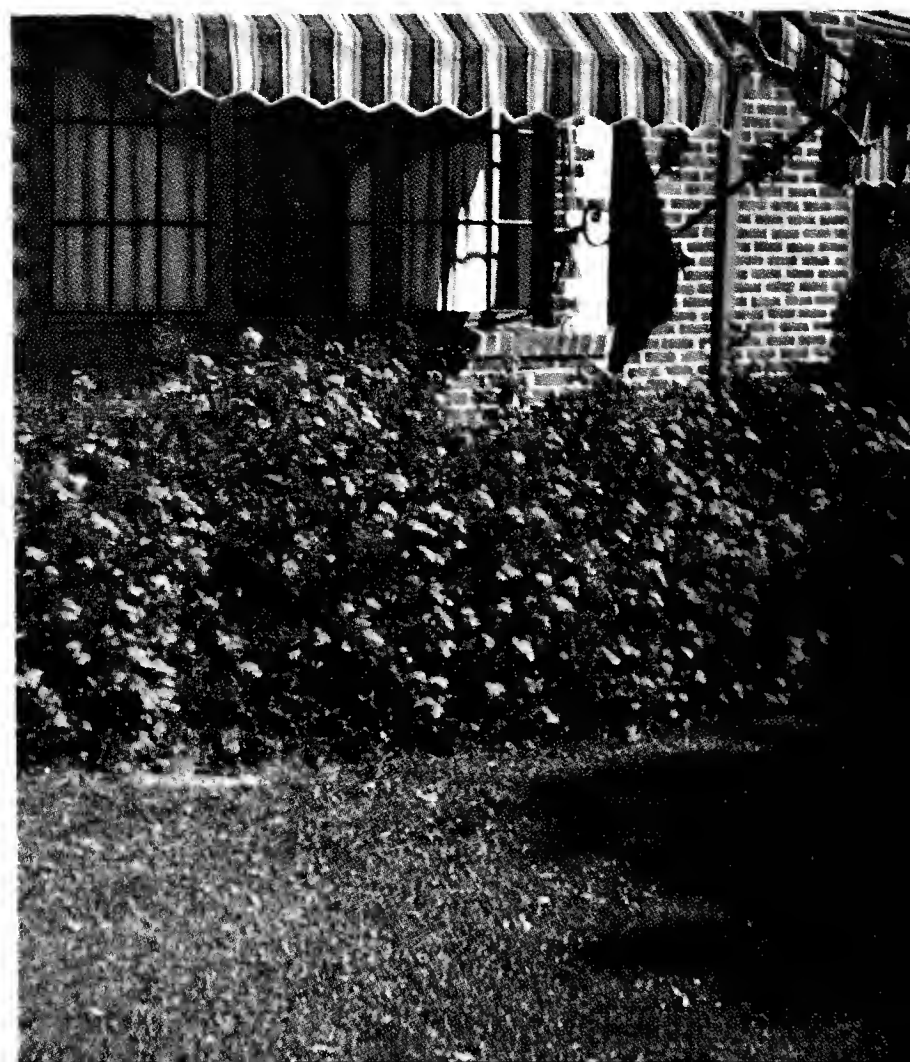
Flowers of False-Spirea (SORBARIA)

### *Sorbaria sorbifolia*

#### FALSE SPIREA

Growing to a height of 6 feet, it is one of the first shrubs to unfold its leaves in spring and has plumes of creamy white flowers in June. It is not particular as to soil and can stand some shade but thrives best in moist locations.

Anthony Waterer Spirea in bloom (SPIRAEA)





Vanhoutte Spirea Hedge (SPIRAEA)

## SPIRAEA — SPIREA

This group contains plants of all sizes, from the dwarf types with flat flowers on the ends of the upright stems to the taller growing kinds with flowers along the branches. A mixed group of Spireas will present a succession of bloom from early summer to fall. The profuseness of bloom and the variety of flowers make this group worthy of their great popularity.

The early flowering varieties of this shrub should be pruned soon after flowering, pruning consisting of removing old wood rather than cutting back the entire shrub. Late flowering Spirea should be cut back in early spring. Generally all types require a sunny location but some will do fairly well in shade and adverse conditions.

### *Spiraea Anthony Waterer* ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA

A remarkable dwarf and compact upright shrub, attaining a height of about two feet. The leaves are bright green with occasional variegations of yellow. The bright crimson flowers in corymbs three inches across, bloom through summer and fall. It is popularly used in front of higher shrubs in foundation or border plantings.

### *Spiraea arguta* GARLAND SPIREA

Of the earliest flowering *Spiraea*, this one is among the best. In May small white flowers quite envelop the plants. In fall the deep green becomes very colorful. It attains a height of 5 feet and is useful about the home grounds where its fine textured foliage can be fully appreciated.

### *Spiraea billiardi* BILLIARD SPIREA

A shrub of exquisite beauty having tall spikes of deep pink flowers as an outstanding character. It blooms in July and August, when most other shrub blooms have faded, and can be used for cutting. The leaves are bright green above, paler beneath. It is particularly suitable for moist situations.

### *Spiraea douglasii* DOUGLAS SPIREA

An upright shrub growing about six feet high and having reddish brown branches, and an abundance of long spikes of deep rose flowers in July and August. It is similar to *Spiraea billiardi*.

### *Spiraea froebeli* FROEBEL SPIREA

This shrub resembles *Spiraea Anthony Waterer*, but is larger and more vigorous. The deep pink clusters of flat topped flowers are borne in July. It is best used in foundation and garden plantings.

### *Spiraea japonica* JAPANESE SPIREA

This very compact, dwarf shrub is decorated with flat topped clusters of pink flowers, blooming late in the season. It seldom exceeds a height of two feet.

### *Spiraea salicifolia* WILLOWLEAF SPIREA

An attractive upright shrub, about five feet high, with yellowish brown stems and steeple-like light pink panicles of flowers in June and July. The leaves are narrow and pointed, resembling those of a willow. It has many uses where a shrub of this height is needed.

### *Spiraea thunbergii* THUNBERG SPIREA

A graceful twiggy shrub with feathery foliage and numerous white flowers in early spring before other spireas have bloomed. In the fall the delicate foliage turns a brilliant orange-scarlet. Its dwarf habit serves many purposes in landscape plantings.

### *Spiraea prunifolia* TRUE BRIDALWREATH

One of the most attractive *Spiraea* blooming early in spring. The white double flowers are borne like garlands along the slender and graceful stems. The leaves are dark shining green and turn orange-scarlet in fall.

### *Spiraea vanhouttei* VANHOUTTE SPIREA

This spirea is the most frequently planted and by virtue of its showy flowers, the best known shrub. In early spring flat clusters of white flowers load the stems, bending them in graceful arches with their weight; its dark green leaves persisting late in fall; its hardiness, adaptability and habit of not exceeding 6 ft. in height, are some of the qualities that keep it popular.



## STEPHANANDRA

*Stephanandra flexuosa*  
CUTLEAF STEPHANANDRA

A low dainty shrub grown mostly for its slender purplish stems and handsome graceful foliage. The white flowers appear in June. It is well suited for planting in front of shrub borders.

## SYMPHORICARPOS — SNOWBERRY

One of the best natured shrubs as far as soil conditions are concerned, it thrives equally well in shade or sun. While the flowers are rather inconspicuous, the clustered fruits are highly decorative. They are excellent for the front of shrub borders or for under planting.

*Symphoricarpos chenaulti*  
RED SNOWBERRY

The slender arching branches and graceful foliage remain green and stay on late in the fall. In June it has pink and white flowers; later coral berries with white dots hang from the branch ends. It grows in either shade or sun to six feet.

*Symphoricarpos mollis*  
SPREADING SNOWBERRY

A low shrub with branches gracefully arching out rather than growing upright and rarely over three feet in height. The pinkish white flowers in June are followed by clusters of white berries. The gray-green leaf color is in pleasing contrast with other shrubs.

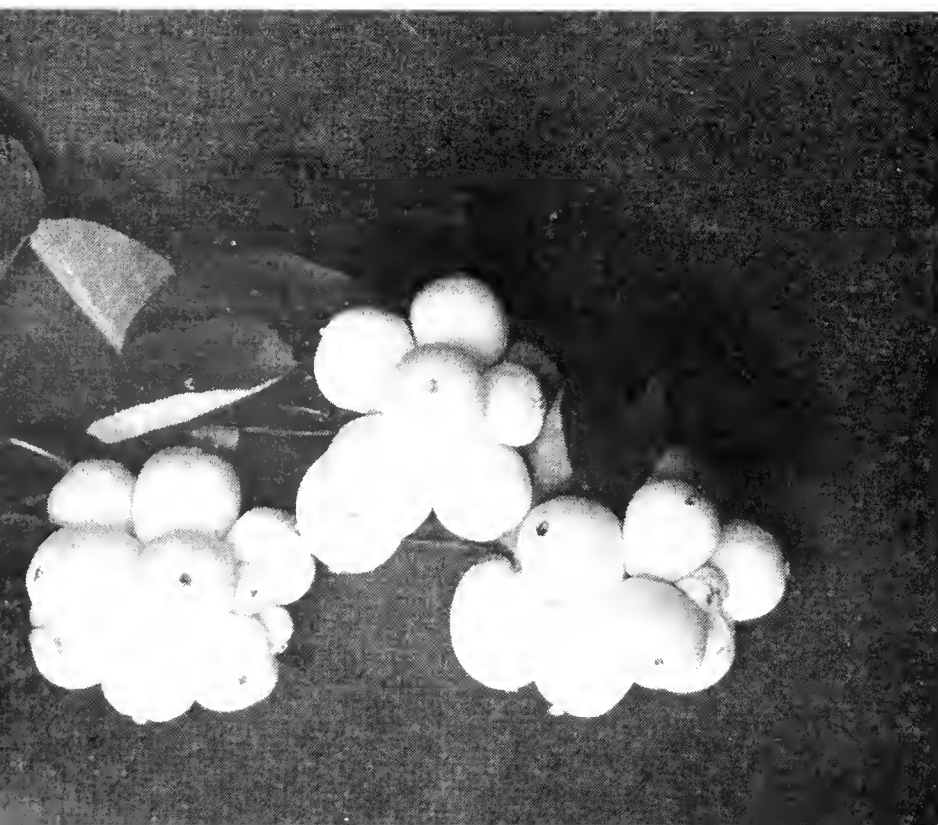
*Symphoricarpos racemosus*  
COMMON SNOWBERRY

A widely planted, beautiful shrub, grown mainly for its large white berries which appear in September and in October. The foliage is dull green and handsome. It prefers a moist and partially shaded location.

*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*  
INDIAN CURRANT: CORALBERRY

An upright shrub growing to a height of 6 feet. The slender stems support dense clusters of white bell-shaped flowers and later in October and November spikes of deep red berries held on late in the season. The handsome foliage stays green longer than is common.

Fruit and Leaves of White Snowberry (SYMPHORICARPOS)



Common Purple Lilac in bloom (SYRINGA)

## SYRINGA — LILAC

The botanical name of the Lilac is often confused with the common name of the shrubs of the Philadelphus (Mockorange) group. There is no similarity, however, in the flower or habit of growth. The Lilac is a most popular cut flower in the early spring. Its beauty and fragrance of bloom are unexcelled. The newer hybrids have a variety of gorgeous colored blooms in both single and double flowering types. It is good cultural practice to remove all flower clusters when they are through blooming.

*Syringa chinensis*  
CHINESE LILAC

Supposedly a cross between the Persian and Common Lilac, this species has many of the Persian Lilac's good qualities, but with more massive clusters of purplish-red flowers. Like the common Lilac it thrives in any moderately fertile and well drained soil.

*Syringa persica*  
PERSIAN LILAC

A slender stemmed Lilac, growing to ten feet, with more grace than shown by the common Lilacs. It is very attractive in bloom with its large loose clusters of fragrant pale lilac flowers. It can be advantageously used in groups or masses in the foreground of taller growing shrubs. You may depend on this variety to bloom.

*Syringa vulgaris*  
COMMON LILAC

Time has proven the lilac to be one of the most permanent and longest lived shrubs. It withstands excessive heat or cold, full sun or partial shade, any type of soil, providing it is fairly fertile and fairly well drained. Their great beauty and sweet fragrance are well known and cherished by all.

*Syringa vulgaris alba*  
COMMON WHITE LILAC

A lilac similar to the purple lilac, but with white flowers, lighter green foliage and less vigorous growth.

*Syringa villosa*  
LATE LILAC

A twelve foot rounded shrub with dense large leaves. It is valuable for its beautiful clusters of flowers which bloom white with shades of pink. It is an excellent shrub for back grounds or group plantings.



## FRENCH HYBRID LILACS

There are many named varieties of lilac which resemble each other so closely it is difficult to distinguish between them. The varieties listed below are of the best in their color classes. The flower clusters of most of these varieties are larger than the common Lilacs; not all are as fragrant.

### ALPHONSE LAVALLEE

One of the newer varieties, it has large double flowers of a deep blue color.

### CHARLES JOLY

This variety has double dark purple-wine colored blossoms. It is a very attractive shrub.

### LUDWIG SPAETH

One of the best dark varieties. The blossoms are single, appearing in large clusters of splendid dark purplish red color.

### MARIE LEGRAYE

The flowers are single, well formed and fragrant. It is considered one of the finest early flowering varieties.

### MICHAEL BUCHNER

A very prolific bloomer, this variety produces beautiful double lilac flowers early every spring.

### PRESIDENT GREVY

The large, full clusters of this fine variety make it very desirable. It has very large, double, pale blue flowers.

Ludwig Spaeth Lilac (FRENCH HYBRID)



African Tamarix (TAMARIX)

## TAMARIX

The fine, graceful foliage and the airy heads of bloom of the Tamarix are greatly admired. The small pinkish flowers, freely borne in loose racemes, give the plants a very feathery appearance.

### Tamarix africana

#### AFRICAN TAMARIX

A variety with dark green, feathery foliage. The pink flowers appear before the leaves.

### Tamarix amurensis

#### AMUR TAMARIX

This shrub has the same exotic beauty as African Tamarix, but grows slightly higher and has a lighter blue-green foliage. It too, produces rosy pink flowers in June and July and makes itself useful wherever a delicate effect is desired.

### Tamarix pentandra

#### FIVESTAMEN TAMARIX

With the same exquisite foliage, this shrub is stronger growing than other varieties of Tamarix. It bears large panicles of pink flowers, blooming in August and September.

## VIBURNUM — SNOWBALL

Viburnums are among the most useful and ornamental shrubs for general planting purposes. They are mostly compact growing with handsome foliage which becomes very beautiful as it assumes shades of fall coloring. Most of them also have showy flowers, followed by very decorative fruits which hold to the branches late into the season. Because of the wide variety of shapes, flowers and fruits, a very effective planting can be made by using Viburnum alone.

### Viburnum americanum

#### AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH

Similar to European Cranberry, this shrub has more vigorous open growth and a greater crop of brilliant red edible berries that remain on the branches all winter. In spring it has interesting flat clusters of white flowers, and late in summer the handsome foliage becomes beautifully reddened and hangs on the branches late in season. It grows to eight feet.

Additional varieties on next page.



## VIBURNUM (Continued)

### *Viburnum carlesi*

#### FRAGRANT VIBURNUM

Few shrubs can be considered more beautiful than this *Viburnum*. It is round topped and about six feet high finally. In spring, before the leaves are entirely out, lovely pink clusters of flowers with the fragrance of Trailing Arbutus, make the shrub most desirable. The leaves are blue green and show off to advantage the blue-black berries in the fall.

### *Viburnum cassinoides*

#### WITHE-ROD

Useful in many locations, this upright shrub is frequently planted in the border for its beautifully brilliant fall foliage. The white clusters of flowers in June later become clusters of pink fruit, changing blue and decorating the shrub late in the season. It tolerates wet places and grows to 8 feet.

### *Viburnum dentatum*

#### ARROWWOOD

Shining rich green leaves and an ability to grow in the shade make this shrub widely planted. Adding to its attractiveness are white flower clusters in spring and blue berries in fall. It seldom exceeds 8 feet.

### *Viburnum lantana*

#### WAYFARING TREE

This vigorous shrub, suitable for specimen planting, grows to 15 feet and has distinctive dark green, wrinkled leaves, lighter green beneath. Its flower clusters are white; the new red fruit turns black. It grows in drier soil than most viburnums without suffering.

### *Viburnum lentago*

#### NANNYBERRY, SHEEPBERRY,

Long slender branches give this shrub a handsome appearance and a height of 10 ft. that makes it most useful in borders. The flower clusters are creamy white and the drooping fruit clusters are black. Brilliant fall coloring.

### *Viburnum molle*

#### KENTUCKY VIBURNUM

This robust shrub grows to 6 ft. and closely resembles *Viburnum Dentatum*. The large white flower clusters are followed with clusters of bluish black berries.

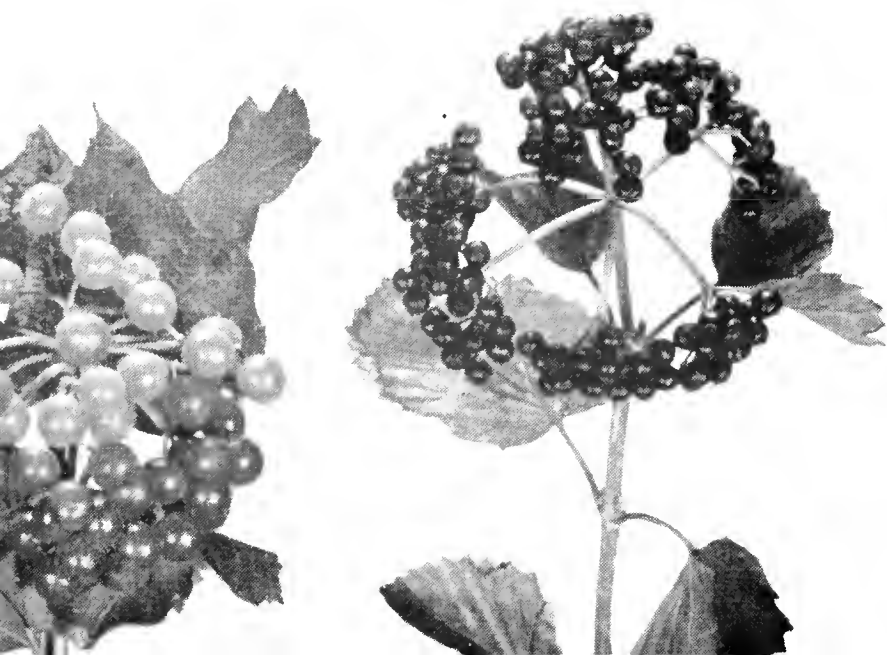
### *Viburnum opulus*

#### EUROPEAN CRANBERRYBUSH

Vigorously growing to 12 feet, this shrub is distinguished with its showy clusters of white flowers and scarlet clusters of juicy berries. The leaves turn crimson in fall.

European Cranberrybush  
(VIBURNUM)

Arrowwood  
(VIBURNUM)



American Cranberrybush in fruit (VIBURNUM)

### *Viburnum opulus nanum*

#### DWARF CRANBERRYBUSH

The Dwarf Cranberry is a very useful shrub for the fronts of foundation and border plantings. It does not flower, but has smaller leaves than the taller varieties which grow down close to the ground.

### *Viburnum opulus sterile*

#### COMMON SNOWBALL

This familiar old fashioned shrub is popularly planted today for the large greenish-white balls of flowers covering the branches in spring. Except for these showy blooms, the plant is similar to *Viburnum opulus*.

### *Viburnum prunifolium*

#### BLACKHAW

This tree-like shrub has typical flower clusters blooming a little earlier than other viburnums; the branches are twiggy, and the leaves rounder. The black flattened fruits are edible. Height 15 ft.

### *Viburnum sieboldi*

#### SIEBOLD VIBURNUM

Growing to a height of 10 feet, the Siebold *Viburnum* often becomes tree-like in habit of growth. It has bright lustrous, peppery-scented leaves and large clusters of creamy-white flowers followed by berries which turn from red to black and fall with the first frost.

### *Viburnum tomentosum*

#### DOUBLEFILE VIBURNUM

Showy white snowball-like flowers in May and June, followed by red fruit (later bluish-black) distinguish this shrub from other varieties. It is very handsome and is a distinctive addition to any landscape planting. Six feet is as high as it usually gets.

### *Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*

#### JAPANESE SNOWBALL

The Japanese Snowball is the most familiar of the snowball forms. It is a dense grower with compact heads of white sterile flowers. A useful shrub for specimen or border planting.



## VITEX — CHASTE-TREE

*Vitex agnus castus*  
CHASTE TREE

These bushy shrubs are excellent for specimen use. During summer and fall they bear fragrant panicked spikes of pale lilac or white flowers 5 to 7 inches long. The leaves are dark green, velvety and divided. Flower production is increased with severe pruning in early spring. It will not grow over 10 feet.

## WEIGELA

Weigelas are generally of spreading habit and the clusters of bell shaped flowers are very showy in spring and early summer. They thrive in any good garden soil that remains fairly moist. When pruned immediately after blooming they flower intermittently throughout the summer. Old and straggly wood should be carefully removed.

*Weigela amabilis*

This variety of the well known Weigela has handsome smooth leaves and spreading branches that are loaded with beautiful bell-shaped flowers. These flowers are deep rose outside, paler within, and bloom in May and June. It grows to six feet.

*Weigela candida*  
SNOW WEIGELA

The Snow Weigela is considered the best white flowering variety. It has light green leaves and beautiful white flowers which appear in profusion early in the season. It is quite hardy and grows to 6 feet in height.

Japanese Snowball in bloom (VIBURNUM)



Henderson Weigela in bloom (WEIGELA)

*Weigela floribunda*  
CRIMSON WEIGELA

Growing to a height of 8 feet, the Crimson Weigela presents a graceful appearance with its slender branches and dark crimson flowers. It is a very desirable variety and can be used either as a specimen or in group plantings.

*Weigela rosea*  
PINK WEIGELA

This wide spreading shrub, sometimes as broad as high (6 ft.) has coarse but gracefully drooping branches that attract wide attention when adorned with the beautiful trumpet-shaped weigela flower. It grows best in full sunlight and in fairly fertile well drained soil.

## WEIGELA HYBRIDS

Hybrids of *Weigela rosea* often exceed the parent in flower color. The following names are among the more desirable varieties:

ABEL CARRIERE WEIGELA

This variety is highly prized for its rose-carmine flowers with yellow throats and robust growth.

EVA RATHKE WEIGELA

This most popular variety earns its reputation by virtue of its crimson flowers that bloom more or less continuously throughout the summer. It does not grow as high as its parent.

GUSTAVE MALLOT WEIGELA

This variety blooms with pink flowers and is said to be hardier than others.

HENDERSON WEIGELA

Deep rose flowers, a reliable and prolific bloomer.





Dutchmans Pipe (ARISTOLOCHIA)

## AMPELOPSIS — IVY

### *Ampelopsis aconitifolia* MONKSHOOD-VINE

A very handsome vine with finely divided foliage, it has small bluish berries which turn orange colored in the fall. Where a light covering is desired this variety is very satisfactory. Climbing by means of twining tendrils it requires a trellis or other artificial support where height is desired.

### *Ampelopsis heterophylla* PORCELAIN AMPELOPSIS

This is a strong growing variety and is very useful for covering low walls and rocky places. It is particularly beautiful in the fall with its showy berries varying in color from pale lilac to turquoise blue. Requires artificial support when used against a wall.

### *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* AMERICAN IVY, VIRGINIA CREEPER OR WOODBINE

Fine for shading porches and covering old buildings, this vine is also very useful to dress up rock pilcs, stumps, decayed trees and other unsightly objects. Its beautiful green leaves, five in a cluster, give it a handsome summer appearance and in autumn when the leaves turn to the most vivid hues of crimson and scarlet, it is unsurpassed in beauty by any other vine. Fast growing and very hardy, it makes a splendid ground cover especially on sandy barren soils where most other vegetation will not grow. The leaves are larger than in Boston Ivy and the branches grow to a length of 20 to 30 feet. The fall and winter fruit is blue black in color and the winding twisting branches make an interesting tracery over stones and woodwork during winter months. Lacking tendrils, it requires artificial support when used on walls.

### *Ampelopsis quinquefolia engelmanni* ENGELMANN CREEPER

Very similar to American Ivy but having smaller leaves. It is especially desirable for covering smaller wall areas.

# VINES

In this modern age there is an inclination to look askance at things we consider old fashioned. But old fashioned or not there is a charm and attractiveness in vines which pleases because it recalls to us the beautiful scenes in our memories in which they predominated.

Vines are as necessary in their way for shade and beauty as trees, shrubs and perennials. They enhance every scene by their graceful outline and sweeping drapery. Aside from the beauty inherent in themselves, they may be made doubly effective by concealing unsightly and ugly places. Growing on fences or wires strung between posts, they make a most attractive boundary line and trained over porches, trellises and pergolas, they not only beautify but also afford shade and seclusion.

### *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*

VEITCH, BOSTON IVY, JAPANESE IVY

The best of all vines for covering stone, concrete or brick walls, as it clings closely and tenaciously with its tendril disks to the hard surfaces, without support, growing to a height of thirty to forty feet and uncannily spreading out to cover bare spaces. It adds grace and beauty to good buildings and makes picturesque the unsightly. The leaves are a beautiful green, three lobed, and grow very thickly overlapping each other, forming a tapestry of rare charm. In autumn the foliage changes to beautiful shades of crimson and yellow and the black fruits remain well into the winter. Although somewhat tender and slow growing when young, it is perfectly hardy and grows faster once it becomes established. To cover walls, the vines may be planted 4 or 5 feet apart, but if care is taken to start the branches out fan-like they need not be closer than 8 feet. They should have protection the first winter.

Boston Ivy (AMPELOPSIS)



**Ampelopsis tricuspidata lowi**  
GERANIUM CREEPER

This variety is similar to the Boston Ivy but has smaller leaves which are sometimes as broad as they are long. The foliage is purple when young, changing to apple green in summer and deep red in autumn. The fruit is bluish black in color with considerable bloom. It is an excellent vine for covering walls.

## ARISTOLOCHIA

**Aristolochia siphon**  
DUTCHMANS PIPE

A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, attaining a length of 30 feet. It has very large, heart shaped leaves and during summer has purplish blossoms, resembling in shape a miniature pipe. The leaves retain their bright green color from early spring to late fall. No other vine forms so dense a growth, keeping out the sun completely. It is very hardy, extremely long-lived, and is very resistant to diseases and pests. Probably the best vine for fences, arbors and for shading porches.

## BIGNONIA — TRUMPETCREEPER

**Bignonia radicans**  
TRUMPETCREEPER

This old favorite is particularly adapted to the northern part of the country. It is strong and hardy, growing 15 to 20 feet, and will cling to any rough surface. The bright green foliage and orange-red, trumpet-shaped blossoms make it one of our most decorative vines. The flowers are five to six inches long, appearing in clusters at the tips of the branches in July and continuing for several weeks. It will climb around gutter pipes, posts and pillars and is particularly handsome on old trees and heavy trellises.

## CELASTRUS — BITTERSWEET

**Celastrus orbiculatus**  
ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET

Everybody knows and likes Bittersweet. The oriental variety is very hardy and rapid growing producing an abundance of brilliant orange and scarlet fruits in small clusters in the axils of the leaves. In consequence it is not very showy until after the foliage has fallen. In as much as the stems are longer than those on the American variety, it provides a better bouquet with which to decorate the home during the winter months. It does almost as well in shade as in the sun.

**Celastrus scandens**  
AMERICAN BITTERSWEET

The native variety is also very hardy and a vigorous grower. The small yellow flowers in summer and the long terminal panicles of brilliant red and yellow berries held well above the foliage make this vine attractive even before the foliage has fallen. Although not quite as good for bouquets because of the shorter stems, it is very desirable for trellises and arbors.

## CLEMATIS

One of our most charming vine families, especially recommended for porches, fences, arbors, trellises and for covering old trees and stumps. The small flowered variety is very hardy and easy to grow. The large flowered varieties are also hardy but require care and winter protection until they become established. They like a sweet soil but are so beautiful that they well repay for the small effort and care required to grow them.

**Clematis paniculata**  
SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS

Sometimes called (Star Clematis). It will grow 20 to 30 feet with unusual rapidity and so luxuriant is its growth it will stand frequent cutting back. The foliage is a beautiful green and the fragrant star-like flowers, an inch across, are produced in reckless abundance in September. Later, its feather-like seed pods create the illusion of a second blooming period.



Jackman Clematis in bloom (CLEMATIS)

## LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES

**JACKMAN CLEMATIS**

Purple. Attaining a length of 10 feet, it is a rapid climber and blossoms freely from July to September. The large purple, violet flowers are very showy. Probably the best known and most popular of the large flowering varieties.

**HENRY CLEMATIS**

Creamy white; grows to 10 feet and is considered the best creamy white variety. It blossoms in late July or early August and continues to bloom freely for several weeks. The large white flowers and intense green foliage present a striking appearance.

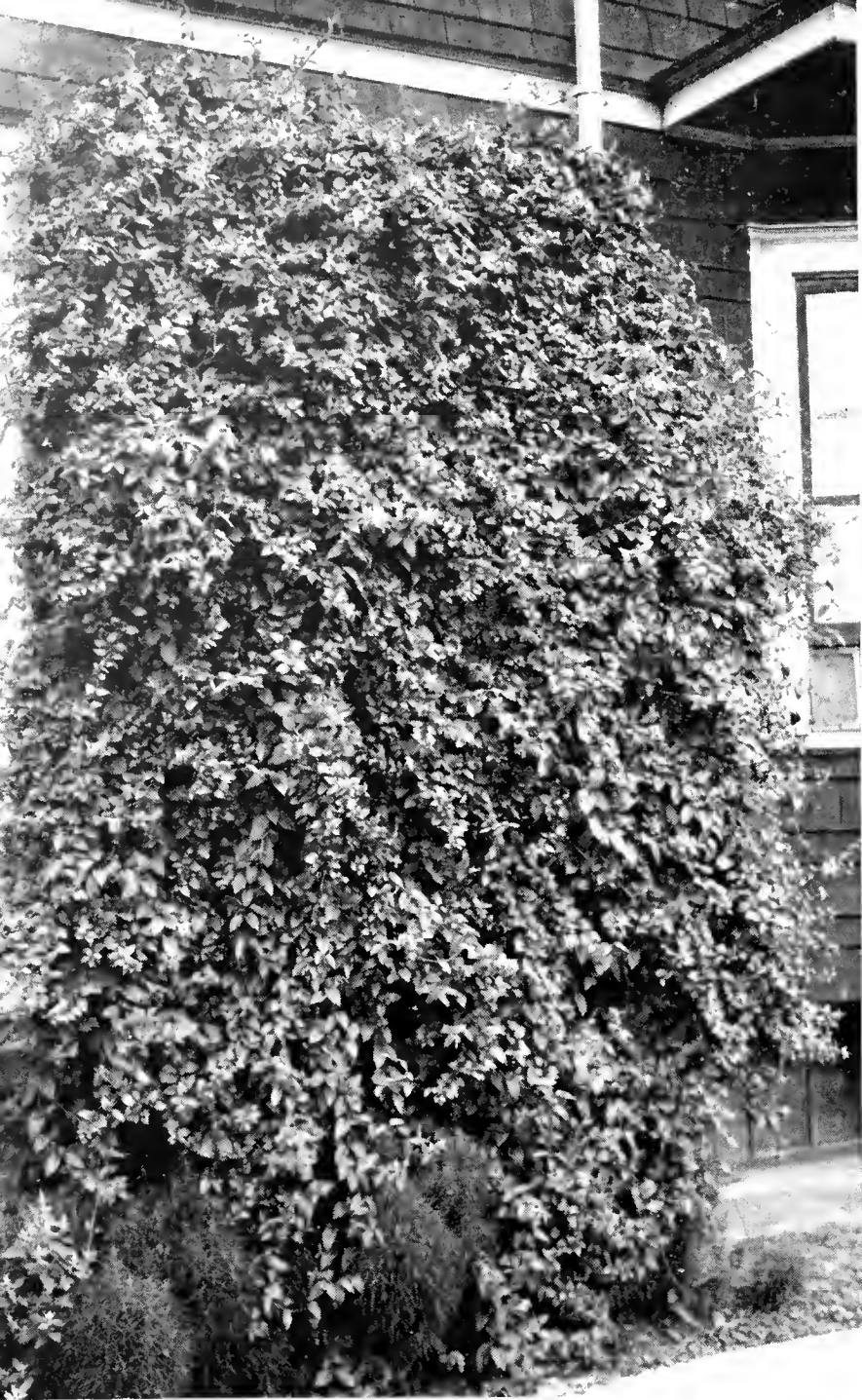
**MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE CLEMATIS**

Red. A lattice covered with this variety will make a striking back curtain for the rose or iris garden, growing to a height of 8 feet. It is a free and persistent producer of crimson flowers from July to September.

**RAMONA CLEMATIS**

Light Blue. Grows from 8 to 10 feet in height, the blossoms appearing in July and lasting for several weeks. Its clear, sky-blue flowers give it a charm all its own, restful and refreshing.





Hall Japanese Honeysuckle (LONICERA)

## HEDERA helix — ENGLISH IVY

*Hedera helix baltica*  
ENGLISH IVY

This is considered the hardiest English Ivy and when given reasonable care will withstand considerable cold. It has many uses, from covering walls, rocks, tree trunks, and trellises to carpeting bare spots in shady places and edging beds and borders. The leaves are small and grow close together making a solid mass of foliage. The berries, which appear only on old plants, are black. It comes through the winter best if planted in shade.

## LONICERA — HONEYSUCKLE

*Lonicera japonica halliana*  
HALL JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

The blossoms of this splendid vine open white, then turn to yellow, appearing in early summer and September. They are very fragrant and very sweet with the honey juices the humming birds love. The vine attains 10 to 15 feet in length and besides being useful as a vine makes an excellent ground cover as it will grow almost anywhere. The fruit is yellow and very showy against the green leaves in winter. When used as a vine, it is evergreen until mid-winter, and as a ground cover keeps its deep green color until early spring.

*Lonicera periclymenum belgica*  
DUTCH WOODBINE

This vine blossoms continuously from June to September. The foliage is light green, the flowers yellow, tinted with red, and very fragrant. It is fine on walls, stumps and arbors and rapidly grows to a length of 12 to 15 feet.

*Lonicera sempervirens*  
TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE

Although lacking in fragrance, the flowers of this vine are very showy, being a bright scarlet and trumpet shaped. They appear in June and continue until September. The leaves are a rich dark green with gray underneath. The fruits which follow the blossoms in autumn are yellow and hang in clusters well into the winter. A rapid grower, spreading 10 to 15 feet.

## LYCIUM

*Lycium chinense*  
CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE

The Matrimony Vine, sometimes called Chinese Box Thorn, is an excellent ground cover for bare, rocky places. Its slender drooping branches are somewhat thorny and have grayish green leaves. The blossoms appear in June, lasting all summer and followed in the fall by enormous quantities of brilliant crimson berries that hang into the winter. The berries make excellent food for birds. The vine is very hardy and spreads rapidly to a distance of 8 to 10 feet. Having a tendency to grow downward, it is very decorative when used in flower pots, window ledges or urns. When planted to cover embankments, it should be set at the top of the slope to be covered. Each joint which presses into the soil forms its own roots, thus making it a valuable plant for the prevention of soil erosion on banks and hillsides. It will grow in the most dry and difficult situation.

## POLYGONUM — FLEECEFLOWER

*Polygonum auberti*  
CHINA FLEECEVINE, SILVERLACE VINE

One of our newest additions, this slender, delicate looking vine is very hardy and rapidly grows 20 to 30 feet in length. The foliage is light green and from mid-summer to late fall, it is completely covered with silvery lace-like white flowers, giving it an ethereal appearance. We recommend it where quick shade and beauty are needed, as it will grow 20 to 25 feet the first season.

## WISTERIA

*Wisteria sinensis*  
CHINESE WISTERIA, PURPLE

A rapid growing tall vine which produces small purple flowers in dense drooping clusters, 8 to 12 inches long, during May and June. It attains a height of 20 to 30 feet and is a tightly twining vine, curling around conductor pipes, ropes, branches of trees, or anything to which it can attach itself. The foliage is grayish green in color and the plant is of such sturdy woody growth that it may easily be trained to a standard tree form of considerable size, making a beautiful specimen.

*Wisteria sinensis alba*  
CHINESE WISTERIA WHITE

The flowers of this variety are a pure white and very beautiful. It is particularly useful where the purple of the Chinese Wisteria may present an unpleasant contrast.



# ROSES

Treasured throughout the world and symbolic of beauty for countless centuries, the rose remains today the queen of all flowers.

During recent years a great deal of research work has been done in an effort to create new varieties having the best of the old plus additional desirable features. As a result many new hybrids of exceptional beauty are being offered to all rose lovers.

In our lists you will find these newer varieties along with your old favorites.

## HYBRID TEA ROSES

The outstanding merits of the Hybrid Tea Roses are hardiness, ever-blooming qualities and range of color. The flowers are produced continuously throughout the growing season with colors ranging from pure white to very dark crimson, almost black. There are also varieties with all possible variations, tints and combinations of colors. Hybrid Tea Roses are by far the most important roses grown today and most cultural directions and comments refer directly to them.

Culture, see page 78.

## RED ROSES

### AMI QUINARD

Blackish crimson buds, semi-double flowers of maroon red. Tall vigorous grower.

### ETOILE DE HOLLANDE

One of the finest red roses. A continuous succession of strong flower stems crowned with rich deep crimson buds, which open to finely formed double blossoms of a bright scarlet.

### CHARLES K. DOUGLAS

The long pointed buds open to large lovely formed flowers of a striking crimson scarlet. Vigorous upright grower.

### CRUSADER

Blooms are large, double, and in color a rich velvety crimson. A very free bloomer and the flower stems strong and heavy.

### ETOILE DE FRANCE

Color a clear red crimson velvet. Very fragrant; one of the best red.

### E. G. HILL

Beautiful long buds of perfect form. Color is a dazzling scarlet shading to deeper red.

### FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

A very double rose; a deep red and vigorous grower.

### GRUS AN TEPLITZ

Bright crimson, fiery red center, cup-shaped, semi-double; flowers in clusters, so free in bloom as to present a blaze of scarlet.

### HADLEY

Deep rich velvety crimson, retaining its brilliance throughout the year. Well formed buds and large double flowers on rapid growing, long and stiff stems.

### HOLLYWOOD

The bloom, which is of medium size but full double, is a dark red with darker veinings; it is extremely fragrant and carried on long stems.

Additional varieties on next page.



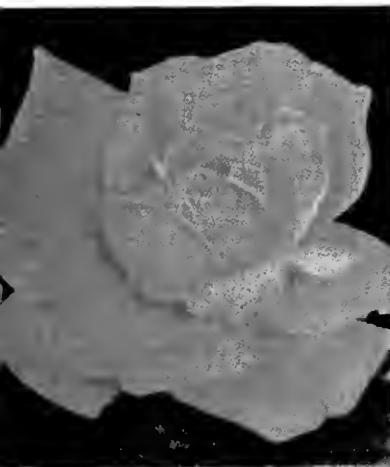
TALISMAN



E. G. HILL



KAISERIN A. VIKTORIA



AUTUMN



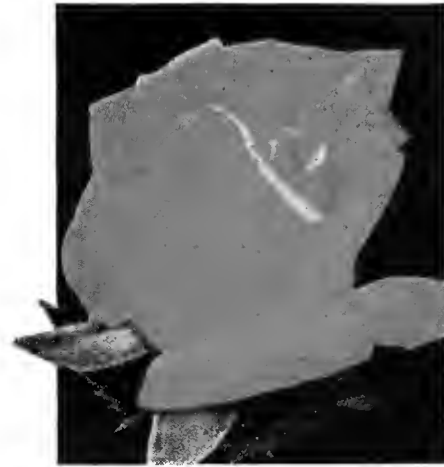
LOS ANGELES



REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS



PRESIDENT HOOVER



LADY HILLINGDON



BETTY UPRICHARD



ETOILE DE FRANCE



RADIANCE



MRS. E. P. THOM



GENL. MACARTHUR



MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT

## RED ROSES (Continued)

### LORD CHARLEMONT

Deep crimson, high-centered, fragrant flowers, carried on a moderately bushy plant.

### RED RADIANCE

Large globular flowers of deep rose-red on strong individual canes which are freely produced all summer until frost.

### SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET

Red buds, opening to orange-pink, blooms of immense size, very fragrant and double.

### SENSATION

Deep crimson buds and enormous crimson-red flowers. Sweet scented and fine for cutting.

### OLYMPIAD

A new red rose. The bud is long and pointed, the flowers beautiful in every stage of growth.



JOANNA HILL



SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS  
PERNET

## PINK ROSES

### BRIARCLIFF

The flowers are double, high centered, fragrant, a beautiful brilliant rose-pink. The stems are long and stiff and bear pointed buds.

### COLUMBIA

Rose-pink buds, deepening as the blossom opens and held erect on long, sturdy stems. A very vigorous grower.

### DAME EDITH HELEN

Clear pink, very fragrant, and carried on strong erect stems. A vigorous grower.

### EDITH NELLIE PERKINS

Salmon pink. Long pointed buds of cream, orange and rosy carmine, open to high-centered pale salmon flowers.

### JOHNKHEER J. L. MOCK

The blooms are very large, full double and rich deep-pink, with the reverse of the petal showing silvery rose.

### MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT

Brilliant, satiny-rose, deepening at center and bordered with silvery-rose; immense broad petals and extremely large flowers.

### MRS. CHARLES BELL

Similar to Radiance, but with a softer shade of shell-pink, both in bud and bloom. A vigorous grower.

### MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE-MILLER

Bright pink with lighter shading. The plant is free and perpetual flowering.

### WILLOWMERE

Rich pink with a shining yellow glow. The blooms are large.

### RADIANCE

The blooms are brilliant rose-pink with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals, globular in shape and very fragrant. Probably the most reliable pink rose.



DAME EDITH HELEN



EDITH NELLIE PERKINS

## WHITE ROSES

### CALEDONIA

A beautiful new white rose, exceptionally long pointed bud, opening to a very double flower. Continuous free bloomer.

### EDEL

A thrifty grower; color white with ivory shading toward the base, passing to a pure white.

### KAISERIN A. VIKTORIA

A strong, healthy grower; full double flowers, snow white, tinted with faint lemon in the center to relieve the white.

### WHITE KILLARNEY

Pure white buds produced on long stems and very fragrant.

## YELLOW ROSES

### GOLDEN DAWN

The large buds are bright yellow. The large flowers are a clear unfading lemon yellow and very fragrant.

### JOANNA HILL

The large long bud is golden yellow, paling to yellow as it expands, and the large full bloom is Indian Yellow in the center.

### LADY HILLINGDON

A beautiful coppery shade of Apricot-yellow, beautiful in bud; a strong vigorous grower; free flowering.

### LUXEMBOURG

Rich apricot-yellow, shaded with copper and marked with lighter yellow at the tips of the petals. Very free blooming.

### MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM

Slender yellow buds and large, well shaped blooms of bright canary-yellow, deepest in center. Blooms very freely.

### MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT

A bright yellow. The blooms are large, very fragrant and produced very freely.

### ROSLYN

Golden yellow flowers with shading of orange on the reverse of the petal. The buds are tapering and when partially opened are extremely attractive.

### SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET

Sun yellow color. Long buds and large flowers. Vigorous grower.

### SUNBURST

Rich yellow bloom, strongly marked with orange at the center. Fragrant and attractive.

## TWO TONES

### ANTOINE RIVOIRE

Also known as Mrs. Taft. Creamy-white, delicately tinted with pink; full and double.

### AUTUMN

Burnt orange, streaked and marked with red. Bud of medium size, developing into a cupped, double, fragrant flower.

### BETTY UPRICHARD

Semi-double, ruffled flower, salmon-pink, lightened inside with salmon, deepened outside with copper.

### INDEPENDENCE DAY

Buds are bright yellow with shading of copper and brown; the petals hold similar colors, but rapidly change to a light orange pink.

### LOS ANGELES

Very vigorous, and produces a continuous succession of long stemmed flowers of a flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with gold at the base of the petals.

### MARGARET McGREDY

Blooms are solid orange-vermilion, a color that grows lighter when the blooms are fully opened. The plants are upright and have strong, stiff stems.

### MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM

A striking blending of dark vivid orange and apricot on a golden yellow ground, frequently with touches of bronze on the reverse of the petals.

### MISS LOLITA ARMOUR

As the flowers expand, they develop to a deep coral-red with a golden, coppery red suffusion, the base of the petals a rich golden yellow.

### MADAM BUTTERFLY

A symphony of cream, pink, apricot and gold. The buds are a rich Indian red, yellow at base. Highly scented.

### MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT

The buds are coral-red, shaded with yellow at the base; open flowers of medium size, semi-double, of a superb coral red, shaded with yellow and bright rosey scarlet.

### McGREDY SCARLET

The double flowers are very fragrant. They are brilliant-scarlet, orange yellow at the base of the petals, the upper portion being touched with crimson.

### PRESIDENT HOOVER

Large flowers with cerise pink, flame, scarlet, and yellow, with broad, thick petals. Very fragrant. A strong, vigorous grower.

### REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS

Copper red of great length, opening to golden yellow blooms, stained outside with red, fully double and very large.

### TALISMAN

Brilliant red and gold buds, opening to well shaped blooms of scarlet orange and rich yellow.

## HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Before the development of the Hybrid Tea Roses, the Hybrid Perpetual was the most popular type for planting and should not be overlooked now, especially in localities where the hardiness of the Hybrid Tea varieties has not been established.

### AMERICAN BEAUTY

The well known red forcing rose. Very fragrant, rich red, passing to crimson; very lightly veined and shaded.

### FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

Snow white, flowers extremely large. Growth is strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage. It is one of the very best bloomers in this division.

### PAUL NEYRON

Bright shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented. The largest of all rose blooms.

## POLYANTHA ROSES

A dwarf rose growing eighteen to twenty four inches tall and never more than two feet spread; producing clusters of blooms in great profusion from early in the season, without stopping, until severe frost. Pruning is not necessary; simply remove the past seasons flower stems.

### CECILE BRUNNER

Small bud and flower of light pink with yellow base in diffuse, graceful clusters. Also called "Sweetheart Rose."

### CHATILLON

Bud, small, long pointed; flower medium size, semi-double, cupped, very lasting light pink. Very vigorous, bushy, one to two feet high, profuse and continuous bloomer.

### ELLEN POULSEN

Dark brilliant pink, large, full, sweetly scented.

### ELSE POULSEN

Large, single, bright rose pink flowers, carried in clusters on upright growing plants.

### ERNA TESCHENDORFF

A sport from the Crimson Rambler, as bright as Grus an Teplitz, which has been described as the reddest of all roses.

### GEORGE ELGER

A coppery golden yellow in bud, but a pale yellow when fully opened.

### IDEAL

In a mass planting makes a splendid showing of rich, dark scarlet blooms, shaded very much darker. The plants are vigorous and bear a great amount of bloom in compact clusters.

### KATHARINA ZEIMET

Very large clusters of small double white flowers which resemble little chrysanthemums.

### KIRSTEN POULSEN

The plant grows from 3½ to 4 feet high and therefore is useful for massing or for hedges. The single light red flowers are carried in great sprays.





Paul Scarlet Climber in bloom

## CLIMBING ROSES

Because of their hardiness, climbing roses should be used more generally in our plantings. Trained over an archway or a doorway, along the porch or fence, they are permanent and beautiful. Trained on walls they will dress up a garage or any building and transform it into part of the landscape.

### AMERICAN PILLAR

A single flowering variety. The flowers are enormous size, three to four inches across, of a lovely shade of apple blossom pink, with clear white eyes and clusters of yellow stamens.

### BLUE RAMBLER

A sport from Crimson Rambler and as vigorous a climber; produces immense panicles of blooms, opening reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel-blue. A German novelty of recent introduction, the nearest approach to a blue rose.

### CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY

A seedling from American Beauty; same as its namesake in size, color and fragrance. Better blooming qualities, good foliage and has proved hardy.

### CRIMSON RAMBLER

Bright crimson flowers produced in large clusters of pyramidal form.

### DOROTHY PERKINS

A very deep pink; flowers are borne in clusters of small double bloom and are very sweetly scented.

### DR. VAN FLEET

Flowers when open run four inches and over in diameter. The color is a remarkable delicate shade of flesh-pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center.

### EXCELSA

Intense crimson-scarlet; double flowers in brilliant clusters set in glossy, shining foliage, which never mildews nor spots.

### GARDENIA

Bright yellow, cream color when open; very fragrant and free.

### MME. GREGOIRE STAECHLIN (Spanish Beauty)

Broad, frilled petals of a delicate pink, with stains of red in the bud form. Very fragrant.

### PAULS SCARLET CLIMBER

Flowers vivid and scarlet, shaded with crimson. Of strong climbing habits with good foliage and flowering in great profusion with large clusters of medium size, semi-double blossoms.

### SILVER MOON

Flowers very large, four and one half inches and over in diameter. Pure white in color. The large clusters of yellow stamens in the center, adds to its attractiveness.

### WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS

A pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in foliage and habit. A valuable addition to the hardy climbers.

## CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

The culture of roses does not differ materially from that of other flowering plants. They can be successfully grown if reasonable care is given them.

**SOIL**—Roses require a good light soil. In the event your soil is heavy it can be brought to the proper texture by the addition of sand or peat moss. Work up the soil to a depth of two feet. If the subsoil is heavy place a layer of crushed stone or cinders at the bottom of the bed to provide drainage.

**PLANTING**—Prune roots by removing broken tips and extra long shoots. Avoid letting roots get dry by too much exposure to air. This can be accomplished by keeping roots in water until ready to plant. Dig the hole large enough so roots can be carefully spread then pack the fine earth tightly around them filling the hole two-thirds full. Fill the hole with water. After the water has drained away add soil to fill the hole. Set roses deep enough so that the bud or union is just below ground level.

**PRUNING**—After planting prune branches to four or five inches above the ground. Remove spent blooms cutting the stem above the first complete set of five leaves.

**FERTILIZER**—If a well ripened manure is available mix it thoroughly with the soil when preparing the bed. Do not use commercial fertilizer until the second year when it can be applied often at the rate of one teaspoonful per plant and thoroughly soaked in. Use a good "complete" fertilizer.

**WATERING**—They require plenty of water but the soil should not be allowed to become soggy. Avoid wetting the leaves especially when watering in the evening.

**WINTER CARE**—In the fall prune to within six or eight inches from the ground; then cover with mulch. When frost is out of ground in spring remove the mulch and prune out all winter killed branches. If a large number of medium sized roses are desired no further pruning is required. However, if large roses are wanted prune branches to within four or five inches from the ground.



# PERENNIALS

The importance of hardy perennial plants in the garden is well known to the Gardener and Flower Lover. They will come up year after year and with reasonable care will increase in size and beauty as time goes on.

Careful selection of varieties will enable you to enjoy hardy flowers from early spring until snow flies in the fall.

Planting is most successfully done in early fall or early spring and better effects are obtained when three or more plants of a kind are used. In large gardens, a dozen or more of a kind should be used, simplifying the care and creating bold, more pleasing effects.

All our perennial plants are field grown (with the exception of a few items that transplant better from pots) and each order is freshly dug, packed immediately, and shipped the same day. As these plants are highly perishable shipment is made by parcel post or express.

It is essential to order early, because early planting and successful results go hand in hand.

\*Indicates plants suitable for rock garden use.

## OUR PERENNIAL GUARANTEE

1. We exert every effort to supply stock that is true to name. Should it prove otherwise — we will replace *at any time* and at our expense.

2. Safe arrival of all plants, that must fulfill our claims, is assured. Failing in this they should be returned to us immediately for adjustment or replacement.

With the knowledge that perennials are lost from either delay in unpacking and planting or improper planting and maintenance, which are conditions over which we have no control, we cannot honor claims for adjustment or replacement unless they are received within two days after delivery of the goods.

## ACHILLEA — YARROW

Showy perennials for the rock garden or border, some of which are valuable as cut flowers. The foliage of these plants is highly aromatic, elegantly cut, and in some varieties of silvery appearance which adds considerably to the beauty of the plant. The flowers range in color from white thru yellow to rose. The dwarf species are suitable for the rock garden and margins of the border, and the taller ones for the middle of the border.

**CULTURE.** The different varieties will succeed in any good, ordinary soil in the sunny border. Plant in autumn or early spring, 8 to 10 inches apart. All varieties grow very freely, therefore it is advisable to lift, divide, and replant every third year. Cut the shoots back directly after the plants cease flowering.

*Achillea filipendulina*

FERNLEAF YARROW

2 to 3 feet. June to September. Flowers bright yellow in flat topped heads and with lace-like foliage. Nice to plant among shrubbery, evergreens, or for the back of the border.

Additional varieties on next page.





Pearl Sneezewort (ACHILLEA)

## ACHILLEA (Continued)

### *Achillea millefolium roseum*

#### PINK YARROW

Height 12 inches. July to October. Flowers rosy pink in dense heads. Effective on the edge of shrubbery or in the border.

### *Achillea ptarmica*

#### PEARL SNEEZEWORD

Height 2 feet. Flowers all summer. Pure white, double flowers. Prized for cutting.

### *Achillea tomentosa*

#### WOOLLY YARROW

6 to 8 inches. July to September. Bright yellow flowers. Excellent for rockeries; plant 4 inches apart.

## ACONITUM — MONKSHOOD

Aconites form bushy clumps and are invaluable for planting under trees or in shady or semi-shady positions. They adapt themselves, however, to bright sunny locations. The helmet-shaped blossoms are very attractive.

**CULTURE.** These plants enjoy a fairly moist situation but will flourish in any good garden soil. They are especially suitable for shady or semi-shaded positions. Plant in autumn or in very early spring, 6 to 8 inches apart. It is advisable not to disturb the plants frequently, as they are at their best after they become well established.

### *Aconitum autumnale*

#### AUTUMN MONKSHOOD

Height 3 to 4 feet. September to October. Large, dark blue flowers in a long raceme.

### *Aconitum fischeri*

#### AZURE MONKSHOOD

Height 2 to 3 feet. September to October. A dwarf variety with large, pale blue flowers and very attractive foliage. This is the hardiest and most useful of all the Aconites.

## AJUGA — BUGLE

Dwarf, creeping perennial. The leaves are coarsely toothed, and the shoots more or less creeping. A useful plant for rockery work and for carpeting the ground, particularly in shaded positions, as under trees, where grass will not grow.

**CULTURE.** This plant will thrive in any good, ordinary garden soil in sun or partial shade. Plant in fall or spring, 6 inches apart.

### \**Ajuga reptans alba*

#### WHITE CARPET BUGLE

3 to 4 inches. May and June. Flowers white with bronzy foliage.

### \**Ajuga reptans rubra*

#### PURPLELEAF BUGLE

The purplish form of the above.

## ALTHEA OFFICINALIS

See MARSHMALLOW.

## ALTHEA ROSEA

See HOLLYHOCK.

## ALYSSUM — ALYSSUM

A very attractive and early flowering perennial, useful in the border as well as in the dry wall or rock garden.

**CULTURE.** This plant will succeed in any good, ordinary garden soil but it must be thoroughly drained. It is best grown in groups of three or more in the rock wall, or rock garden, or as edgings to beds. Plant in fall or spring, 6 to 8 inches apart.

### \**Alyssum saxatile compactum*

#### DWARF GOLDENTUFT

Height 1 foot. April and May. Bright yellow flowers, silvery gray foliage. One of the showiest of spring flowers.

## ANCHUSA — BUGLOSS

A race of intensely blue flowering perennials belonging to the Forget-Me-Not family. The leaves are hairy and rough, and the flowers are borne in exquisitely graceful flower heads or racemes on branching stems.

**CULTURE.** These plants thrive best in well drained, not too heavy soil, and they enjoy a sunny position. They are best grown as single plants in the small garden as they develop into good sized specimens. Plant in early spring or early fall, not less than 18 inches apart, except *Myosotidiflora*, which should be planted in groups of three or more, 8 inches apart.

### *Anchusa italica*, Dropmore

#### DROPMORE BUGLOSS

Tall spikes of intense blue flowers. A favorite with all who see it. One of the best blue perennials.

### \**Anchusa myosotidiflora*

#### SIBERIAN BUGLOSS

12 to 18 inches. April to June. Considered in relation to the above, this is a distinct dwarf, making a tidy, compact plant entirely lacking the coarseness of the other variety. Flowers beautiful Forget-Me-Not blue which they closely resemble in form as well as color. An effective rock plant for shady or sunny positions.

## ANEMONE — WINDFLOWER

Some varieties commence to flower early in the spring and others early in the autumn. Their requirements are simple and all are easily grown.

**CULTURE.** Ordinary garden soil, which is well drained, will suit most varieties. They do well in slight shade or full sun, and should be watered well during dry weather. Best results are obtained from spring planting, 8 to 12 inches apart, and protected with straw during the winter.

### *Anemone japonica* — Alice

#### ALICE ANEMONE

2 to 3 feet. September to mid-November. Large flowers of rose-pink, lilac center on thin stems. The best and strongest grower of all pink sorts. Fine for cutting.

Additional varieties on next page.



## ANEMONE (Continued)

*Anemone japonica* — Whirlwind

WHIRLWIND ANEMONE

2 to 3 feet. September to mid-November. Large double white flowers on long thin stems. Excellent for cutting.

\**Anemone pulsatilla*

EUROPEAN PASQUEFLOWER

9 to 12 inches. Produces violet or purple flowers during April and May. Plant in full sun in the rockery or border.

\**Anemone sylvestris*

SNOWDROP ANEMONE

9 to 12 inches. A large flowered, pure white variety which blooms in May and June. Plant in a cool, moist location in the rockery or border.

## ATHEMIS — CAMOMILE

Remarkable free flowering plants with finely cut, aromatic foliage and daisy-like blossoms. Especially fine for cutting.

**CULTURE.** Any ordinary soil in a sunny position will suit them. Plant 12 inches apart in spring or fall.

*Anthemis kelwayi*

KELWAY CAMOMILE

2 to 3 feet. Golden yellow flowers produced all summer.

## AQUILEGIA — COLUMBINE

Graceful plants with interesting foliage and charming flowers. A favorite of the old fashioned gardens which has been greatly improved in size and richness of flowers. The species are very beautiful and interesting but the hybrids have surpassed them in popular favor. One of the best cut flowers.

**CULTURE.** Columbines succeed in any good garden soil containing plenty of humus but they prefer partial shade. Plant in fall or spring, 8 to 12 inches apart.

*Aquilegia* — Long-Spurred Hybrids

COLUMBINE—MRS. SCOTT ELLIOT

Large size, long spurred flowers in all shades, the lighter, more delicate shades predominating.

*Aquilegia chrysantha*

GOLDEN COLUMBINE

2½ to 3 feet. Very slender, dainty, long spurred Columbine of a golden yellow color, blooming later than the long-spurred hybrids. Late June and July.

## ARABIS — ROCKCRESS

Beautiful spring flowering plants forming carpets of bloom when planted six inches apart. Adaptable to the rockery or for growing in dry walls.

**CULTURE.** Not particular as to soil but does not like a damp location. The straggling shoots should be cut back after flowering to induce a new compact growth. Plant in spring or fall, about 6 inches apart.

\**Arabis alpina*

ALPINE ROCKCRESS

10 to 12 inches. Producing masses of pure white blossoms.

## ARMERIA — THRIFT

Dense tufts of grass-like leaves growing six inches in height from which the long, slender flower stems arise bearing globular blossoms of delicate shades. Blooms from May until the end of July, making very desirable plants for low edgings. Also effective in the rockery.

**CULTURE.** Prefers a dry, sandy soil in sunny location. Plant 6 to 8 inches apart in spring or fall.

*Armeria formosa*, Hybrids

HYBRID FORMOSA SEA PINK

Light and dark shades of rose and pink, large blossoms on stems 2 feet in height.

\**Armeria maritima* (*Statice armeria*)

COMMON THRIFT

Rosy magenta flowers on one foot stems.



Common Thrift (*ARMERIA*)

## ASCLEPIAS — MILKWEED

Startlingly vivid plants for the perennial border or for growing in front of shrubbery.

**CULTURE.** This variety requires a dry sandy soil in full sun. Plant in fall or spring 6 to 8 inches apart.

*Asclepias tuberosa*

BUTTERFLYWEED

18 inches in height. Brilliant orange flowers produced during July and August. Lovely for cutting.

## ASTER — MICHAELMAS DAISY or STARWORT

Fall flowering perennials coming into bloom in early autumn and continuing until frost. There are many varieties to pick from embracing blue, white and pink shades. Very valuable as a cut flower and suitable for planting in the perennial border or in borders by themselves.

**CULTURE.** Michaelmas Doisies will grow and thrive under the most trying conditions but they will reward generous treatment with increased loveliness. Allow plenty of room when planting and lift, divide and replant every three years. Plant in sunny locations in either early spring or fall.

CLIMAX ASTER

One of the best and showiest varieties. It is a rich lavender-blue with large pyramidal flower heads. It is a mass of color in the late fall. Height 4 to 5 ft.

WHITE CLIMAX ASTER

A large pure white counterpart of the above.

*Aster novae — angliae*

NEW ENGLAND ASTER

A very popular variety. Deep purple flowers in late summer. Height 4 to 5 ft.

*Aster novae — angliae roseus*

ROSY NEW ENGLAND ASTER

Almost red in color and a very profuse late summer bloomer. Height 4 to 5 ft.

ST. EGWIN ASTER

A compact dwarfish plant producing rosy-pink flowers 1½ inches in diameter. The plant assumes an almost round shape that is completely covered with blossoms in late summer. Height 2½ ft.



English Daisy (BELLIS)

## ASTER SPECIES

Hardy Asters are increasing in popularity because of the newer introductions which are excellent for the rockery or perennial border. Some commence to flower early in the year, others in the early autumn.

**CULTURE.** Any good garden soil is suitable. May be planted in spring or fall.

### \*Aster alpinus albus

#### WHITE ROCK ASTER

Single, large white flowers on stems 6 to 12 inches high. Fine for the rock garden. Plant in full sun location. May and June.

### \*Aster alpinus —

#### GOLIATH ASTER

6 to 12 inches. Large bluish purple flowers in May and June. Should be planted in full sun location. Excellent for the rockery or as an edging for the hardy border.

### Aster amellus elegans

#### ITALIAN ASTER

Grows from 12 to 15 inches high and produces large showy flowers of a rich bluish violet during July and August. Its free flowering habit and compact growth make it a most desirable subject for the front of the border.

### Aster—

#### MAUVE CUSHION ASTER

8 to 10 inches. Flowers 1¼ inches across, of a delicate soft mauve color produced in lavish profusion, and circular cushion-like plants 1½ feet across. Blooms start to expand in early October but are not at their best until November. Plant in full sun location.

## AUBRIETIA — PURPLE ROCK-CRESS

An excellent rock plant that may be used for carpeting beds planted to spring-flowering bulbs.

**CULTURE.** Any good garden soil that is well drained will suit. Plant in masses 6 inches apart in fall or early spring.

### \*Aubrietia deltoidea eyri

#### TRUMPET AUBRIETIA

6 to 8 inches. Rosy lilac from April until July. Good grower. Will succeed in light shade.

## BELLIS PERENNIS — ENGLISH DAISY

Lovely spring blooming daisies in delicate shades of pink, white and rose. Suitable for the rockery or perennial garden, they are extensively used for edgings.

**CULTURE.** Succeeds best in a medium moist location. English Daisies should have a light covering of straw for protection during the winter. Plant as edgings or groups 4 to 6 inches apart in early spring or fall.

### \*Bellis perennis

#### BRIDEGROOM ENGLISH DAISY

Large double rose.

### \*Bellis perennis

#### LONGFELLOW ENGLISH DAISY

Mammoth double pink. Good for cutting.

### \*Bellis perennis

#### SNOWBALL

Mammoth double white. Also good for cutting.

## BOCCONIA — PLUMEPOPPY

Large, stately, exotic appearing plants reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet. Very effective in the back of the perennial border, among shrubbery or any position where a strong growing plant is required.

**CULTURE.** Plant in a rich loamy soil 12 to 18 inches apart in full sun position for best results. Spring or fall.

### Bocconia cordata

#### PINK PLUMEPOPPY

6 to 8 feet. Majestic, creamy-white flower, panicles 15 to 18 inches in length, borne as feathery plumes on long, strong stems. The leaves are deeply lobed, dull green above, silvery beneath. June to September.

## BOLTONIA

Profuse, summer blooming, daisy-like flowers borne in showy, loose heads. The plants are very graceful and should be included in every mixed perennial border or wild garden.

**CULTURE.** Plant in any good garden soil in a sunny position. Allow ample room as they increase rapidly and should be lifted, divided and replanted every third year. Plant in spring or fall.

### Boltonia asteroides

#### WHITE BOLTONIA

5 to 6 feet. Flowers white with bluish tinge. July to September.

### Boltonia latisquama

#### VIOLET BOLTONIA

4 to 6 feet. Blue-violet flowers, very attractive. July to September.

## CAMPANULA — BELLFLOWER

A large group of attractively flowered plants embracing annuals, biennials and perennials. The following list contains the more popular perennial varieties. Wherever rock gardens are planned, alpine campanulas are indispensable and the long-stemmed varieties are favorites in the perennial garden. Exquisite cut flowers.

**CULTURE.** All varieties offered will succeed in any good garden soil. The dwarfier kinds enjoy the cool soil of the rockery and prefer a partially shaded position. The taller growing sorts should be manured freely to obtain large flowers and should be lifted and divided every second year for best results. Plant 9 to 12 inches apart in spring or fall.

### \*Campanula carpatica

#### CARPATHIAN BELLFLOWER

8 to 10 inches. Large, clear blue, bell-shaped flowers held erect on graceful stems. The plants form compact tufts that are excellent for edging beds and are indispensable in the rockery. Blooms from June until October.

### \*Campanula carpatica alba

#### WHITE CARPATHIAN BELLFLOWER

8 to 10 inches. A pure white counterpart of the preceding variety.

### \*Campanula garganica

A low spreading form which is covered during June with starry light blue flowers with a white eye. A gem of the rockery.

### Campanula persicifolia

#### PEACHLEAF BELLFLOWER

2 feet. Large bright blue bell-shaped flowers during June and July. The most beautiful of the perennial sorts.

**Campanula persicifolia alba**

**PETTICOAT BELLFLOWER.**

2 feet. Large white handsome bell-shaped flowers on long, graceful stems.

**Campanula pyramidalis**

**CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER**

4 to 5 feet. Long spikes of blue, star-shaped flowers produced throughout the entire summer. Excellent in the background of the perennial border where they are very effective.

**Campanula pyramidalis alba**

**WHITE CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER**

White form of the above.

**\*Campanula rotundifolia**

**HAREBELL or BLUEBELLS OF SCOTLAND**

6 to 12 inches. Clear blue, nodding, bell-shaped flowers borne on fine, graceful stems. Especially suited to planting in crevices in the rock garden or for naturalizing in light woods. Should be planted in large groups for best effects. June to August.

**CAMPANULA MEDIUM — CANTERBURY-BELLS**

Very effective, large flowered biennials of somewhat pyramidal habit. Extremely showy in mixed borders and excellent subjects for pot culture in the greenhouse.

**CULTURE.** These plants require full sun and a position that is protected from high winds if their delicate flowers are to reach perfection. A rich, well drained soil is essential for best results. If planted in fall they should have a protective covering of straw which must be removed early in spring before the plants begin to grow. Plant in early fall or early spring 10 to 12 inches apart.

**Campanula medium calycanthema**

**CUP-AND-SAUCER BELLFLOWER**

2 to 3 feet. Various colors. Tall erect plants completely covered with bloom when well grown. One of the loveliest biennials, much prized for old-fashioned, hardy gardens. Flowers last well when cut. May and June.

**Campanula medium calycanthema, Blue**

**BLUE CUP-AND-SAUCER BELLFLOWER**

2 to 3 feet. Blue form of the above.

**Campanula medium calycanthema, Pink**

**PINK CUP-AND-SAUCER BELLFLOWER**

2 to 3 feet. Pink form of the above.

**Campanula medium calycanthema, White**

**WHITE CUP-AND-SAUCER BELLFLOWER**

2 to 3 feet. White form of the above.

**HARDY BORDER CARNATIONS**

Beautiful strains of hardy pinks, 15 to 20 inches in height, which have a marked resemblance to the florist's carnation. The sorts listed below are very hardy and are excellent for cutting. Perpetual flowering strains have been developed from cross-breeding.

**CULTURE.** Any well drained, light soil is satisfactory for carnations, provided it contains plenty of humus. Full sun is required for best results. Plant in fall or spring 12 inches apart.

**GRENADINE, PINK**

Attractive delicate pink.

**GRENADINE, SCARLET**

Very intense scarlet.

**GRENADINE, WHITE**

A white form of the above.

**CASSIA — WILD SENNA**

An interesting group of herb-like shrubs, attractive because of their finely cut foliage and showy flowers. The most desirable variety for the hardy garden is Marylandica.

**CULTURE.** This plant enjoys a sunny position and a rich, sandy, somewhat moist soil. Plant in the spring or fall, 12 to 18 inches apart.

**Cassia marylandica**

**WILD SENNA**

3 to 4 feet. Bright yellow flowers atop strong stems during July, August and September.



Wild Senna (CASSIA)

**CENTAUREA — CORNFLOWER**

Hardy perennials of easiest culture and attractive appearance. Useful in the perennial border or wild garden.

**CULTURE.** Any good garden soil in a sunny location will produce excellent results. Plant in spring or fall, 8 to 10 inches apart.

**Centaurea macrocephala**

**GLOBE CENTAUREA**

3 feet. Large thistle-like golden yellow blooms of great value for cutting. July and August.

**Centaurea montana**

**MOUNTAIN-BLUET**

18 to 24 inches. Large, violet-blue flowers from July to September.

**CERASTIUM — SNOW-IN-SUMMER**

Valuable creeping or spreading plants for the rockery or for edging beds.

**CULTURE.** Of easiest culture in any good garden soil. Succeeds best in full sun. Plant 10 to 12 inches apart in spring or fall.

**\*Cerastium tomentosum**

**SNOW-IN-SUMMER**

6 inches. Low, creeping plant with grayish, woolly foliage and pure white showy flowers in May. Very attractive in large masses.

**CHEIRANTHUS — WALLFLOWER**

A rock garden treasure, producing flowers in such abundance in spring and summer that they often exhaust themselves and become practically biennial.

**CULTURE.** These plants will not tolerate a wet situation but are of the easiest culture when given a good, well drained soil in a sunny location. When planted in fall they should have a light covering of straw for winter protection. Plant in fall or spring 6 to 8 inches apart.

**\*Cheiranthus allioni**

**WALLFLOWER**

6 to 12 inches. Brilliant orange flowers produced in great profusion. An exquisite rock garden plant.





Murillo (ASTER)



Alice Howell (ASTER)



Early Bronze (ASTER)

## CHRYSANTHEMUM — Hardy Garden Varieties

The vivid and varicolored blossoms of the Chrysanthemum grace our gardens from early September until frost. They are the last flower to succumb to frost, and belong in every garden. Excellent as cut flowers.

**CULTURE.** The soil should be dug deeply and liberally enriched with manure before planting if best results are to be obtained. Plant in the spring or fall about 18 inches apart. After flowering, cut the plants back close to the ground and place a mulch of cinders around the crown of each plant or cover with clean straw. For best results they should be lifted and divided every second year.

### ALLADIN

This interesting variety shows its first scattering blooms late in July or early August but does not reach full bloom until late in September. The color is a warm coppery bronze with an orange-apricot overlay which deepens as the season progresses.

### ALICE HOWELL

18 inches. A beautiful shade of orange-yellow. An early, free flowering, single variety of great value. Full bloom about October 5.

### AMELIA

Also known as Pink Cushion and Azaleamum. One of the most popular varieties. Dwarf compact plants producing literally hundreds of blossoms, that completely smother the plant during September. Color an attractive bright pink.

### EARLY BRONZE

18 inches. Orange-bronze, pompom type reaching full bloom in late September. Very effective in the garden and as a cut flower.

### FRANCIS WHITTLESEY

18 inches. Color rich bronze and garnet, a decided improvement in this particular color. Mature about October 15.

### JEAN CUMMINGS

18 inches. Large flowers of purest white with softest yellow and bluish shading at the center of the bud. Reaches full bloom about October 1.

### LITTLE BOB

18 inches. Dark bronze, button type. Matures about October 1.

### MURILLO

18 inches. A good shade of pink. Matures about October 12.

### OCTOBER DAWN

18 inches. Lovely shade of soft pink, entirely free from contrasting tints. Commences to flower about October 5.

### OCTOBER GOLD

18 inches. Large flowers opening a coppery-orange color changing to golden-yellow.

### R. MARIAN HATTAN

The brightest canary-yellow and one of the earliest to flower. Produces an abundance of bloom from late September until frost.

### VIVID

Rosy crimson or amaranth, extremely vigorous and free flowering. Mature about October 1.

### WHITE DOTY

Tall upright growing plants producing large buds of pure white pompom type flowers.

### YELLOW NORMANDI

18 inches. Yellowish-bronze sport of Normandi. An excellent variety that matures about September 10.

## CHRYSANTHEMUM SPECIES

### \*Chrysanthemum arcticum

#### ARCTIC CHRYSANTHEMUM or ARCTIC DAISY

An attractive variety for the rock garden. Very hardy, low growing, making a clump of dark green foliage and producing multitudes of pure white flowers 2 to 2½ inches in diameter from September until frost.

### Chrysanthemum uliginosum (Pyrethrum uliginosum)

#### GIANT DAISY

3 to 4 feet. Formerly called Pyrethrum uliginosum. Pure white, daisy-like blossoms from June to September. A valuable, medium tall plant for the perennial border which also makes a delightful cut flower.

### Chrysanthemum maximum

#### SHASTA DAISY

Profuse flowering member of the Chrysanthemum family that blossoms all summer. An old favorite that has been greatly improved by the hybridist. Flowers are borne on long stems making them invaluable as a cut flower.

**CULTURE.** A deep rich soil in a sunny position will grow them to perfection. Plant in masses by themselves or in the mixed border. Lift and divide every second year for best results. Plant in spring or fall 12 inches apart.

#### ALASKA

2 to 2½ feet. One of the most popular varieties. Large pure white flowers, on excellent stems. June and July.

## THE NEW KOREAN HYBRIDS

These new creations are especially fine in color, hardy and easily grown. The flowers are single and produced in great profusion.

#### APOLLO

Reddish-bronze flowers 2 inches across produced in great profusion. Mature October 10.

#### CERES

A lovely combination of color in pastel shades of old gold, chamois-yellow, and soft coppery-bronze. A beautiful bit of color for the fall garden.

#### DAPHNE

24 inches. Delicate orange-pink, large flowers 3½ inches in diameter. Matures October 12.

#### MARS

2½ feet. Dark red overlaid with a velvety sheen. A distinct and striking color effect.



## COREOPSIS — TICKSEED

A favorite of grandmother's garden that is still popular although now greatly improved. They are of the easiest culture and produce their golden yellow flowers throughout the summer. Useful in the mixed perennial border and excellent as a cut flower.

**CULTURE.** Although they will grow under the most trying conditions, they will repay any extra effort accorded them. They prefer a rich, well drained soil in a sunny position. Plant in fall or spring 12 inches apart.

### *Coreopsis grandiflora*

#### BIG COREOPSIS

3 feet. Bright yellow flowers on long slender stems. An improved variety which is one of the best hardy plants. All summer.

### *Coreopsis lanceolata*, Mayfield Giant

#### MAYFIELD GIANT COREOPSIS

3½ feet. An improved large flowering strain.



Larkspur Hybrids

Tickseed (COREOPSIS)

## DAPHNE — GARLAND FLOWER

Dwarf, ornamental woody plants that are completely covered with exquisite, sweet scented flowers during the spring and again in the fall. Excellent plants for low edgings along walks or massed in front of evergreens. They are entirely at home in the rock garden where they are very effective.

**CULTURE.** *Daphne cneorum* thrives in a well drained, light soil and a sunny location. They will not grow in a cold, poorly drained soil. These plants are hardy in the proper locations, withstanding sub-zero temperatures but their evergreen foliage will benefit by a light covering of straw during the coldest part of the winter. Water sparingly during the summer.

### \**Daphne cneorum*

#### ROSE DAPHNE

8 to 12 inches. Rose-pink, delicately perfumed flowers which completely cover the low spreading plants during the spring. After resting during the summer they again produce flowers throughout the autumn months.

Spray of Rose Daphne



## DELPHINIUM — LARKSPUR

Beautiful hardy plants grown in borders for their magnificent spikes of flowers borne on stately stems. No perennial border could be considered complete that failed to include one or more varieties of this gorgeous family. They are universal favorites, succeeding in all parts of the country, but prefer the cooler sections where they attain perfection and are longer lived.

**CULTURE.** Delphiniums thrive in any good garden soil but are improved by deep, rich sandy loam exposed to full sun. Deep preparation of the soil and the addition of liberal quantities of barnyard manure is important. Apply further dressings of coarse manure about the time the ground freezes in the fall. This will greatly enrich the soil and also protect the underground buds during the winter. Spade in the manure instead of removing in the spring. Two good crops of blossoms may be secured in one season by cutting away the flower stems of the first crop as soon as the flowers fade. Plant in fall or spring 18 to 24 inches apart.

## ENGLISH DELPHINIUM

### BLACKMORE AND LANGDONS HYBRID DELPHINIUMS. PRIZE STRAINS (ORIGINATORS SEED)

This is unquestionably one of the finest strains in the world today. The flowers are enormous, produced on solid, erect spikes of great height and rigidity. The colors are in delicate shades of blue, mauve and pink. Of great landscape value and unsurpassed as a cut flower.

#### WREXHAM OR HOLLYHOCK STRAIN

All shades from very pale blue, lavender and orchid to the deepest and richest purples. The flowers are produced on tall spire-like solid spikes.

## BELLADONNA DELPHINIUM

Not as tall growing as the English Hybrids but they produce a greater number of spikes that are more graceful. Flowers are produced in June and again in September, on spikes 3 to 4 feet high that are excellent for cutting. They require the same care as outlined above but may be planted closer together, 12 inches being sufficient.

#### BELLADONNA

Light sky-blue. Fine for cutting.

#### BELLAMOSA

A dark blue form of Belladonna.

### *Delphinium grandiflorum chinensis*

#### SLENDER LARKSPUR

Unlike either the English Hybrids or Belladonna, the Slender Larkspur has a fern-like foliage, rarely exceeds 3 feet in height and blossoms about 3 or 4 weeks later. The flowers are in panicles of an intense gentian-blue and borne on graceful stems. Culture the same as for the preceding sorts except that they may be planted 10 to 12 inches apart.

### *Delphinium grandiflorum chinensis alba*

#### WHITE SLENDER LARKSPUR

A pure white form of the above.





Sweet William (DIANTHUS)

## DIANTHUS-PINK or CARNATION

A large family of plants producing rich showy blossoms. Selections from the following list may be planted in the mixed perennial border, as edgings for beds and many varieties are especially useful in the rock garden or dry wall.

**CULTURE.** Dianthus like a warm, gritty soil containing plenty of lime and one that will not become too wet at any time, especially in winter as they are often killed if ice forms around them. Snow is the best possible protection but ice is the reverse. Plant in full sun in spring or fall 8 to 10 inches apart.

## DIANTHUS BARBATUS—SWEET-WILLIAM

An old favorite that has been cultivated in gardens for years. Strictly speaking it is a biennial but when grown on well drained soil it assumes the character of a perennial. Height 18 to 24 inches. Suitable for the mixed perennial border. Flowers excellent for cutting.

*Dianthus barbatus*—Pink Beauty

PINK BEAUTY SWEET-WILLIAM

A lovely salmon-pink that should be grown in every garden.

*Dianthus barbatus*—Dunnetti

DUNNETT SWEET-WILLIAM

A rich dark crimson.

*Dianthus barbatus*, *marginatus*

MARGINATUS SWEET-WILLIAM

Reddish center margined with white.

## DIANTHUS SPECIES

\**Dianthus alpinus alwoodi*

Height 4 inches. One of the loveliest of all rockery pinks, with glossy leaves and large flowers of various shades of rose and pink, produced during July and August.

\**Dianthus deltoides*

MAIDEN PINK

A beautiful little prostrate plant with narrow leaves and bearing a profusion of small, crimson flowers during June and July. Fine for the rockery.

## DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS — GRASS PINK

Low, tufty, perennials 1 foot in height, for the rockery, dry wall or for the edging of beds. Single and double fragrant flowers produced in great abundance from early spring until fall. The colors range through many shades of pink, white, purple and also interesting variegated forms. Universal favorite and very hardy.

\**Dianthus plumarius nanus* fl. pl.

Height 10 inches. Compact plants, producing double flowers in a great diversity of colors.

\**Dianthus plumarius*, Highland Hybrids Mixed

Crimson, salmon, pink, white with eye, and many intermediate shades. Very fragrant and long blooming.

\**Dianthus plumarius semperflorens* (Mixed)

PERPETUAL FLOWERING PINK

Double and semi-double forms producing blossoms over a long season.

## DICENTRA — BLEEDINGHEART

Charming hardy perennials having deeply cut foliage and attractive flowers of interesting structure. Perfectly charming plants cultivated in borders, wild gardens and rockeries.

**CULTURE.** They like a deep, rich, light soil and a partially shaded location, are long lived and should not be disturbed after they become established. Plant in spring or fall 12 to 18 inches apart.

\**Dicentra eximia*

FRINGED BLEEDINGHEART

Height 12 to 15 inches. A dwarf growing sort with beautiful finely cut foliage and pretty pink flowers produced throughout the season.

*Dicentra spectabilis*

BLEEDINGHEART

Height 1½ to 2 feet. One of the best perennials of our gardens. Deep rosy-red heart-shaped flowers produced on long racemes and at their best during May and June. If given sufficient room and moisture the plant will continue as an attractive mass until late summer.

Bleedingheart (DICENTRA)





## DICTAMNUS — GASPLANT or FRAXINELLA

An old fashioned, herbaceous plant which has a strong, lemon-like odor and which will give a flash of light (without damage to the plant) when a lighted match is held under the flower cluster, on a warm, sultry summer evening. Once established, drought does not effect them and a plant will thrive in the same spot for several generations. Plant in the border or as isolated specimens on the lawn.

**CULTURE.** Plant in a deep, rich, loamy soil that is well drained and located in a sunny position. Do not disturb the plants often, as they improve with age, producing taller spikes of flowers and more of them, as they grow older. They are best grown as single specimens, therefore allow them plenty of room. Plant in spring or fall.

### Dictamnus alba

#### GASPLANT

Height 2½ to 3 feet. Pure white flowers during June and July. Fine for cutting.

### Dictamnus ruber

#### PURPLE GASPLANT

Height 2½ to 3 feet. Rosy pink flowers with deeper colored veins, produced during June and July.

## DIGITALIS — FOXGLOVE

Biennial and perennial, old fashioned, stately plants producing long racemes of lovely thimble-like flowers, which suggest towers of bells. For several weeks, during June and July, the Foxgloves dominate the whole border with their charming display of bloom. The biennial species and their beautiful strains are the most popular subjects, but the perennial sorts will also produce flowers of great beauty.

**CULTURE.** Well drained, good garden soil and a sunny location will grow them to perfection. The perennial sorts may be planted in fall or spring but the biennial varieties are best transplanted in spring only; if, however, fall planting is necessary, protect with a covering of straw.

### BIENNIAL VARIETIES

#### Digitalis—Giant Shirley Hybrids

##### GIANT SHIRLEY FOXGLOVES

Height 3 to 4 feet. Large individual blossoms ranging in color from white and shell-pink to deepest rose, many attractively spotted with crimson and brown.

#### Digitalis gloxiniaeflora alba

##### WHITE GLOXINIA FOXGLOVE

Height 2 feet. The white flowered Foxglove.

#### Digitalis gloxiniaeflora rosea

##### ROSE GLOXINIA FOXGLOVE

Height 3 to 4 feet. Tall spikes of rose-pink.

#### Digitalis gloxiniaeflora purpurea

##### PURPLE GLOXINIA FOXGLOVE

Height 3 to 4 feet. Purple form of the above.

### PERENNIAL VARIETIES

#### Digitalis ambigua (grandiflora)

##### YELLOW FOXGLOVE

Height 2 to 3 feet. Yellowish flowers marked with brown. Hardy and effective. June and July.

## DORONICUM — LEOPARDBANE

Very showy, spring flowering perennials, that are indispensable for brightening the hardy border during their season. Effective in combination with pale lavender tulips.



Caucasian Leopardbane (DORONICUM)

**CULTURE.** They thrive in rich somewhat heavy soils and succeed in sunny or partially shaded locations. The leaves disappear during July and August at which time they are dormant. Remove the flowers as soon as they fade to induce a second crop of blossoms. Lift, divide and replant every third year and water freely during dry weather. Plant in the fall or early spring 8 to 10 inches apart. They are most effective when planted in groups of six or more.

### Doronicum caucasicum

#### CAUCASIAN LEOPARDBANE

Height 2 feet. Large, daisy-like, bright yellow flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting. May and June.

### \*Doronicum clusi

#### DOWNY LEOPARDBANE

Height 9 inches. Bright yellow flowers on straight stems, excellent for the rockery or front of border. Blooms the same time as tulips.

## ECHINOPS — GLOBETHISTLE

Attractive, hardy perennials with spiny foliage and globular, thistle-like flowers. Very interesting plants for the perennial border.

**CULTURE.** Any good garden soil in full sun or partial shade is satisfactory. Plant in fall or spring 10 to 12 inches apart.

### Echinops ritro

#### STEEL GLOBETHISTLE

Height 2 to 3 feet. Very ornamental, thistle-like, metallic blue flowers during July and August. The blossoms may be dried, in which condition they remain attractive for a long time.

## EUPATORIUM — THOROUGHWORT

Hardy perennials of medium height, that are appropriate in the mixed border or wild garden. Very effective as a cut flower.

**CULTURE.** Ordinary soil in a slightly shaded position will suffice. Plant in fall or spring 6 to 8 inches apart. Lift, divide and replant every third year, as they are strong growers and become crowded.

### Eupatorium urticaefolium (ageratoides)

#### SNOW THOROUGHWORT

Height 2 to 3 feet. Minute white flowers in dense heads during August and September. Very effective in the border and excellent as a cut flower.

### Eupatorium coelestinum

#### MISTFLOWER

Height 1-1½ feet. Exquisite, hardy plants with rich blue flowers that resemble the ageratum in both form and color. Blooms from August until frost. A splendid cut flower.



Babysbreath (GYPSOPHILA)

## GYPSOPHILA — BABYSBREATH

Remarkable plants, producing a multitude of small flowers thus creating a mist-like effect. They bring forth excellent effects when planted among shrubbery or in the border where they enhance the planting with their mass of delicate bloom. Indispensable for cutting. The trailing varieties of *G. repens* are subjects for the rockery.

**CULTURE.** All varieties are lime-lovers, therefore a liberal quantity should be incorporated into the soil before planting. Any light, well drained soil is satisfactory and a sunny location is essential. Plant in spring or fall; the large growing varieties should be placed 2 feet apart, *repens* 8 inches apart.

*Gypsophila paniculata* fl. pl.—Bristol Fairy  
DOUBLE BABYSBREATH

A new introduction that produces a multitude of double, purest white, miniature blossoms continuously throughout the summer. Greatly esteemed as a cut flower. A light effect is obtained in bouquets in which it is used.

*Gypsophila paniculata*—Pacifica  
PINK BABYSBREATH

Height 3 to 4 feet. Flowers clear pink and very profuse.

\**Gypsophila repens*  
CREEPING GYPSOPHILA

A trailing plant for the rockery with clouds of small white and pink flowers. July and August.

\**Gypsophila repens rosea*  
PINK CREEPING GYPSOPHILA  
A pink flowering form of the above.

## GEUM — AVENS

Attractive hardy perennials that produce a wealth of attractive, long stemmed flowers highly prized for cutting. Popular for use in the border or rock garden where they continue to flower from May to August.

**CULTURE.** Any good garden soil in a sunny location will be satisfactory but they should be supplied with plenty of water during the hot summer. Grow in groups of six or more for best results. Plant in spring or fall 6 to 8 inches apart. Fall planted plants should be protected with straw.

*Geum chiloense* (coccineum)—Mrs. Bradshaw  
CHILOE AVENS

Height 15 to 18 inches. Large double flowers of fiery-red. A splendid cut flower.

*Geum chiloense* (coccineum)—Lady Stratheden  
LADY STRATHEDEN AVENS

A beautiful golden yellow counterpart of the above.

## FUNKIA (HOSTA) PLANTAINLILY

Hardy perennials from China and Japan, extensively planted for their masses of wonderful leaves and their graceful spires of white or bluish flowers. Useful where low, dense masses of foliage are desired in sunny or partially shaded borders; on the margins of ponds; as edgings for walks and beds or in any out of the way place where it is difficult to establish other plants.

**CULTURE.** Funkias delight in a deep, rich, well manured soil. The broad-leaved kinds grow vigorously in moist, shady places. The variegated sorts are grown best in partial shade. Plant in fall or spring 8 to 10 inches apart.

*Funkia* (Hosta) *caerulea*  
BLUE PLANTAINLILY

Leaves green broad-ovate 5 to 10 inches long and half as wide. Flowers deep blue, bell shaped on long racemes. July and August.

*Funkia* (Hosta) *lancifolia*  
LANCELEAF PLANTAINLILY

Long, narrow leaves of a dull green color, produced in abundance. Flowers lilac-blue during July and August. Splendid for shady locations and edging purposes.

*Funkia* (Hosta) *plantaginea grandiflora*  
BIG PLANTAINLILY

Leaves broad, bright green, from which arise the pure white, lily shaped fragrant flowers on short spikes. One of the best and most common species, often found in old gardens where it is sometimes used as a ground cover. Clumps of foliage grow 12 to 18 inches high.

*Funkia* (Hosta) *variegata*  
VARIEGATED PLANTAINLILY  
Variegated foliage; blue flowers.

## GAILLARDIA — BLANKET FLOWER

One of the most satisfactory perennials; outstanding because of the profusion and duration of its flowers. A constant succession of bloom is maintained from June until November. Indispensable in the mixed border and an excellent cut flower.

**CULTURE.** They thrive best in light open well drained soil in a sunny location. In heavy or wet soils the plants often winter-kill. Plant in fall or spring 10 to 12 inches apart.

*Gaillardia aristata* (grandiflora) Bremen Strain  
COMMON PERENNIAL GAILLARDIA

Height 2 feet. Large, showy flowers 4 inches or more across, of a pleasing combination of dark coppery scarlet, red, brown and yellow. Very effective. Seed imported from Germany.

Blanket Flower (GAILLARDIA)



## GRASSES — HARDY ORNAMENTAL

The several varieties of hardy ornamental grasses, that succeed in this climate, have not received the attention they deserve. Some are of noble proportions with large airy plumes, others of medium height with interesting, often variegated foliage, and still others grow in tufts only a few inches in height. From the following list, varieties may be selected that will lend grace and charm to the mixed border, for creating bold, striking effects among shrubs and as groups in isolated positions, while others are dainty, dwarf plants for the rockery and edging purposes. The dried plumes will remain in perfect condition throughout the winter, if cut and brought into the house.

**CULTURE.** All are robust growers when well established, requiring little attention. They prefer a well drained soil in a sunny position. In dry weather, supply plenty of water until they are well established. The dried foliage may be left on as a protection throughout the winter, removing it before growth starts in the spring.

### *Arundo donax*

#### GIANT REED

A large, coarse plant sometimes reaching 20 feet and producing silvery or yellow-white plumes 1 to 2 feet in length, on long, slender stems.

### *Erianthus ravennae*

#### RAVENNA GRASS

Height 4 to 6 feet. One of the best tall perennial grasses. Ornamental woolly plumes 8 to 10 feet high, well established clumps, sometimes producing 40 to 50 heads.

### \**Festuca glauca*

#### BLUE FESCUE

Height 6-12 inches. Dwarf ornamental grass, growing in symmetrical tufts and producing narrow, bluish somewhat wiry leaves. Used as an edging for beds or as individuals or groups in the rockery.

### *Miscanthus sinensis* (*Eulalia japonica*)

#### EULALIA

Height 2-3 feet. Long, narrow, green foliage 2 to 3 feet in height and producing beautiful silvery plumes, late in the season, that reach 6 to 7 feet.

### *Miscanthus sinensis gracillima* (*Eulalia gracillima univittata*)

#### MAIDEN GRASS

Height 2-3 feet. Graceful habit, with very narrow, bright green foliage with a silver mid-rib. Foliage much narrower than the above variety. Fine plumes 5 to 6 feet.

### *Miscanthus sinensis variegatus* (*Eulalia japonica variegata*)

#### STRIPED EULALIA

Height 2-3 feet. Long, narrow leaves, longitudinally striped with green, white and often pink or yellow. Interesting plumes 4 to 5 feet in height. Very ornamental.

### *Miscanthus sinensis zebrina* (*Eulalia japonica zebrina*)

#### ZEBRA GRASS

Height 2-3 feet. A highly ornamental variety, with long, green blades of medium width that are marked with broad bands of yellow across the leaf. Beautiful silvery plumes 5-6 feet.

### *Phalaris arundinacea picta*

#### RIBBON GRASS

Height 18-24 inches. Leaves longitudinally striped with white; very ornamental. Recommended for planting along the banks of streams or artificial ponds.



Sneezeweed (HELENIUM)

## HELENIUM — SNEEZEWEED

Beautiful hardy perennials for the mixed border, that are in bloom during the fall months. Excellent for cutting.

**CULTURE.** They thrive best in a rich, moist soil, located in a sunny position. All varieties are easily grown. Plant in autumn or spring 10 to 12 inches apart.

### Helenium — Riverton Beauty

#### RIVERTON BEAUTY HELENIUM

Height 4 feet. Pure lemon-yellow, daisy-like flowers during early fall.

### Helenium — Riverton Gem

#### RIVERTON GEM HELENIUM

Height 3½ feet. A charming combination of crimson and old gold. August to October.

## HELIANTHEMUM — SUNROSE

Low growing evergreen plants, soon spreading to form dense masses of pleasing foliage, studded with brilliantly colored flowers. A delightful rock plant.

**CULTURE.** They require a sandy, well drained soil in full sun. Plant in permanent position 8 inches apart as they resent transplanting. Protect with straw during the winter. Plant in spring or fall 12 inches apart.

### \**Helianthemum mutabile*, Hybrids

#### FICKLE SUNROSE

Beautiful shades of rose, white and yellow. July and August.

## HELIANTHUS — SUNFLOWER

The following varieties of perennial sunflowers make excellent cut flowers and are suitable for growing in the mixed border or as masses in the wild garden. Few plants can rival the sunflower for a gay display during the autumn months.

**CULTURE.** Adapted to a variety of soils but require a sunny position for best results. They are strong growers, therefore they should be lifted and divided every two or three years. Plant in fall or spring 12 inches apart.

### *Helianthus angustifolius* — Autumn Glory

#### SWAMP SUNFLOWER

Height 3 feet. Showy yellow flowers with dark centers. Fall blooming.

### *Helianthus maximilliani*

#### MAXIMILIAN SUNFLOWER

Height 6 feet. Golden yellow flowers on graceful sprays. The latest of all October.

### *Helianthus orgyalis*

Height 6-7 feet. This is a handsome variety, even when not in bloom. The foliage is long and narrow, surrounding the stem and topped by masses of yellow coreopsis-like flowers. Succeeds in the hottest and driest locations. September October.





Orange Sunflower (HELIOPSIS)

## HEMEROCALLIS — DAYLILY

Popular yellow and orange flowered perennials with long grassy foliage and lily-like flowers. They have been popular plants in the border for generations and make excellent cut flowers. Hybridizers have recently taken an interest in this plant and as a result many new and improved varieties are available.

**CULTURE.** The plants will thrive in almost any soil or location, but are most luxuriant along the borders of ponds or in moist places, and in partial shade. Lift, divide and replant every third year. Plant in spring or fall 2 feet apart

### Hemerocallis aurantica

#### ORANGE DAYLILY

Height 2 feet. Rich orange-yellow flowers, produced in abundance during June and July.

### Hemerocallis — Dr. Regel

#### DR. REGEL DAYLILY

Height 1½ feet. An early flowering somewhat dwarf variety producing fragrant orange-yellow flowers during May and June.

### Hemerocallis flava

#### LEMON DAYLILY

Height 2½ feet. Sweet-scented, clear yellow flowers during June. An old favorite.

### Hemerocallis fulva

#### TAWNY DAYLILY

Height 3 feet. Orange flowers, in great profusion during July.

### Hemerocallis — Gypay

#### GYPAY DAYLILY

Height 3 feet. Brilliant deep orange flowers on slender stems from July to August. An excellent medium-sized plant for the border.

## HELIOPSIS — ORANGE SUNFLOWER

Very closely related to the Helianthus and adapted to the same uses.

### Heliopsis pitcheriana

#### PITCHER ORANGE SUNFLOWER

Height 3 feet. Beautiful deep yellow flowers 2 inches across. Fine for cutting. July and August.

### Heliopsis scabra zinniaeflora

#### ZINNIA HELIOPSIS

Height 3 feet. Golden yellow, semi-double flowers of large size. July to September.

## HEUCHERA — ALUMROOT

Tufted, trim plants with heart-shaped leaves, surmounted by graceful panicles or racemes of dainty flowers borne on slender stems. They are suitable subjects for the front of the border, edging of beds and especially fine for the rockery. They make excellent cut flowers.

**CULTURE.** Almost any good garden soil suits them and they are not particular, as regards exposure to sunlight (though an open situation is preferable). Lift, divide and replant every third year for best results. Plant in spring or fall 6 to 8 inches apart.

### \*Heuchera, Rosamundi

#### ROSAMUND CORALBELLS

Height 1½-2 feet. Charming coral-pink flowers on strong stems, which are produced over a two months period. The best coral-pink sort.

### \*Heuchera sanguinea

#### CORALBELLS

Height 18 inches. Flowers a bright crimson produced on strong stems from June to September. Nice for cutting and an excellent rock plant.

### \*Heuchera sanguinea alba

#### WHITE CORALBELLS

A white flowering counterpart of the above.

## HOLLYHOCK — ALTHAEA ROSEA

The Hollyhock is one of the very oldest flowers in cultivation and is today an inhabitant of almost every garden. It is a lovely flower when well grown and is not only rich in sentiment and association with the past, but the many new sorts being offered promise to maintain its popularity for years to come. Excellent subject for the rear of the mixed border or in groups by itself.

**CULTURE.** A rich, deeply dug and well drained soil in full sun is a requirement if best results are to be obtained.

Supplied in the following separate colors or mixed:

ROSE, YELLOW, WHITE, RED.

## IBERIS — CANDYTUFT

This beautiful spring flowering plant may be used in the rockery, in the front of the perennial border or as an edging for walks. Better effects are obtained when planted in masses, therefore we recommend planting not less than six in a group. It is of shrubby growth, with evergreen leaves and snow-white flowers.

**CULTURE.** Plant in any good garden soil, full sun preferred, in either the spring or fall. After a few years the plants are apt to become somewhat straggly, therefore they should be trimmed into shape each year immediately after flowering.

### \*Iberis sempervirens

#### EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT

Pure white flowers in the spring, very dwarf, perfectly hardy and particularly nice for the rock garden.

## IRIS GERMANICA — GERMAN IRIS

The German Irises are considered by many flower lovers to be the finest of our hardy plants. The shape of the blossom, which for centuries has lent itself to artistic design, coupled with the magnificent colorings of recent introduction — presents a picture that is loveliness itself.

**CULTURE.** The culture of all classes of bearded irises is of the simplest. There are only two requirements — sun and good drainage. The roots (or rhizomes) should be planted horizontally with a light covering of soil; not more than an inch and even less in light soil. Planting may be done in the spring or fall, but the very best time is just after the blooming season has passed. The rhizomes branch and in time crowd each other, therefore they should be dug, divided and replanted every third to fifth year.

"S" refers to the three standard or upright curling petals.

"F" refers to the three falls or drooping petals.

‡ indicates fragrant flower.

Season: E, Early; M, Midseason; L, Late.

**AMBASSADEUR** (Vilmorin, 1920) 40 inches. L.  
S. smoky reddish-violet; F. deep, velvety brown. One of the finest.

**BALDWIN** (H. Sass, 1927) 30 inches. M.  
Giant violet-purple flowers with a metallic sheen, sometimes described as "electric blue". One of the largest varieties.

**BEAU SABREUR** (Williamson, 1930) 32 inches. M.  
S. yellow; F. oxblood-red. Velvety texture, fine form and very floriferous.

**CASTALIA** (Williamson, 1933) ‡ 34 inches. M.  
The bluest Iris we know. Large, perfect in form and heavy texture. An outstanding favorite.

**CINNABAR** (Williamson, 1928) 36 inches. M.  
A rich red-purple Iris that should be in every collection. Very popular in both Europe and America.

**DAUNTLESS** (Connell, 1929) 40 inches. M.  
This **DYKES MEDAL WINNER** is a beautiful rose-red with velvety falls. Unmatched in its color class.

**DOLLY MADISON** (Williamson, 1927) 38 inches. E.  
A mauve and yellow blend, reminiscent of Quaker Lady but five times as large. A very popular "smoky" variety.

**DOROTHY DIETZ** (Williamson, 1929) 36 inches. M.  
S. pure white; F. pansy-violet. A striking variety that will prove a bright spot in any planting.

**FRIEDA MOHR** (Mohr, 1926) ‡ 40 inches. M-L.  
The best deep, pink-lavender, with the accepted ideal form. Very large and showy.

**GRACE STURTEVANT** (Bliss, 1926) ‡ 28 inches. M.  
An outstanding, rich brown Iris, with orange beard. One of the famous Dominion race. An exquisite variety.

**GU DRUN** (K. Dykes, 1931) 36 inches. E-M.  
Enormous blooms of pure white, dusted with gold at the throats. Rich gold beard. Winner of many medals.

**KATHERINE McFARLAND** (Spitzer, 1928) 20 inches. L.  
Beauty does not depend on size. Here is a rich blackish-purple; the darkest of its height, for the front of the border.

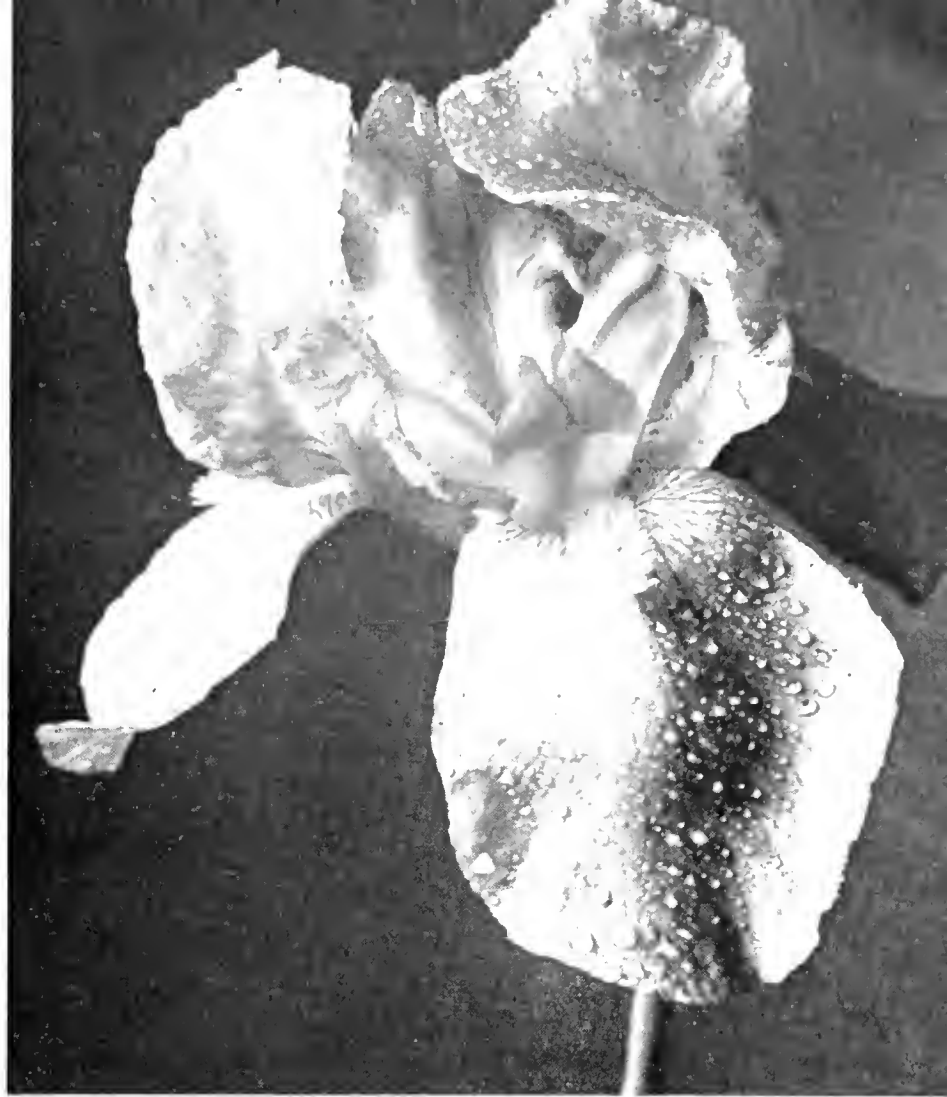
**KING TUT** (H. Sass, 1926) 28 inches. M-L.  
A brilliant, brick-red Iris that blazes in the sun like a glowing ember. Plant it with an evergreen background for best effect.

**LODESTAR** (Hall, 1925) 24 inches. M.  
One of the brightest Irises in existence. S. brilliant yellow; F. claret, with bright yellow edge. A "high light" in any garden.

**LOS ANGELES** (Mohr-Mitchell, 1927) ‡ 45 inches. M.  
Large and tall, with ideal shape. S. satiny white; F. white faintly flushed with blue. No collection is complete without this fine Iris.

**MARY BARNETT** (Cumbler, 1926) ‡ 36 inches. M.  
Light blue, with prominent orange beard and horizontal falls. Looks well with Rheingaupele and Pluie d'Or.

**MELDORIC** (Ayres, 1930) 38 inches. M-L.  
Large blue-black flowers, lighted by an orange beard. S. dome shaped; F. flaring. One of the richest and most striking varieties ever introduced.



Dolly Madison Iris

**MRS. VALERIE WEST** (Bliss, 1925) ‡ 40 inches. M.  
S. bronze shot with lavender; F. rich maroon-crimson-violet. Large blooms of fine texture. A world famous Iris.

**PINK SATIN** (J. Sass, 1930) 38 inches. M.  
S. and F. are a lovely satiny pink. One of the finest of the pink Irises.

**PLUIE d'OR** (Cayeaux, 1928) 32 inches. M.  
A fine yellow of medium size and medium color depth. Its name meaning Golden Rain is well chosen. An outstanding variety of this color.

**PRINCESS BEATRICE** (Barr, 1898) ‡ 38 inches. E.  
S. and F. light lavender-blue. The oldest Iris in this list, and unexcelled by blues of more recent introduction. A necessary variety on any list.

**RHEINGAUPELE** (Goos & Koenemann, 1924) ‡ 28 inches. M.  
A richly silvered pink that blooms freely, and blends pleasingly with Mary Barnett. It should be in every Iris collection.

**SENSATION** (Cayeaux, 1925) ‡ 28 inches. M-L.  
One of the finest blues. S. cupped; F. flaring. Of perfect form and substance. Sensation is a very fitting name for this beautiful variety.

**SHAH JEHAN** (Neeley, 1932) 38 inches. L.  
S. buff, shading to yellow; F. reddish-brown. Oriental in color and of great carrying power. Said to contain more colors than any Iris in commerce.

**SHEKINAH** (Sturtevant, 1918) ‡ 32 inches. M.  
Pale lemon-yellow, with well branched stems. Medium sized blooms.

**SIR MICHAEL** (Yeld, 1925) 30 inches. M.  
S. lavender; F. red-purple, with rich brown haft. A fine English introduction.

**SNOW WHITE** (Sturtevant, 1926) ‡ 38 inches. M.  
A pure, clear white of good height. An excellent variety and useful in separating strong colors in the garden.

**SOUV. DE MME. GAUDICHAU** (Millet, 1914) ‡ 36 inches. E.  
A fine old purple Iris, distinguished by a blue beard. Planted with Shekinah, the contrast is very effective.

**TOKAY** (Nichols) 28 inches. M.  
Lovely blend of salmon-pink and yellow tones. An unusual color and highly recommended.

**TOSCANA** (Counterman, 1932) ‡ 36 inches. L.  
A sulphur-yellow self that gives the impression of old gold. It has good form, grace of carriage, substance, vigor and floriferousness.

Additional Species on Next Page



Maltese Cross (LYCHNIS)

## LIATRIS — GAYFEATHER

A genus of showy N. American plants, having grass-like leaves growing in a tufted mass out of which the tall spikes of purple flowers arise. These plants always attract attention because of their unusual appearance, which is both beautiful and odd. A distinct addition to the flower border or wild garden. They are especially effective when planted by the waterside.

**CULTURE.** Plant in any good garden soil, in sun or shade. They are easily transplanted and may be moved in either the spring or fall.

### *Liatris pycnostachya*

#### CATTAIL GAYFEATHER

Narrow spikes of gay purple flowers that bloom over a long period. Unlike many tall plants, of this type, they open their flowers from the top downward. Excellent when planted in masses. Flowers during midsummer. Height 4 to 5 ft.

### *Liatris spicata*

#### SPIKE GAYFEATHER

Similar to the preceding, somewhat earlier in blooming and not quite so tall.



Cattail Gayfeather (LIATRIS)

## IRIS SIBERICA — SIBERIAN IRIS

This is the best known and most useful garden material in the beardless group of Irises. They have narrow grass-like foliage, tall slender stems and graceful blooms of medium size produced in great profusion. They are among the finest Irises for cutting, being far superior to the tall bearded type for this purpose.

**CULTURE.** They like a rich, heavy soil with good moisture-retaining qualities and enjoy heavy feedings of fertilizer. Ideal for planting beside pools in full sun, where conditions suit them perfectly, although they also do well when planted in the flower border. Plant in the early spring or early fall in masses or as single specimens. They gradually form thick clumps, but should be left undisturbed, as they do not require frequent division.

CAESARS BROTHER (Morgan, 1932) 48 inches. L.

Rich dark violet, almost black.

EMPEROR (Barr) 45 inches. M.

Deep violet, with wide falls.

KINGFISHER BLUE (Wallace, 1924) 36 inches. M.

Sky-blue. A generous bloomer.

LLEWELLYN (Cleveland, 1929) 40 inches. M.

Flat blooms of electric blue.

PERRY'S BLUE (Perry) 36 inches. M.

The favorite of the light blues.

WHITE DOVE (Cleveland, 1927) 48 inches. M.

Pure white, with golden beard.

## IRIS PUMILA — DWARF IRIS

These beautiful little Irises rarely grow over six inches in height and bloom during April and May. They furnish material for beautiful garden combinations with Daffodils and other spring bulbs. Also used for bordering flower beds and indispensable for the rockery.

**CULTURE.** The same as for German Irises.

### \*ATROVIOLACEA

Very early, ruby-purple. Height 2 inches.

### \*COERULEA

Beautiful pale-blue. Height 5 inches.

### \*DITTONS PURPLE

A late deep violet variety. Height 6 inches.

### \*FLORIDA

Color Primrose yellow, a charming Iris. Height 5 inches.

### \*MAROCAIN

Very dark violet. Height 6 inches.

### \*THE BRIDE

Purest white. Height 4 inches.

## LATHYRUS — PERENNIAL PEA

Sometimes referred to as the Hardy Sweet Pea. Trailing or climbing plants suitable for growing on arches, pergolas, trellises or even for trailing over rough banks.

**CULTURE.** Plant in any good garden soil. There are no special requirements and they will even endure partial shade.

### *Lathyrus latifolius*

#### PINK BEAUTY

Deep rose flowers in large racemes.

### *Lathyrus latifolius*

#### RED BIRD

A pleasing red counterpart of the above.

### *Lathyrus latifolius*

#### WHITE PEARL

An improved white variety, producing flowers on long stems.

## LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY — CONVALLARIA

This is the familiar, sweet scented perennial of song and story that has graced the gardens of civilized man for ages. It has underground root stocks and fleshy crowns (known as "pips" in the trade) from which arise twin leaves, followed in May and June by graceful spikes of fragrant, small white, bell shaped blossoms. As cut flowers they are excellent for small vase arrangements and they are often used for corsages and brides' bouquets. It is a favorite with all lovers of hardy plants and few, indeed, are the gardens where it is not successfully grown.

**CULTURE.** For best results, select a cool rather densely shaded spot, such as in the shade of trees. Although it is true that they are perfectly hardy and will grow in any soil—they will repay, in additional luxuriance, special attention to soil requirements. Deep preparation of the soil, to which has been added a liberal quantity of decayed manure, will be appreciated. Fall planting is preferred; however, if spring planting is necessary, have it done early. Plant about six inches apart, for as soon as they are established, they will increase over a larger area each year.

### \**Convallaria majalis*

#### LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

This is the familiar, hardy, sweet scented variety that is ideal for massing in shaded places, where few other plants will succeed.



## LINUM — FLAX

A favorite, free blooming flower-garden subject, bearing 5-petaled flowers and fine feathery foliage on extremely slender stems. The individual flowers, although small, are produced in such great profusion that they are extremely effective. Suitable for the front of the flower-border or for use in the rockery. Height variable, from 15 to 24 inches.

**CULTURE.** A well drained, light sandy loam and a sunny position are essential. They will not succeed in heavy, damp soil. Plant in spring or fall and for best effects, plant in bold masses.

### \**Linum flavum*

#### GOLDEN FLAX

Bright yellow flowers, very dainty.

### \**Linum perenne*

#### PERENNIAL FLAX

A very hardy perennial with clear blue flowers and attractive feathery foliage.

### \**Linum perenne album*

#### WHITE PERENNIAL FLAX

A white counterpart of the above.

## LUPINUS — LUPINE

A beautiful, stately perennial of the Pea Family that is deservedly popular for planting in the hardy border. For best effects, plant in masses where their exquisite spikes of pea shaped flowers, as well as their interesting foliage, is displayed to advantage.

**CULTURE.** The plants thrive in either sun or partial shade and prefer a well drained, sandy loam and a sheltered position. Supply plenty of water during dry weather, as they cannot endure drought. They are in bloom during May and June and if the plants are cut back after flowering, they will often produce a second showing of bloom later in the season.

### *Lupinus polyphyllus*

#### BLUE LUPINE

Clear blue spikes 3 to 4 ft. high.

### *Lupinus polyphyllus albus*

#### WHITE LUPINE

A white flowered form of the above.

### *Lupinus polyphyllus roseus*

#### ROSE LUPINE

Flowers of a beautiful rose shade.

## LYCHNIS — CAMPION

A fine old-fashioned flower, bearing large heads of brilliantly colored flowers that enliven the flower-border and rockery during the summer and fall months.

**CULTURE.** Plant in any good garden soil in full sun (var. *haageana*, prefers a slightly shaded position). Planting may be done in the fall or spring.

### \**Lychnis alpina*

#### ARCTIC CAMPION

A good species for the rockery, growing 4 to 6 inches high, bearing bright rose-pink flowers during May and June.

### *Lychnis chalcedonica*

#### MALTESE CROSS

Heads of gleaming scarlet flowers. The individual flowers are one inch across, each petal indented for half its length, terminating in a broad tip. A very effective plant which is always admired, flowers produced all summer on three foot stems.

### \**Lychnis haageana*

#### HAAGE CAMPION

An early summer flowering perennial with brilliant, orange-scarlet flowers measuring nearly 2 inches across. Plant in partial shade in the rockery. Height 12 to 18 inches.

### \**Lychnis viscaria splendens*

#### ROSE PINK CAMPION

A tufted perennial growing about 15 inches high. It is easily grown, doing as well in the flower-border as in the rockery. Flowers rose-pink during June and July, very distinctive.



Lupine (LUPINUS)

## LYSIMACHIA — LOOSESTRIFE

Although somewhat weedy in habit, it is a hardy plant, and a welcome addition to the flower-border, wild garden or by the waterside.

**CULTURE.** Will succeed in any good garden soil, but requires plenty of moisture for best results. Plant in full sun or partial shade in the spring or fall. Divide every third year.

### *Lysimachia clethroides*

#### CLETHRA LOOSESTRIFE

Long recurved spikes of white flowers 3 to 4 inches in length from June to September. Height 2 to 3 ft. Fine for cutting.

## LYTHRUM — PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

Very showy plants for the flower border or waterside. There is only one worthwhile variety which is described below.

**CULTURE.** Plant in any good soil in a moist position in the border or in clumps by the waterside. Prefers a somewhat shaded position for best results. May be planted in the spring or fall and should be divided and replanted every third year.

### *Lythrum salicaria roseum superbum*

#### ROSE LOOSESTRIFE

Few flowers are more pleasing in effect or more freely produced from July until August. The bold spikes of gay flowers are held proudly above the dense foliage on stems 3 to 4 feet in height.

## MARSHMALLOW — ALTHAEA OFFICINALIS

A great deal of confusion has existed in this family, however, the Giant Mallow of recent introduction is the only sort dealt with in this instance. A tall plant with hollyhock-like flowers suitable for the border, wild-garden, for planting amongst shrubs or as a specimen plant in the lawn.

**CULTURE.** They require a deep rich soil and an unfailing supply of moisture for the best results. Perfectly hardy, but they enjoy a mulch of coarse manure during the winter. Plant in full sun in spring or fall 24 inches apart.

### *Althaea officinalis*

#### NEW GIANT FLOWERING MARSHMALLOW

Height 4 feet. Attractive perennial, flowering during the fall months. A greatly improved strain of our native Marshmallow.

We can supply the following separate colors:

RED, PINK, OR WHITE.



Beebalm (MONARDA)

## MERTENSIA — BLUEBELLS

A native spring flowering plant that is especially adapted to naturalizing. Very effective when planted in masses and interplanted with early narcissus. The leaves die down after flowering, leaving a vacant area unless interplanted with later flowering plants.

**CULTURE.** They enjoy a sheltered, shady or half shady location with deep, moist, loamy soil and should not be disturbed when once established. Plant in autumn or very early in the spring.

### *Mertensia virginica* VIRGINIA BLUEBELL

A gem for early spring display; large, coarse, bright green leaves, followed by drooping clusters of flowers that have a purple tube and a blue bell that fades to a delicate pink. Height 18 to 24 inches.

## MONARDA — BEEBALM

A native member of the mint family that has long been popular for the hardy flower border or for naturalizing along watercourses. Unsurpassed in richness of color and it has a form and grace of flower head that is most artistic and distinctive.

**CULTURE.** Grows in any garden soil, but prefers soil that is rich and moist. Succeeds in full sun or partial shade. During the flowering season it requires an abundance of moisture to maintain its dense foliage and heavy flower production. Fine for cutting. Divide every third year.

### *Monarda didyma*—Cambridge Scarlet OSWEGO BEEBALM

Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers produced freely on square stems from June until August. Foliage has a typical mint aroma, especially when crushed. Height 2½ ft.

## MYOSOTIS — FORGET-ME-NOT

Nearly every one is familiar with this plant that makes such beautiful pictures in the garden in early spring. They are charming when used as borders to walks; in the rockery; in the foreground of the hardy border; as a ground cover for tulip (and other Spring bulb) beds and they are especially at home when planted near a stream or pond.

**CULTURE.** Forget-me-nots prefer a moist, rich soil and thrive in partial shade or full sun. The soil should not be too heavy and the addition of plenty of well-rotted manure will insure best results. Plant in the spring or fall. When used as a ground cover for tulip beds, they should be planted about ten inches apart, after the bulbs have been planted.

### \**Myosotis scorpioides* (palustris) semperflorens DWARF PERPETUAL FORGET-ME-NOT

A dwarf variety attaining a height of about 8 inches. The single flowers are bright blue with a yellow eye. A very profuse bloomer.

## OENOTHERA — EVENING-PRIMROSE, SUNDROPS

The following species are excellent subjects for the hardy flower border or rockery and their bright yellow blossoms enliven any picture of which they are a part. The Sundrops listed below remain open during the sunlight hours and form attractive clumps.

**CULTURE.** The culture of *Oenothera* is very simple, provided they are given dry soil and a sunny position. They will flower freely in such a position and will appreciate the addition of well decayed manure in the soil. Drainage is very important, as they are apt to winter kill in heavy, damp soils. Youngi should be divided every 3 years.

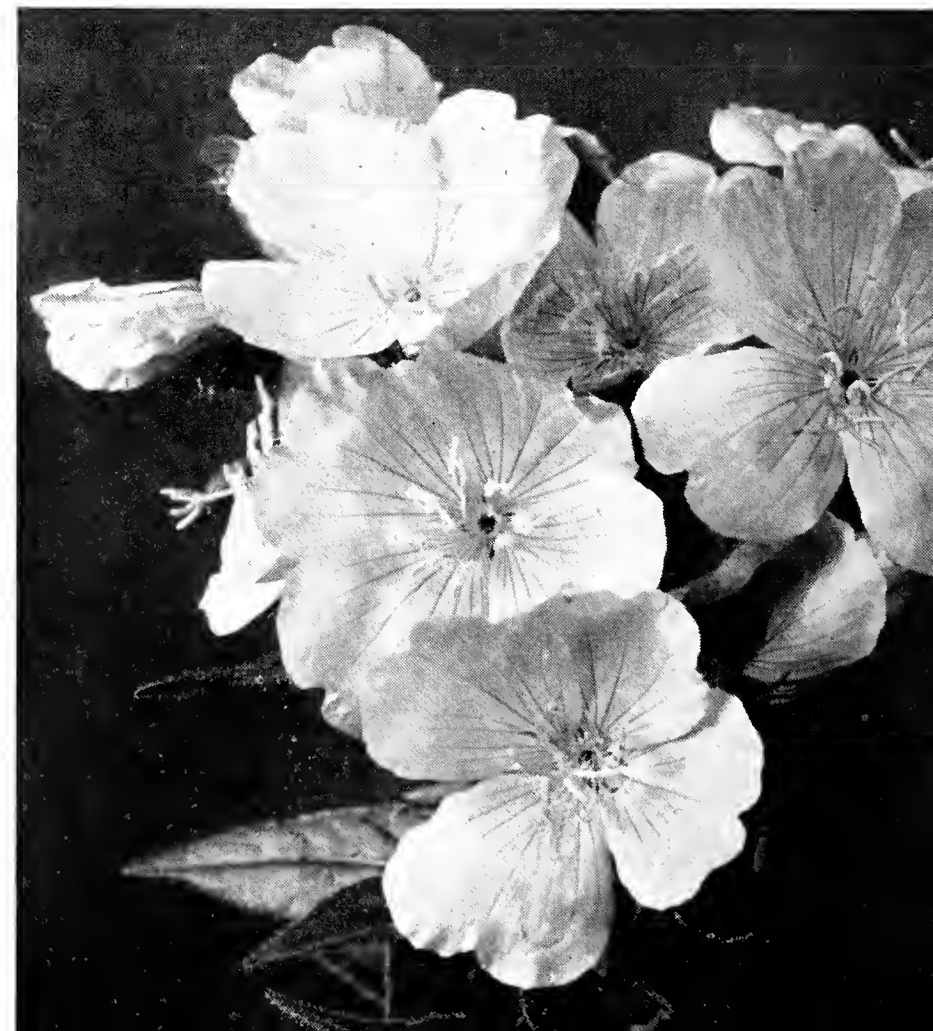
### *Oenothera fruticosa* youngi YOUNGS SUNDROPS

A strong, stocky plant and prolific bloomer, with firm, shiny foliage and lemon-yellow flowers from June to August. Height 24 to 30 inches.

### \**Oenothera missouriensis* OZARK SUNDROPS

A trailing perennial to 1 ft. in height. Profuse bloomer producing solitary flowers often measuring 4 inches across. A fine rock garden subject also used in the front of perennial borders. Flowers from June until August.

Youngs Sundrops (OENOTHERA)



## PAEONIA — PEONY

The Peony is a universal garden favorite and few indeed are the homes that do not have a Peony on the grounds, even though they make no pretense at having a garden. The establishment and subsequent activities of the American Peony Society attests the interest and appeal that this plant has for the professional and amateur alike.

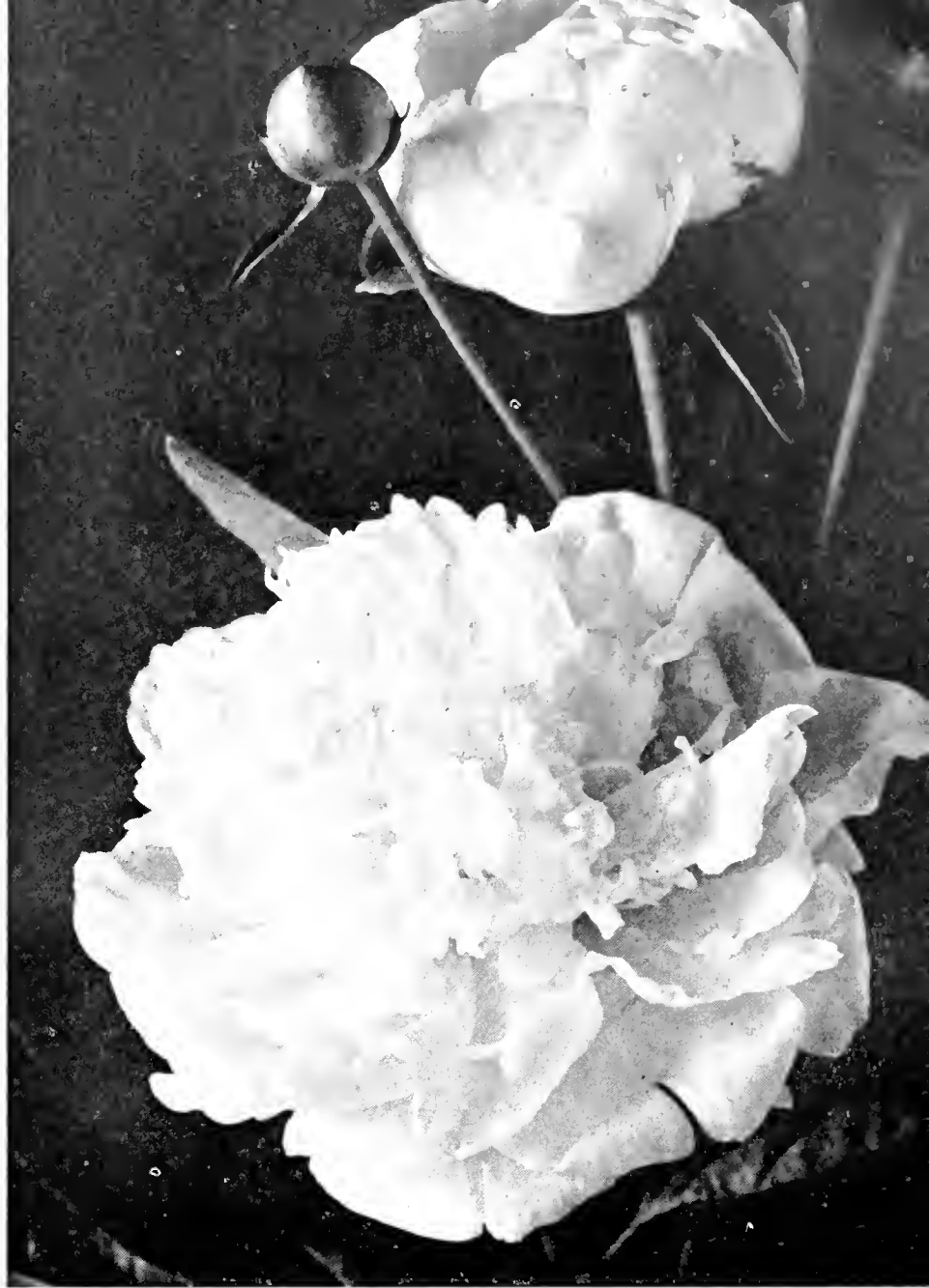
The popularity of the Peony, explained in brief, is that "It gives universal satisfaction."

Each variety in the following list has been endorsed by the American Peony Society and is our selection of the best of the old favorites as well as many of the newer varieties of proven merit.

The official rating, of the American Peony Society, accompanies the description of each variety, and is based on an excellence of 10.

**CULTURE.** A sunny position is usually preferred; however, some of the more delicately colored varieties will retain their color longer if they are protected from the direct rays of the sun, during the hottest part of the day. Planting may be done at any time of the year but preferably in the fall, between September 1 and the time the ground freezes. Deep preparation of the soil is essential to best results and the addition of a handful of bone-meal, mixed with the soil, is sufficient fertilizer, at the time of planting. The roots should be planted so that the topmost buds are about two inches below the surface, when the ground has settled around them. Too deep planting results in good foliage but no blooms; in fact, this is almost always the cause of lack of bloom. Fall planted roots should receive a covering of leaves, corn-stalks or such material, after the ground freezes, to prevent the ground from thawing and heaving the roots out of the ground. This will only be necessary the first winter. Do not disturb the plants after planting as the blossoms will increase in number and quality year after year. The roots need not be divided for twelve to fifteen years. Keep the ground around the plants thoroughly cultivated during the growing season and water during periods of drought.

Mons Jules Elie Peony



Baroness Schroeder Peony

### SELECT PINK PEONIES

all shades **light, medium** and **dark**

#### 8.6 ALBERT CROUSSE (Crousse, 1893)

A beautiful light rose-pink with a creamy tone, richly tinted with flesh-pink in the center. An outstanding late variety. Stems tall, strong and vigorous. Mildly fragrant and fine as a cut flower.

#### 8.7 CLAIRE DUBOIS (Crousse, 1886)

Very large, globular flowers of a clear violet-rose color paling toward the tips of the petals. Much the same color as Mons. Jules Elie but Claire Dubois is late whereas Mons. Jules Elie is early. Moderately tall with dark green foliage.

#### 7.6 EDULIS SUPERBA (Lemon, 1924)

A profuse bloomer with large flowers of a beautiful old-rose-pink color. An old, tried and true variety that should have a much higher rating. It is one of the best cut flowers in its color and season, and should be planted because of its earliness and general good qualities. Very early.

#### 8.8 GRANDIFLORA (Richardson, 1883)

Exceptionally large, flat flowers, silvery shell-pink in color. A very distinct and beautiful variety. Useful for extending the season because it is one of the last to bloom. Very late.

#### 9.1 LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF (Kelway, 1902)

One of the largest and most beautiful of all Peonies. An immense loosely formed flower with broad rounded petals. The color is pale blush-pink fading to white, with yellow stamens mixed with a few irregular petals in the center. A first class exhibition bloom. The laterals, if not disbudded, will produce semi-double flowers. Midseason.

#### 9.0 LA FRANCE (Lemoine, 1901)

Enormous, perfectly formed flowers of true rose type, with very broad and very deep petals of crisp, fresh and distinct crepe-like texture. Color; clear, light pink, richer in the center and with crimson splashes on the outer petals. A remarkable show flower and equally good for garden decoration. Very late.

Additional varieties on next page





Isani Gidui Japanese Peony

## SELECT PINK PEONIES (Continued)

### 8.1 MARIE (Calot, 1868)

Very pale old-rose-pink, changing quickly to white and brightened by a ring of yellow stamens. Large flowers on tall, strong stems. Very late.

### 7.9 MME. DUCEL (Mechin, 1880)

Medium sized blooms with broad, flaring guard petals and a compact, incurved center of pale old-rose with a silvery sheen. Medium height. Midseason.

### 9.2 MONS. JULES ELIE (Crousse, 1888)

One of the largest, most popular and most beautiful Peonies. An immense self-colored flesh-pink, shading a trifle deeper toward the base of the petal. The guard petals are broad surrounding the ball-like center of incurved petals. The whole blossom has an intense silvery sheen. Early.

### 8.7 REINE HORTENSE (Calot, 1857)

A show flower usually found in the winning classes. The bold, handsome, flat flowers are of unusually full petalage. The color is soft rose-pink, silvered at the tip of the petal and occasionally flecked with crimson in the center. Truly a beautiful flower. Midseason.

### 9.0 SARAH BERNHARDT (Lemoine, 1906)

A very popular exhibition flower. Color a beautiful apple-blossom-pink with each petal silver tipped. The large flowers are held on strong stems of medium height. Agreeably fragrant. Late.

### 9.1 SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT (Dessert, 1913)

One of the most attractive Peonies. The large blossoms are a vivid rose-pink, brightening to shell pink in the center, with all petals slightly lighter at the tip. The plant is of medium height with good foliage, and creates a gorgeous effect in the garden. Midseason.

### 9.8 THERESE (Dessert, 1904)

Enormous blooms with long petals of pale, translucent, old-rose-pink, paling toward the base and illuminated by a golden-yellow glow in the depths. Truly splendid in form, texture and color. Medium height, strong stems and heavy foliage. Midseason.

### 9.4 TOURANGELLE (Dessert, 1910)

It has been truthfully said that "there is probably no Peony with greater refinement and delicacy than Tourangelle." The large, compact, rose-type blossoms are a delicate cream-white with tan suffusions in the depths, toning to flesh-pink in the center, and pleasantly fragrant. The plant is of medium height and floriferous, but the weak stems require support to hold them erect in the garden. Late.

### 9.3 WALTER FAXON (Richardson, 1904)

Medium sized blooms of vivid shell-pink and of a luminous intensity that is unique in Peonies. Usually described as the only "real pink" Peony. The blooms should be given some protection from the sun to preserve the coloring. A remarkable flower that is at its best in the show room. Midseason.

## SELECT WHITE PEONIES

### 9.0 BARONESS SCHROEDER (Kelway, 1889)

This variety is considered by many to be one of the best Peonies grown. When the buds first open, they are a delicate blush-pink, which soon fades to a milky-white. The fine habits of the plant and the lasting quality of the blooms make it good for both garden decoration and cut flowers. Fragrant. Late mid-season.

### 8.1 DUCHESS DE NEMOURS (Calot, 1856)

A very early, fragrant, creamy white. The pure white guard petals surround a moderately full center of light canary-yellow, deepening to pale green at the base of the petals. Dependable and well regarded for its profuse production of blooms and its excellent garden habits.

### 9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA (Mieliez, 1851)

Probably the most widely known of all Peonies. Exceptionally large ivory-white flowers of rather feathery appearance, with crimson flakes on a few of the central petals. This is a good early garden variety and is fine for cutting.

### 9.1 FRANCES WILLARD (Brand, 1907)

Blooms of this excellent variety open pale pink, changing to white, with occasional faint red lines in the center. A very popular Peony that gives universal satisfaction for both exhibition and garden purposes. Late Midseason.

### 9.8 KELWAYS GLORIOUS (Kelway, 1909)

The immense, shaggy, white blossoms of this marvelous Peony and the fine habits of the plant, have won for it a place as one of the outstanding varieties. The color is white with creamy suffusions in the depths, tinted crimson on the outside of the guard petals and an occasional petal in the center with a faint crimson edge. Should be in every collection. Midseason.

### 9.9 LE CYGNE (Lemoine, 1907)

When well grown and well shown, there is no other Peony to compare with Le Cygne. The flower is very large, of true rose type, perfect in form and delightfully fragrant. The color is white, tinged ivory, becoming pure white without markings as it develops. It enjoys the highest rating of any Peony, which it fully deserves. Early midseason.

### 7.9 MME. DE VERNEVILLE (Crousse, 1885)

One of the old standard whites, that still has many friends, especially in the cooler climates. A beautiful milk-white with center of flesh-pink when first opened. Center petals occasionally tipped with crimson. Early midseason.

### 8.9 MME. EMILE LEMOINE (Lemoine, 1899)

A Peony of rare beauty. The large white blooms are perfect in form and mildly fragrant, with large, rounded rose-like petals of a charming glossy white, overlaid with a sheen of delicate, satiny pink and covered with tiny dots of deeper pink. The plant is rather tall, with strong stems and good foliage. Midseason.

### 9.7 SOLANGE (Lemoine, 1907)

The beautiful and distinct coloration of Solange places it in a class by itself as it is neither a true white nor a true pink. The large, compact, globular blooms open slowly, revealing the charming cream-white petals that are completely suffused with buff and pale salmon-pink. It is a late variety and there are seasons when the buds fail to open; however, it is exquisite in favorable seasons.

## SELECT YELLOW PEONIES

*A true and completely yellow peony does not exist, therefore we offer below the best varieties with yellow predominating.*

### 7.7 PHILOMELE (Calot, 1861)

A very striking variety for cut flowers and landscape use. The medium sized blossoms open with dark old-rose guard petals surrounding the anemone center of amber-yellow that fades to cream color. As the flower develops, a crown of bright rose appears in the center, giving a beautiful tricolor effect. A strong, free bloomer with fragrant flowers that have a great deal of yellow in their make-up. Early.

### 8.6 PRIMEVERE (Lemoine, 1907)

One of the very best of the so-called yellows. The anemone type, flattish flower, has cream-white guard petals surrounding a canary-yellow center. The delicate color will fade if grown in the full sun, therefore a partially shaded position should be selected. If the flower is cut as the bud begins to open and allowed to develop in the house, away from the sun, the beautiful, clear yellow color will show at its best. Midseason.

## SELECT RED PEONIES

### 8.4 FELIX CROUSSE (Crousse, 1881)

A brilliant crimson of even tone and silky luster, showing no stamens. The blossom consists of a central bomb of incurved petals surrounded by broad, prominent guard petals. A good all purpose red. Late midseason.

### 8.8 KARL ROSENFELD (Rosenfeld, 1908)

An old favorite of clear, bright crimson color, excellent form, and reliable blooming habit. Considered by many to be one of the best reds. Good for cutting and garden decoration. Midseason.

### 9.0 LONGFELLOW (Brand, 1907)

One of the most popular bright crimson Peonies because of its distinct, fadeless color and general dependability, both for cutting and garden decoration. The plant has excellent foliage and strong stiff stems. Midseason.

### 8.7 MARY BRAND (Brand, 1907)

A distinct variety having dark, clear crimson blossoms with a brilliant sheen and showing a few yellow stamens. It has an excellent incurved ball form, with overlapping, crinkled and fringed petals. Good for exhibition or garden decoration, and will last for a week as a cut flower, if cut in the bud.

### 9.2 PHILIPPE RIVOIRE (Riviere, 1911)

Very fine dark crimson, fully double with a symmetrically incurved center. Beautiful in form, splendid in plant growth and the most fragrant of all red Peonies. The stamens do not show and the color is retained until the petals drop. Excellent for exhibition or for garden decoration. Late midseason.

#### OFFICINALIS RUBRA

This very old, bright red variety comes into bloom very early and can usually be picked for Decoration Day use. It is especially desirable because of its earliness and should be in every collection.

## SUPREME JAPANESE PEONIES

### 9.2 AMA-NO-SODE (Japan)

One of the most attractive of the Japanese Peonies. The very large blossom has two rows of long, wide-spreading petals of rose-pink forming a saucer-like cup around an immense center of long, yellow staminodes with flattened, crinkled tips stained with rose. The effect is of an immense crimped and ruffled wild rose. The plant is free-flowering of vigorous growth, strong stems and good foliage. Midseason.

### 9.2 FUYAJO (Origin unknown)

The highest rated dark Japanese Peony. Medium sized blossoms, with dark, rich, mahogany-red guard petals surrounding a full center of broad petaloids of the same color as the outer petals but tipped with pale buff or cream. Strong grower, foliage ruffled and tinged with red. Midseason.

### 9.3 ISANI GIDUI (Origin unknown)

Considered the most beautiful white Japanese Peony. The flowers are extremely large and perfectly shaped, consisting of a double row of pure white guard petals enclosing a rounded mass of thin staminodes of rich buff-yellow; carpels green tipped pale yellow. Medium tall, vigorous and free-flowering. Midseason.

### 8.6 MIKADO (Japan, 1893)

A very decorative garden variety which was introduced to this country by the Japanese exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. The cupped guard petals are of a deep, rich crimson. The center is composed of thick staminodes stained dark rose-red, edged throughout their length and tipped with pale buff-yellow; carpels pale green. A tall, very floriferous plant with erect stems and abundant foliage. Midseason.

### 9.4 TAMATE-BOKU (Origin unknown)

Generally considered to be the finest Japanese Peony. Enormous cupped petals of dark old-rose-pink; center composed of very long, thread-like staminodes yellow at the base, with rose-pink, flat, crinkled tips tinted buff and yellow at the edges; green carpels with rose-red tips. Strong pyramidal habit, free-flowering and strong stems. Midseason.



L'Etincelante Single Peony

## SUPERIOR SINGLE PEONIES

### 8.5 BLACK PRINCE (Thurlow, 1915)

One of the best Single Red Peonies. The flower has long cupped petals of very deep crimson with a dull satiny sheen surrounding a mass of golden stamens. If the side buds are not cut off, the plant will continue to flower for two weeks or more. The plant is of medium height, free-flowering with stiff stems and excellent foliage. Midseason.

### 9.0 HELEN (Thurlow, 1922)

Usually one of the first of the Chinese Peonies to bloom. Stems tall and erect with broad, dark green foliage. A double row of broad, rounded petals of deep shell-pink surround a mass of golden stamens. The petals are of good substance and hold their attractive cup-shape without drooping. The earliest to bloom.

### 8.6 LE JOUR (Shaylor, 1915)

Perhaps the finest of all single whites although there are varieties that rate a few points higher. Two rows of pure white, overlapping petals, that are very long and broad, encircle the center of golden-yellow stamens and red stigmas. Tall, free flowering, strong and erect stems with good foliage. Early mid-season.

### 8.4 L'ETINCELANTE (Dessert, 1905)

An excellent Single Peony of large size and pure color. Cupped flowers of very bright pink, each petal having a lighter, almost silvery border; stamens bright golden-yellow. Tall plants with excellent stems and foliage. Midseason.

## PACHYSANDRA — JAPANESE SPURGE

Trailing plants 6 to 12 inches high, that form broad carpets of green foliage. An excellent plant to cover bare, unsightly areas that are bound to exist under large trees, where the shade is too dense to permit the growing of grass. Pachysandra is also used in the rockery; under shrubs and evergreens or any position, in the sun or shade, where a green covering for the ground is desired.

**CULTURE.** A well drained, rich, fibrous loam suits them best and they will thrive in the sun or shade. The plants grow very close together and usually under or near shade trees, therefore, they should receive liberal feedings of well rotted manure or bone meal every spring or fall. Plant in the spring or fall 3 to 4 inches apart.

\**Pachysandra terminalis*

#### JAPANESE SPURGE

Low, dense growing evergreen plants with thick, glossy leaves. A very desirable ground cover also used in the rockery.



Beardtongue (PENTSTEMON)

## PAPAVER ORIENTALE — ORIENTAL POPPY

With all the pomp of barbaric splendor, these great poppies flaunt their dazzling colors. Nothing equals them during their period of bloom in May and June, and whether planted singly or in groups their large flowers and freedom of bloom render them the most conspicuous subjects of the garden.

**CULTURE.** Almost any kind of soil suits them, but they do best in a rich, well drained, sandy loam and in a sunny position. Standing water causes the roots to rot, therefore good drainage is essential. Set the plants out in the fall or early spring before the first of May, twelve inches apart. Water occasionally during dry spells in the early part of the season. Mulch with leaves or straw in the fall; and the plants will increase in size and floriferousness for several years. The proper time for planting field-grown roots, is during the latter part of August, September and October. In the spring, strong potted plants give best results.

### Papaver orientale — Apricot

#### ORIENTAL POPPY, APRICOT

True apricot, large silky petals. Height 32 inches.

### Papaver orientale — Beauty of Levermere

#### ORIENTAL POPPY, BEAUTY OF LEVERMERE

The finest dark crimson with black blotch; magnificent flowers freely produced.

### Papaver orientale — Mrs. Perry

#### ORIENTAL POPPY, MRS. PERRY

A very distinct salmon-pink color. An old favorite and one of the best "Pink Poppies."

### Papaver orientale — Perry White

#### ORIENTAL POPPY, PERRY WHITE

The flowers are a satiny white with a crimson-maroon blotch at the base of each petal.

### Papaver orientale — Wurtembergia

#### ORIENTAL POPPY, WURTEMBERGIA

Nopal red or dark scarlet. Large flowers on good stems 38 inches high. An old favorite.

## PAPAVER NUDICAULE — ICELAND POPPY

These plants are of neat habit, forming a tuft of bright green foliage from which spring a profusion of slender leafless stems, 1 ft. in height, each stem bearing a solitary cup-shaped flower. Valuable in the sunny border or rockery. Their brilliant flowers are produced all summer.

**CULTURE.** Plant 9 inches apart in a well drained, sandy soil, and in a sunny position. Set the plants very early in the spring or early in the fall, for best results.

### \*Papaver nudicaule — Imperial Jewels Mixed

#### ICELAND POPPY, IMPERIAL JEWELS MIXED

The flowers are beautifully frilled and fluted. Many semi-double, 4 to 5 inches in diameter and held on stiff stems, 18 to 24 inches high. The color range is almost unlimited, all shades of yellow, orange, nearly red, white with pink trim, apricot, buff and chamois. This is a valuable strain for cut flowers.

### \*Papaver nudicaule — White

#### ICELAND POPPY, WHITE

Lovely well-formed flowers with paper-white petals.

### \*Papaver nudicaule — Yellow

#### ICELAND POPPY, YELLOW

This is a particularly attractive shade of bright yellow.

## PENTSTEMON — BEARDTONGUE

Popular hardy plants, most attractive for massing in beds or borders. They are very graceful and a decidedly decorative cut flower. The flowers are tubular or foxglove-like in shape.

**CULTURE.** They require a rich, well manured, loamy soil and a well drained sunny position. Water freely during dry weather. Plant in autumn or early spring, 10 inches apart.

### Pentstemon barbatus torreyi

#### TORREY'S BEARDTONGUE

Spikes two feet long of bright scarlet flowers from June till August. A very effective plant for the border. Fine for cutting.

### Pentstemon barbatus torreyi — Pink Beauty

#### PINK BEAUTY BEARDTONGUE

Color, a lovely shell pink. A beautiful cut flower that makes a delightful companion for Gypsophila.

Forget-me-not (MYOSOTIS)





## PHLOX DECUSSATA — HARDY PHLOX

These beautiful hardy border plants are the most effective and useful plants in the garden during the late summer and early fall months. They are an old favorite for use in the mixed border or in beds by themselves. There are so many new introductions each year, that the list of varieties on the market is long and confusing. We have therefore selected the outstanding varieties of proven merit, which are offered below.

**CULTURE.** Although they will grow under the most trying conditions, they will amply repay special attention to their cultural needs. A sunny position, with well drained, deeply spaded, fairly heavy soil to which has been added a liberal dressing of well rotted manure or bonemeal, will grow them to perfection. Planting may be done in the spring or fall, setting the plants 10 inches apart. They should be lifted and divided every third or fourth year, as they become crowded which results in poor, small flowers. Never let the plants go to seed and never water overhead, if it can be avoided; letting the hose run slowly on the ground around the plants is the best method of watering, as this keeps the blooms and foliage dry, which will assist in keeping down mildew.

### AFRICA

A brilliant carmine-red, with blood-red eye. Well shaped flower heads on strong stems. One of the best dark red sorts.

### B. COMTE

A tall growing variety producing large heads of rich French purple.

### BEACON

Flower heads of brilliant cherry-red carried on strong stems 36 inches high. An excellent variety and one of the best of its color.

### BRIDESMAID

Pure white with large crimson-carmine eye.

### COLONIAL

Very large light blue flowers produced over a long period.

### ECLAIREUR

Brilliant purplish-crimson with white eye. Height 32 inches.

### ENCHANTRESS

Bright salmon-pink with dark eye. A strong grower with rich green glossy foliage.

### EUROPA

White, changing to pale bluish-white toward the center, with a red eye. A strong grower producing large heads freely on stems of medium height.

### FEUERBRAND

An intense brilliant crimson-scarlet sometimes almost vermilion. Quantities of flowers produced freely throughout the entire season. One of the most brilliantly colored phloxes grown. Height medium.

### LEO SCHLAGETER

Brilliant scarlet blooms with a decided orange cast that seem to glow with fire. Strong plants that produce their flowers freely. The best red phlox on the market today. Height 36 inches.

### MRS. CHARLES DORR

Clear lavender. Tall, strong plants.

### MRS. JENKINS

Late flowering, pure white. A fast grower of medium height.

### RHEINLANDER

A beautiful salmon-pink color, large flower heads produced on strong stems. The variety is an old-time favorite of excellent habit.

### RIJNSTROOM

Another old favorite of strong growth and excellent habit. Color a lively rose-pink.

### R. P. STRUTHERS

Bright rosy-carmine with claret-red eye. A tall strong grower.

### THOR

Color a beautiful shade of salmon-pink with a small analine-red eye. A good grower, always full of bloom. One of the best of the salmon-pink sorts.

### VON LASSBURG

A splendid midseason variety, tall, producing pure white flowers in large trusses, on strong stems.

### WIDAR

The violet florets have a clear white eye which creates a most unusual effect. Of medium height and good habit.



Mrs. Jenkins Phlox

## PHLOX SUBULATA — MOSS PHLOX OR MOUNTAIN PINKS

An early spring-flowering type with pretty moss-like, evergreen foliage. The flowers completely cover the plant during April and May. An excellent plant for the rockery and invaluable for covering graves.

**CULTURE.** All phlox subulata should be grown in full sun. If planted in the shade they will die within a year. A dry, sandy soil that is not too rich, gives best results. Plant in the spring or fall 8 inches apart. Dig and replant every 3 to 4 years.

### \*Phlox subulata alba

#### WHITE MOSS PHLOX

Pure white flowers that completely cover the plant during May. A lovely plant that is neat and compact.

### \*Phlox subulata atropurpurea

#### PURPLE MOSS PHLOX

The flowers are a deep carmine-red, making a most brilliant display. The same compact habit as the rest of the group. The ground, in dry, sunny locations.

### \*Phlox subulata lilacina

#### LILAC MOSS PHLOX

A strong growing, creeping variety, that is completely covered with pale blue flowers in May.

### \*Phlox subulata rosea

#### ROSE MOSS PHLOX

Rose-pink flowers. Thrives in hot dry situations and blooms profusely. Fine for covering banks.

## PHLOX SPECIES

The species outlined below are fine for the rock garden or for naturalizing.

**CULTURE.** Amoena requires a dry, sunny location in the rock garden; Divaricata grows best in open woods or moist, shady places in the rockery; Ovata loves poor soil in a sunny location. All may be planted in spring or fall 6 to 8 inches apart.

### \*Phlox amoena

#### AMOENA PHLOX

The rich, bright pink flowers completely cover the plant in the spring. Height 4 inches. Used in the rockery or for carpeting

### \*Phlox divaricata

#### BLUE PHLOX

One of our native species blooming from early in April thru May. The large lavender-blue flowers are fragrant and borne on stems 10 inches high. This species enjoys a shady location.

### \*Phlox ovata (carolina)

#### MOUNTAIN PHLOX

Bright rosy-red flowers in great quantities during June and July. Enjoys full sun in the rockery. Height 12 inches.



Balloonflower (PLATYCODON)

## PHYSALIS — GROUNDCHERRY OR CHINESE LANTERNS

A hardy perennial plant noteworthy for its large highly colored calyxes or lanterns that may be dried and used for winter bouquets.

**CULTURE.** Any good garden soil is suitable, and plants will succeed in full sun or partial shade. They should be grown in waste spots by themselves as they are very aggressive and will crowd out other plants if grown in company with them.

*Physalis francheti*

LANTERN GROUNDCHERRY

An ornamental variety of Groundcherry, producing brilliant, orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits, which when cut, will last in the house all winter. Height 2 feet.

## PHYSOSTEGIA — FALSE-DRAGONHEAD

Handsome plants for the mixed flower border or wild garden. Sometimes called Obedient Plant, presumably because the blossoms will remain in any position in which they are placed.

**CULTURE.** Succeeds in any good soil but thrives best in a cool, moist position and enjoys full sun or partial shade. Set in autumn or spring, 12 inches apart, lift, divide and replant every second year as this plant is of spreading habit.

*Physostegia virginiana*

VIRGINIA FALSE-DRAGONHEAD

Delicate pink flowers during July and August borne in spikes at the tips of branches. The plant forms large clumps with erect stems 3 to 4 feet high.

## PLATYCODON — BALLOONFLOWER

One of the most satisfactory hardy plants for use in the flower border or rockery. The blue or white balloon-shaped buds, that later open into star or bell-shaped flowers, are borne at the ends of the slender leafy stems. The plants grow from 1 to 2 feet tall and produce their interesting flowers all summer.

**CULTURE.** Plant in the fall or spring, 8 to 12 inches apart, in a light, well drained sandy loam, and a sunny position. Disturb as little as possible after planting.

*Platycodon grandiflora*

BLUE BALLOONFLOWER

Large, showy deep-blue flowers that are produced all summer. A splendid plant for the hardy border.

*Platycodon grandiflora alba*

WHITE BALLOONFLOWER

The white counterpart of the above.

\**Platycodon grandiflora mariesi*

MARIES BALLOONFLOWER

A beautiful dwarf species, with broad thick foliage, and deep violet blue flowers on 12 inch stems. The flowers are borne in great profusion throughout the entire summer. Plant in the front of the hardy border or in the rockery.

\**Platycodon grandiflora mariesi alba*

WHITE MARIES BALLOONFLOWER

White flowered form of the above.

## PLUMBAGO — LEADWORT

This plant is properly *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*. It is so well known however, under the name of *Plumbago* that we prefer to classify it under that heading. Lovely low-growing plants with leathery, small, heart-shaped leaves of a bronzy-green color. An excellent plant for the rockery, for bordering walks or for the foreground of the hardy border.

**CULTURE.** A well drained sandy loam is essential to successful growth; however, it will succeed in full sun or in a partially shaded position. A severe annual pruning, after the flowering period, will keep the plants compact, and insure the production of new flowering wood. Plant in the spring or fall 6 to 8 inches apart. Cover lightly during the winter, when grown in exposed situations.

\**Plumbago larpentae*

(*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*)

LARPENTE PLUMBAGO

Of dwarf spreading habit, growing 6 to 12 inches high and covered during the late summer and fall with exquisite, clear deep-blue flowers.

## POLEMONIUM — GREEK-VALERIAN OR JACOB'S LADDER

An inhabitant of old-fashioned gardens growing from 1 to 3 feet high. The five-lobed, bell-shaped flowers of blue or white are nearly an inch across. Their showy, loose flower heads and finely cut foliage make an attractive plant for the hardy border.

**CULTURE.** They are of easy culture in any deep, rich, loamy, soil but prefer a sunny position. Plant in the fall or spring 1 foot apart. Divide and replant every third year.

*Polemonium coeruleum*

GREEK-VALERIAN

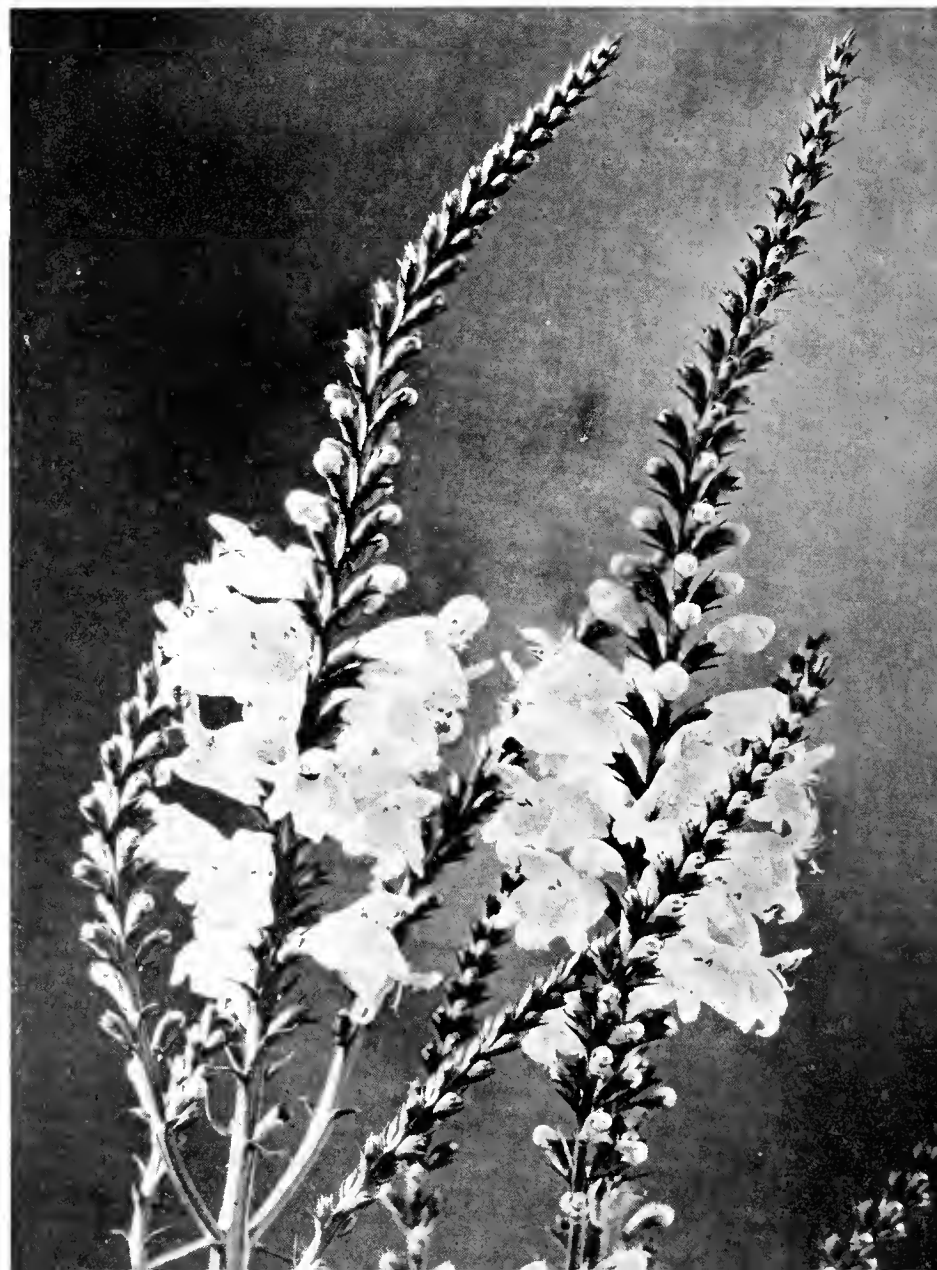
Sky-blue flowers on erect stems during June and July.

*Polemonium coeruleum album*

WHITE GREEK-VALERIAN

A white flowered form of the above.

False-Dragonhead (PHYSOSTEGIA)



## PRIMULA-PRIMROSE

A large genus of spring flowering, low-growing perennials, suitable for growing in the rockery and border or for naturalizing in open woodland or any position where they are partially shaded.

**CULTURE.** The extreme heat and drought of our summers is the greatest drawback to the successful culture of Primulas, therefore, a cool, moist position in light shade should be selected.

Cachemiriana and auricula require the eastern slope of the rockery and a moist, rich soil, for best results. Polyantha will succeed in any cool, moist soil that has been liberally manured, and is shaded during the hottest part of the day. Polyantha should be lifted and divided, when the clumps become rather large, and September is the best month for this operation.

Plant very early in the spring or in the early fall, spacing the plants 6 to 9 inches apart. A light mulch with stable-manure, or in very cold positions, a few evergreen branches, is all the winter protection needed.

### \*Primula auricula alpina

#### ALPINE AURICULA

A very interesting subject for the rock garden. The naked flower stems 6 to 8 inches in height arise from a rosette of leaves and terminate in beautiful flowerheads of various colors.

### \*Primula denticulata cachemiriana (cashmeriana)

#### KASHMIR PRIMROSE

A unique plant for the rockery, producing large, globular flowerheads of a lovely pale purple color in early spring.

## POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE MIXED

This is a garden group supposed to be hybrids of *P. veris* or *P. elatior* and *P. acaulis*. Distinct for garden purposes and is the commonest form of hardy primula found in American gardens. The large flower heads stand well above the long foliage; the colors are mostly yellow and red-and-yellow running through orange, bronze, maroon and white. Perfectly hardy and blooming in earliest spring.

### \*Primula polyantha — Munstead Strain Mixed

#### POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE MIXED COLORS

### Primula polyantha — Munstead Yellow

#### POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE YELLOW

A beautiful strain of large flowers shaded yellow.

### Primula polyantha — Munstead Cream

#### POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE CREAM

Large creamy-white flowers with yellow eye.

### Primula polyantha — Munstead Red Giant

#### POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE RED

Lovely mahogany-red flowers, often laced with gold.

Painted Lady (PYRETHRUM)



Purple Coneflower (RUDBECKIA)

## PYRETHRUM — PAINTED LADY

Corrected botanical nomenclature transfers this plant to the genus *Chrysanthemum*, however, because it is so well known under the above name, we prefer to so list it for the present. An ideal cutflower, with interesting, fern-like leaves and daisy-like flowers on long stems. The colors range through red, pink and white; flowers are produced throughout the entire summer but are most abundant during June and July.

**CULTURE.** A sunny position in beds or borders that have been liberally enriched with rotted manure is an ideal situation in which to grow them. Water copiously in dry weather and cut the flower stems back to their base as soon as the first flowers have faded. Plant 12 to 15 inches apart in early spring or early fall. Lift, divide and replant every third or fourth year.

### Pyrethrum roseum (*Chrysanthemum coccineum*)

#### PAINTED LADY

Single and double flowers in various colors, fine for cutting.

### Pyrethrum atrosanguineum

#### (*Chrysanthemum coccineum*)

#### RED PAINTED LADY

A fine strain of red shades.

### Pyrethrum roseum—Buckey

#### (*Chrysanthemum coccineum*—Buckey)

#### BUCKEY PAINTED LADY

A marvelous double red variety; well established plants are completely covered with bloom.

### Pyrethrum roseum — Miami Queen

#### (*Chrysanthemum coccineum* — Miami Queen)

#### MIAMI QUEEN PAINTED LADY

Semi-double pink flowers. Tall stems and a grand cut flower.

### Pyrethrum roseum — Trojan

#### TROJAN PAINTED LADY

#### (*Chrysanthemum coccineum* — Trojan)

Semi-double pink flowers of a darker shade than Miami Queen, equally good as a cut flower or for the border.





Goldenglow (RUDBECKIA)

## RUDBECKIA — CONEFLOWER

Showy plants for the perennial border, they produce an abundance of flowers that are highly regarded for cutting.

**CULTURE.** Any good garden soil will suit these easily grown plants, and they will succeed in full sun or partial shade. Divide and replant every third year. Plant in spring or fall 12 to 15 inches apart.

### *Rudbeckia laciniata*

#### CUTLEAF CONEFLOWER or GOLDENGLOW

An old favorite growing to 6 ft. in height. The showy, double blossoms are produced in the late summer. The color is golden yellow and the dahlia-like flowers often measure 2½ to 3½ inches across.

### *Rudbeckia purpurea* (*Echinacea purpurea*)

#### PURPLE CONEFLOWER or HEDGEHOG CONEFLOWER (Illustrated on Page 101)

Most attractive single, purple flowers with a very large, brown, cone-shaped center. A splendid plant for the border, growing 3 ft. in height and flowering from July to October.

### *Rudbeckia speciosa newmanni*

#### SHOWY CONEFLOWER

Deep orange-yellow flowers with a dark purple cone, held on long wiry stems 3 ft. in height. The blossoms are produced all summer and are excellent for cutting.

## SAPONARIA — SOAPWORT

Free flowering and easily grown rock plants, suitable for the rockery or as a border in front of higher growing plants. The plants are dwarf in growth, more or less tufted and compact. Blossoms are produced in profusion during the spring months.

**CULTURE.** *Ocymoides* will succeed in any good garden soil or sandy loam and a sunny position. Plant in the spring or fall, 6 inches apart.

### \**Saponaria ocymoides splendens*

#### ROCK SOAPWORT

Pretty, prostrate plants with a profusion of rosy pink flowers born just above the foliage during late May and early June.

## SAXIFRAGA — SAXIFRAGE

A large genus of plants that are very adaptable to rockery use. *Cordifolia*, which is offered below, may be used in the rockery, for the front of the flower border or for massing under trees or shrubbery.

**CULTURE.** *Cordifolia* will thrive in ordinary, good, rich soil that is well drained and will succeed in full sun or partial shade. Water freely during hot, dry weather and mulch with well decayed manure each fall for best results. Plant in the autumn or spring about 10 inches apart. Lift, divide and replant every third or fourth year.

### \**Saxifraga cordifolia*

#### HEARTLEAF SAXIFRAGE

The shiny, robust leaves are broad and fleshy, growing to a height of about one foot, and remaining attractive throughout the summer. Clear rose colored flowers on short, fleshy stems appear in early spring.

## SCABIOSA — PINCUSHION-FLOWER

Charming perennials for the flower border. Very valuable as cut flowers, lasting well and most effective in bouquets.

**CULTURE.** They will thrive in any well drained, good garden soil but it is essential that they have a position in full sun. Cold, damp soil or lack of sun is fatal to *Scabiosa*. Plant in the early fall or early spring about 10 inches apart.

### *Scabiosa caucasica*

#### CAUCASIAN SCABIOSA or BLUEBONNET

Lovely light blue, rather flat flower heads on long, wiry stems. If seed heads are not allowed to form, they will produce flowers from June until September. Excellent for cutting. Height 18 to 24 inches.

### *Scabiosa caucasica alba*

#### WHITE CAUCASIAN SCABIOSA or WHITEBONNET

A white flowered counterpart of the above.

## SEMPERVIVUM — HOUSELEEK

The name for this plant comes from Latin words meaning "live forever" and alludes to the well known tenacity of some of the species. Most attractive, hardy, succulent plants for the rock garden or rock wall. Their rosette-like leaves are fleshy and pointed. Small clumps spread slowly, filling the pockets and crevices between rocks.

**CULTURE.** *Sempervivums* succeed in any good garden soil that is well drained and will thrive even in shallow soil pockets and sandy wastes. A position in full sun is preferred. It takes a few months for them to become well established and they should not be disturbed when once planted. Planting may be done in the autumn or spring, setting the plants 3 to 4 inches apart.

### \**Sempervivum arachnoideum*

#### SPIDERWEB HOUSELEEK

Succulent leaves in compact rosettes. The tips of nearly all the leaves are connected with long, soft, white hairs which give the plant a lovely spider web or star-like appearance.

### \**Sempervivum globiferum*

#### GLOBE HOUSELEEK or HEN-AND-CHICKENS

Flattened rosettes 2 to 3 inches in diameter, composed of gray-green leaves that are lightly tipped with brown. Pale yellow flowers on stems 1 ft. in height appear in June and July.

### \**Sempervivum tectorum*

#### ROOF HOUSELEEK

Large rosettes 3 to 4 inches broad, leaves pale green with distinct red-brown tips. The flowers are pale red on 1 ft. stems.

### \**Sempervivum tectorum violaceum*

#### VIOLET HOUSELEEK

The largest of the entire collection. The beautiful rosettes are almost 4 inches across when fully grown consisting of large leaves of a deep reddish-purple color.

## SEDUM — STONECROP

Sedums vary in habit from dwarf creeping plants to those of upright growth, as in the case of *Spectabile* which reaches 2 ft. in height. All kinds are excellent for the rockery and *Spectabile* may be used as a border to walks or toward the front of the perennial border.

**CULTURE.** They are the easiest of all plants to grow. Ordinary soil and a dry, sunny position will suit them all. The dwarf sorts are often used for carpeting the ground. In such cases simply plant a few inches apart and they will soon spread into a continuous mass of foliage. *Spectabile* should be planted 10 to 12 inches apart. The sedums are especially valuable as they will often thrive where other plants fail to grow. Plant in autumn or spring.

### \**Sedum acre* GOLDMOSS

A dwarf variety with dark green foliage and yellow flowers. This is one of the commonest species in cultivation and is often used for covering graves or arid spots that would otherwise remain bare.

### \**Sedum kamtschaticum* ORANGE STONECROP

Dark green foliage on pinkish or greenish stems 6 to 8 inches long. Flower heads 1 to 3 inches across and orange-yellow in color. An excellent rock plant.

### \**Sedum sarmentosum* STRINGY STONECROP

Leaves bright green on prostrate stems; flowers yellow. A rapid growing species that soon carpets the ground.

### \**Sedum sexangulare* HEXAGON STONECROP

Very dark green foliage; flowers yellow. Habit much like *Acre*.

### \**Sedum sieboldi* SIEBOLD STONECROP

A subshrubby species 6 to 8 inches high. The succulent blue-green foliage is very attractive as well as the pink flowers that appear in September. One of the loveliest sorts for the rockery.

### \**Sedum stoloniferum* (spurium) RUNNING STONECROP

A very fast spreading species growing 6 inches in height. Flowers crimson during July and August. An excellent rock plant and often used for covering sandy banks.

### \**Sedum spectabile*—Brilliant BRILLIANT SHOWY STONECROP

A pretty, erect growing species attaining a height of from 18 to 24 inches with broad, light green foliage and immense heads of handsome, showy, bright rose-colored flowers. Indispensable as a late fall blooming plant for the rock garden or border.

Brilliant Showy Stonecrop (SEDUM)



Sea-Lavender (STATICE)

## SPIRAEA — ASTILBE

These plants are commonly and incorrectly called Spiraeas; they are properly of the separate genus Astilbe. Because of common usage, we catalog them under the heading Spiraea for the time being. These handsome herbaceous perennials bear feathery trusses of white or pink flowers and have pleasing finely cut foliage. The varieties listed below are excellent subjects for the flower border or wild garden.

**CULTURE.** Easily grown, in either a sunny or partially shaded position, they prefer a deep, rich, moist soil as they require an abundance of water during the growing season. Plant in the fall or spring from 18 to 24 inches apart.

### DEUHLAND

A lovely pure white variety of strong growth and very free flowering.

### GRANAT

Striking novelty with long, well formed spikes and splendid crimson flowers, shaded salmon.

### MOWE

Conspicuously beautiful with dense, feathery plumes of brilliant dark pink, shaded lilac.

## STATICE — SEA-LAVENDER

The genus *Statice* has been revised, and now takes in the plants formerly known as *Armeria* or *Thrift*. At the same time the well-known *Statice* or *Sea-Lavender* has been established as a separate genus called *Limonium*. During the transition period we are cataloguing the Thrifts under *Armeria* and the Sea-Lavender under *Statice*.

Sea-Lavender blossoms are one of the so-called "Everlastings" since the flower heads will remain decorative for a long time after cutting. The plant is admirably suited to the rockery or flower border.

**CULTURE.** A sandy loam and a position exposed to the full rays of the sun are essential to the growth of *Statice*. If the flowers are desired for winter bouquets they should be gathered before they are fully expanded. Plant in autumn or spring 8 inches apart.

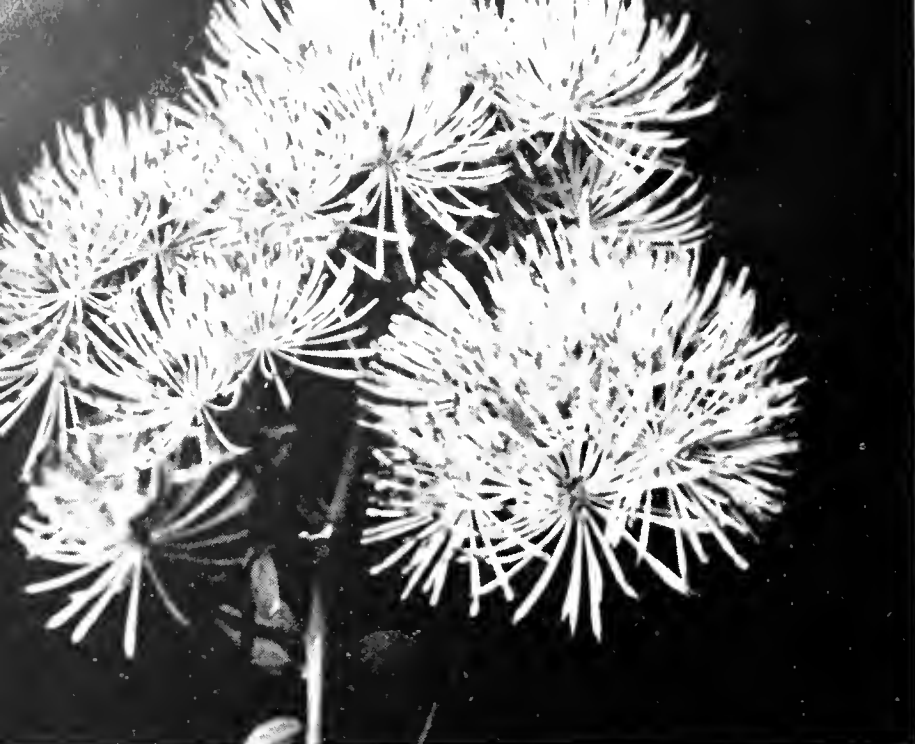
### \**Statice latifolia* (*Limonium latifolium*)

#### BIGLEAF SEA LAVENDER

Minute, purplish-blue flowers in immense heads, often measuring 2 feet across, bloom during July and August. Invaluable as a cut flower. Height 18 inches.

## SWEET WILLIAM

See *Dianthus barbatus*.



Meadowrue (THALICTRUM)

## STOKESIA — STOKES ASTER

One of the choicest and most distinct native perennials bearing China Aster-like flowers in late summer.

**CULTURE.** They prefer a warm, sheltered position; sandy, well drained soil and full sun. Water freely during the growing season but do not allow water to collect around the plants during the winter as it will cause them to rot.

*Stokesia laevis* (cyanea)

STOKES ASTER

Beautiful light blue aster-like blossoms (often measuring 4 inches across) are borne profusely during the late summer months. Height 18 inches. An excellent cut flower.

## TEUCRIUM — GERMANDER

Shrublike plants of moderate growth, for use in the rockery or as borders to flower beds.

**CULTURE.** A well drained, good garden soil is all that is required to grow them to perfection. Plant in the fall or spring, 6 inches apart, and in full sun.

\**Teucrium canadense*

AMERICAN GERMANDER

Dwarf plants of open growth, bearing spikes of reddish-purple flowers during the summer months. A fine plant for the rockery.

\**Teucrium chamaedrys*

CHAMAEDRYIS GERMANDER

Glossy green leaves on upright stems, and bright rose colored flowers during the late summer months. The plants are of very compact growth and are excellent subjects for bordering flower beds, where a formal effect is desired. A wonderful substitute for low, boxwood-like edgings, where boxwood is not hardy. They can be clipped to any height up to 12 inches.

## THALICTRUM — MEADOWRUE

Very decorative plants for the perennial border or wild garden. They have attractive Columbine or Maidenhair-like foliage and numerous clustered flowers. Meadowrue is highly regarded as a cut flower.

**CULTURE.** They will thrive in any good, well drained soil in full sun or partial shade. Plant in the autumn or spring 8 to 12 inches apart.

*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*

COLUMBINE MEADOWRUE

Charming foliage like that of the Columbine with rosy purple flowers during June and July. Height 3 ft.

*Thalictrum aquilegifolium album*

WHITE COLUMBINE MEADOWRUE

A white flowered counterpart of the above.

*Thalictrum glaucum*

DUSTY MEADOWRUE

Similar in habit to *Aquilegifolium* with blue-gray foliage that is rather finely cut. Beautiful Chinese yellow, fragrant flowers. 3 to 4 ft. July.

## THERMOPSIS — THERMOPSIS

Excellent plants for the perennial border with interesting gray-green foliage and lupine-like, yellow flowers.

**CULTURE.** Ordinary soil in a sunny, well drained border will suit them. Plant in the autumn or spring, 8 inches apart.

*Thermopsis caroliniana*

CAROLINA THERMOPSIS

Lovely, lupine-like plants, growing 3 to 4 feet high and bearing pea-shaped yellow flowers. The flowers are produced in terminal racemes 6 to 12 inches in length. June and July.

## THYMUS — THYME

Thymus is an erect or prostrate plant with a strong, mint-like odor. Excellent plants for the rockery, as a ground cover for dry waste places or for filling the openings between stepping stone walks. Also used in sweet herb gardens since the leaves are prized for seasoning.

**CULTURE.** Easily grown in ordinary garden soil that is well drained. The sprawling stems root upon contact with the ground, thus forming a continuous expanse of foliage in a short time. When well established the plants may be mowed with a lawn mower. Plant in the spring or fall 6 inches apart.

\**Thymus serpyllum*

MOTHER-OF-THYME

Forms dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of minute, lilac or rose colored flowers during June and July.

## TRITOMA — TORCHLILY or RED HOT POKER

Kniphofia is the proper generic name for this group of plants. Tritoma is the old generic name; however, it is so well known under this heading that we catalogue it as such for the convenience of our customers. A very popular plant for garden decoration. They are of stately growth, have long, narrow, grassy leaves and bear their drooping, tubular flowers in dense spikes on long, naked stems well above the foliage. They are ideal plants to grow in the border. Coming chiefly from South Africa they must be well protected in cold districts. *Quartiniana*, however, is perfectly hardy. The flowers are prized for cutting in late summer and early autumn.

**CULTURE.** Any good, ordinary, well drained soil and a sunny position will suit them. Plant in the spring only; about 12 inches apart. A liberal mulching of well decayed manure should be spread around the base of the plants in early winter. During severe weather protect the plants by a covering of straw or litter. In very severe climates or in very exposed locations it is usually safer to dig the plants in November, place them in boxes with dry earth, and store in a cellar during the winter. They may again be planted in the garden in the spring.

*Tritoma pfitzeriana* (*Kniphofia uvaria*)

BONFIRE TORCHLILY

Flowers rich, orange-scarlet in spikes 3 to 4 feet high. Hardy if given protection. In bloom from August until October.

*Tritoma quartiniana* (*Kniphofia foliosa*)

SWORD TORCHLILY

A strong growing variety, blooming late in May. Orange-red at first but yellow on bottom half as the bloom matures. Perfectly hardy here; does not need protection.

## TROLLIUS — GLOBEFLOWER

Trolliuses are members of the Buttercup Family. They produce large, globular flowers and rich green foliage. Beautiful plants for the perennial border, wild garden or for planting by the water side. Few plants make a brighter display during the spring and early summer months.

Continued on next page



## TROLLIUS (Continued)

**CULTURE.** They require a deep rich soil containing plenty of humus. They thrive in damp shady corners or any moist position and can be grown successfully in the border if supplied with an abundance of water. Plant in the fall or early spring 10 to 12 inches apart.

### *Trollius europaeus*—Lemon Queen

#### LEMON QUEEN GLOBEFLOWER

A free flowering, strong growing plant with pale yellow flowers on stems 2 feet high.

### *Trollius europaeus*—Orange Globe

#### ORANGE GLOBE GLOBEFLOWER

Free flowering plants, producing their giant orange-yellow blossoms on stems 2 feet high. Blooms from May until August.

## TUNICA — TUNICFLOWER

A hardy perennial of the Pink family growing 6 to 10 inches high with delicate, wiry stems and white, lavender or rosy-pink Babysbreath-like flowers. Excellent for the rock garden, rock wall or in the front of flower borders.

**CULTURE.** Ordinary, well drained soil that is not too rich suits these perennials best and they require a sunny location. Plant in the spring or fall 6 inches apart.

### \**Tunica saxifraga*

#### SAXIFRAGE TUNICFLOWER

A pretty, tufted plant with white, lavender or rosy-pink flowers that are produced throughout the summer. Height 6 to 10 inches.

## VERONICA — SPEEDWELL

Beautiful hardy perennials varying in habit from prostrate varieties for the rockery or wall garden, to upright sorts, 2 to 3 ft. high that are indispensable for the flower border. The prostrate varieties make excellent ground covers for the area between flagstones in walks or terraces.

**CULTURE.** They succeed in any good garden soil that is located in full sun or partial shade. Plant in the spring or fall 6 to 12 inches apart.

### *Veronica longifolia subsessilis*

#### CLUMP SPEEDWELL

One of the very best perennials grown in American gardens. The flower spikes are completely studded with intense, lustrous blue blossoms from July to September. Fine for cutting. Height 2 to 3 ft.

### \**Veronica teucrium rupestris flexuosa*

#### ROCK SPEEDWELL

An A-1 rock plant with prostrate, creeping stems that form a solid carpet of green. Pale blue flowers on 1 inch stems completely cover the plant during April and early May.

## VINCA — PERIWINKLE

A hardy, trailing plant with shining evergreen foliage and blue flowers. It forms a dense carpet over the ground to the practical exclusion of weeds and grasses. One of the commonest and best plants for covering the ground under trees and shrubs; for clothing steep banks; as a covering for graves and also used in the rockery.

**CULTURE.** It thrives best in rich, moist, half shaded positions but will grow in the deepest shade or full sun, and even in poor soil. Plant in the spring or fall 6 to 8 inches apart.

### \**Vinca minor*

#### COMMON PERIWINKLE

Hardy trailing plants with evergreen leaves and lilac-blue flowers measuring an inch across. The flowers appear in the spring or early summer.

### \**Vinca minor*—Bowles

#### BOWLES PERIWINKLE

The foliage is broad, rich glossy green and of strong texture. The flowers are not only larger than the above but are of a deeper, richer blue and are borne with a remarkable profusion.



Clump Speedwell (VERONICA)

## VIOLA — TUFTED PANSY

These popular garden flowers are hybrids of *Viola cornuta*. They differ from the well-known Pansy in that they are of more compact habit, longer or more continuous flowering and the colors are more constant. Violas bloom all summer and are excellent subjects for brightening the rockery or the front of the hardy border.

**CULTURE.** These plants will succeed in any good garden soil that is well drained, and in full sun or partial shade. Liberal fertilizing with well rotted manure at the time the ground is prepared will be repaid by increased results from the plants. Plant in the spring or fall 8 inches apart.

### \**Viola cornuta*—Firmament

#### FIRMAMENT TUFTED PANSY

A delightful sky-blue variety that blossoms all summer.

### \**Viola cornuta*—Ilona

#### ILONA TUFTED PANSY

A claret-red counterpart of the above.

### \**Viola cornuta*—Jersey Gem

#### JERSEY GEM TUFTED PANSY

This variety has justified the enthusiasm displayed, when it was first introduced a few years ago. The flowers are pure, rich violet and slightly perfumed.

### \**Viola cornuta*—Lutea

#### LUTEA TUFTED PANSY

Pure yellow flowers on compact plants.

### \**Viola cornuta*—Suttons Apricot

#### SUTTONS APRICOT TUFTED PANSY

Beautiful rich apricot shade, tinted orange toward the center.

### \**Viola cornuta*—White Perfection

#### WHITE PERFECTION TUFTED PANSY

Blossoms white with a faint yellow center.

## YUCCA — ADAMS NEEDLE

Stately perennials with stiff, evergreen, sharp pointed leaves that are blue-green in color and arranged in clusters. Giant flower heads of creamy white blossoms arise to a height of 5 to 6 ft. during the summer. Very effective in the flower border; as clumps, in front of high shrubs or evergreens, and indispensable in large rockeries.

**CULTURE.** They require a sandy loam and a sunny position. Plant in the spring or fall 2 to 3 ft. apart.

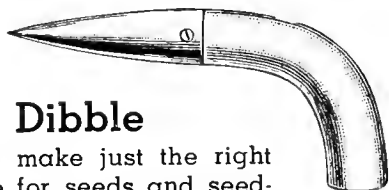
### *Yucca filamentosa*

#### COMMON YUCCA

Hardy plants with clusters of sword-like leaves and giant flower heads of creamy white blossoms during the summer.

# GARDEN TOOLS

You will keep a better garden and save time if you have a complete set of the proper tools. Those we show are most useful and they are fully warranted. Satisfactory adjustment or replacement will be made of anything defective.



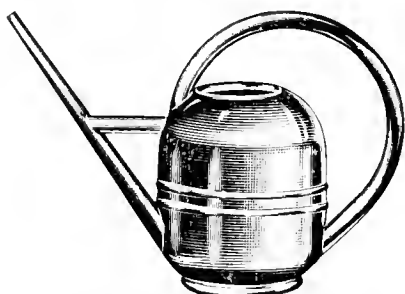
## Dibble

You can make just the right size hole for seeds and seedlings with this efficient time-saving tool.



## Trowel No. 1

This one is preferred by professionals because the handle can be gripped close to the blade, which comes in 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 inch sizes.



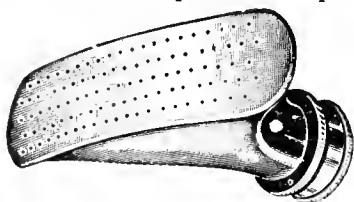
## Watering Can

This one quart copper can is decorative and makes watering your plants more of a pleasure.



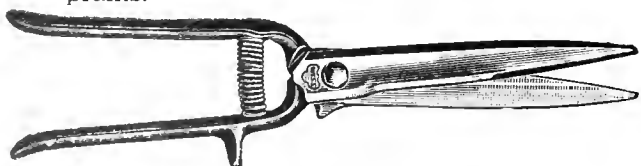
## Trowel No. 2

This one stands hard use. The blade is 4" x 5", is tempered and polished.



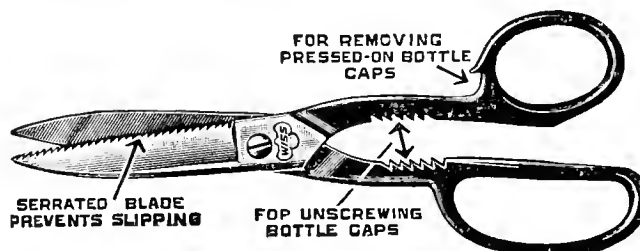
## Brass Spray

Water your garden with a light spray, especially where there is seed or new plants.



## Grass Snips

This pair does its work quickly and well. The narrow steel blades are 5½" long.



## Kitchen Shears

These shears work overtime, keeping up with their kitchen and garden duties. The handles are enameled in cheerful colors.



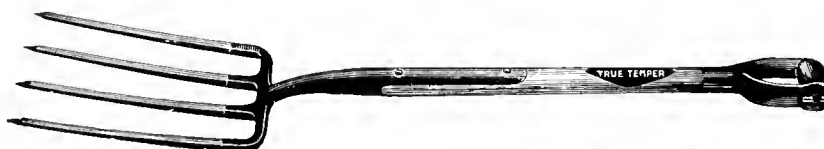
## Speedy Cultivator

Deserving its name, this tool saves you time in loosening the soil around the plants. It is 5 inches wide with handle 4⅓ feet long.



## Light Weight Spade

The thin flat edge of this spade enters the ground with amazing ease. It is a time saver in gardens. The blade is 7½ x 12.



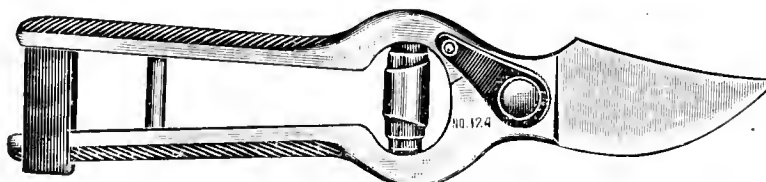
## Spading Fork

This shovel is best for breaking up soil as it digs, but it can double for a pitch fork, too. It is exceptionally well made.



## Home Garden Shovel

This very light weight shovel is indispensable in the garden.



## Pruning Shears

You have to prune, but it is no chore if the shears cut easily and clean. This sturdy pair will last a lifetime.

# GARDEN BOOKS

The new garden books are of great service to the gardener; they not only tell him what he wants to know about his garden, but also increase his interest in it. As a convenience to our many friends, we have available the books listed below, which cover practically every phase of gardening, of interest to the home owner.

## Principles of Flower Arrangement

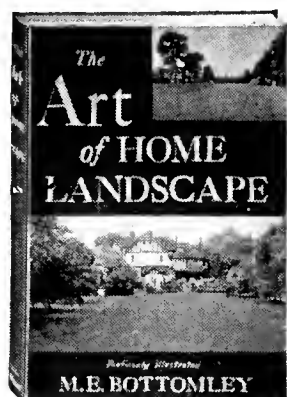
By Professor Ed. S. White

Considered the "Hoyle of flower arrangement" in its present and third edition, this well written volume discusses the new lines of thought in floral arrangement and is freely illustrated with half-tones made by outstanding floral arrangers.

## The Art of Home Landscape

By B. M. Bottomley

These practical principles of landscape design are so written that an amateur can understand them. The book tells you how to plant the front of the house and how to develop the yard and garden. It contains everything you need to know of home landscape.



## Garden Guide

By 28 specialists

Written especially for the amateur, this book contains just about everything you can think of in connection with gardening. 576 pages; 300 illustrations.

## 1001 Questions Answered

By A. C. Hottes

This complete manual in question and answer, forms a quick way of solving all your garden problems. 330 pages; 103 illustrations.

## Practical Pest Control

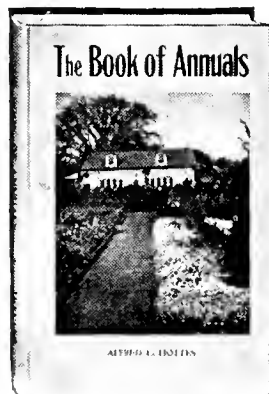
By H. C. Tweedale

This book is an easily understood and readily accessible source of information on pests and their control. It is written for the commercial grower as well as the amateur. 30 pages; 7 illustrations.

## The Book of Annuals

By A. C. Hottes

This is one of the most useful manuals dealing with the annual flower, telling you how to buy and plant seeds, how to make annuals bloom and including lists that give height, color and time of bloom. 180 pages; 158 illustrations.



## Flowers of the Wild

By F. C. Pellett

This is a valuable and informative book on wild flower cultivation. 170 pages.

## Birds of the Wild

By F. C. Pellett

The author has filled this book with interesting incidents and information concerning birds. It is of special interest to those who wish to attract birds into their gardens. 74 illustrations taken from photographs.

## The Garden Encyclopedia

Edited by E. L. D. Seymour

Written by a group of horticultural experts, this book is more complete, more detailed, more understandable, more useable than any other garden book ever prepared. A new kind of book, giving all the information a gardener needs to know. 1400 pages; 750 illustrations; 250 paragraphs.

## The Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture

By L. H. Bailey

Long termed "Britannica of Horticulture," this encyclopedia is one of the most authoritative and complete works available in its field. It has been recently reissued—3,639 pages; 24 full color plates; 96 photographs; 4000 other illustrations. 3 volumes.

## Hortus: A Concise Dictionary of Gardening

By Dr. L. H. Bailey

This book comes nearer answering every single garden question than any other work. It is valuable for identifying plants. Revised in 1935; 755 pages; 35 illustrations.

## The Book of Trees

By A. C. Hottes

The author has written this book to give the tree lover and tree planter an all-round hand book. Under each genus is given pronunciation, description, propagation, care, culture, uses, species. 448 pages; 200 illustrations.

## The Book of Shrubs

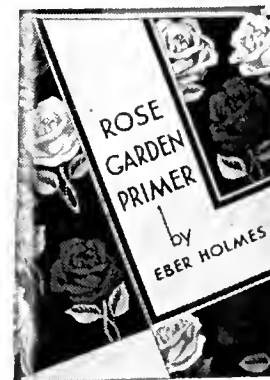
By A. C. Hottes

This mine of information, third and thoroughly revised edition appeals to every home owner, plantsman, student and landscape architect. It is valuable for learning the pronunciation, description, propagation, care, culture, uses, and species of shrubs grown in the United States. 448 pages; 190 illustrations.

## Rose Garden Primer

By Eber Holmes

Helpful to both the beginner and advanced amateur, this book contains straightforward, instructive, and interesting information about rose growing for the new enthusiast.



## Rock Garden Primer

By Archie Thornton

Of all the books written on the subject, this is one of the best. It gives complete information on building, planting, and maintaining rock gardens down to the minutest points. 152 pages; 70 illustrations; 4 color plates.

## Success With House Plants

By J. L. Kift and K. B. Hedenberg

This book tells you about hundreds of plants that can be successfully grown indoors and is an answer to all the questions a grower of house plants might ask. 80 pages; 29 half tones.

## All About Flowering Bulbs

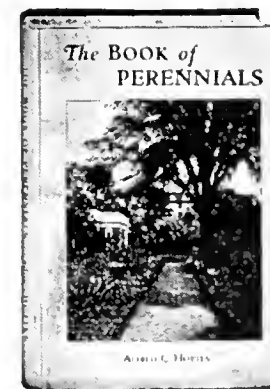
By T. A. Weston

All you need to know of some 80 bulb families is contained in this book. 184 pages; 68 illustrations.

## The Book of Perennials

By A. C. Hottes

The author wrote this book for all amateurs interested in perennials. It includes full information on the principles of growing, using, selecting, and propagating perennials and numerous useful lists of perennials for different purposes. 280 pages; 103 illustrations.

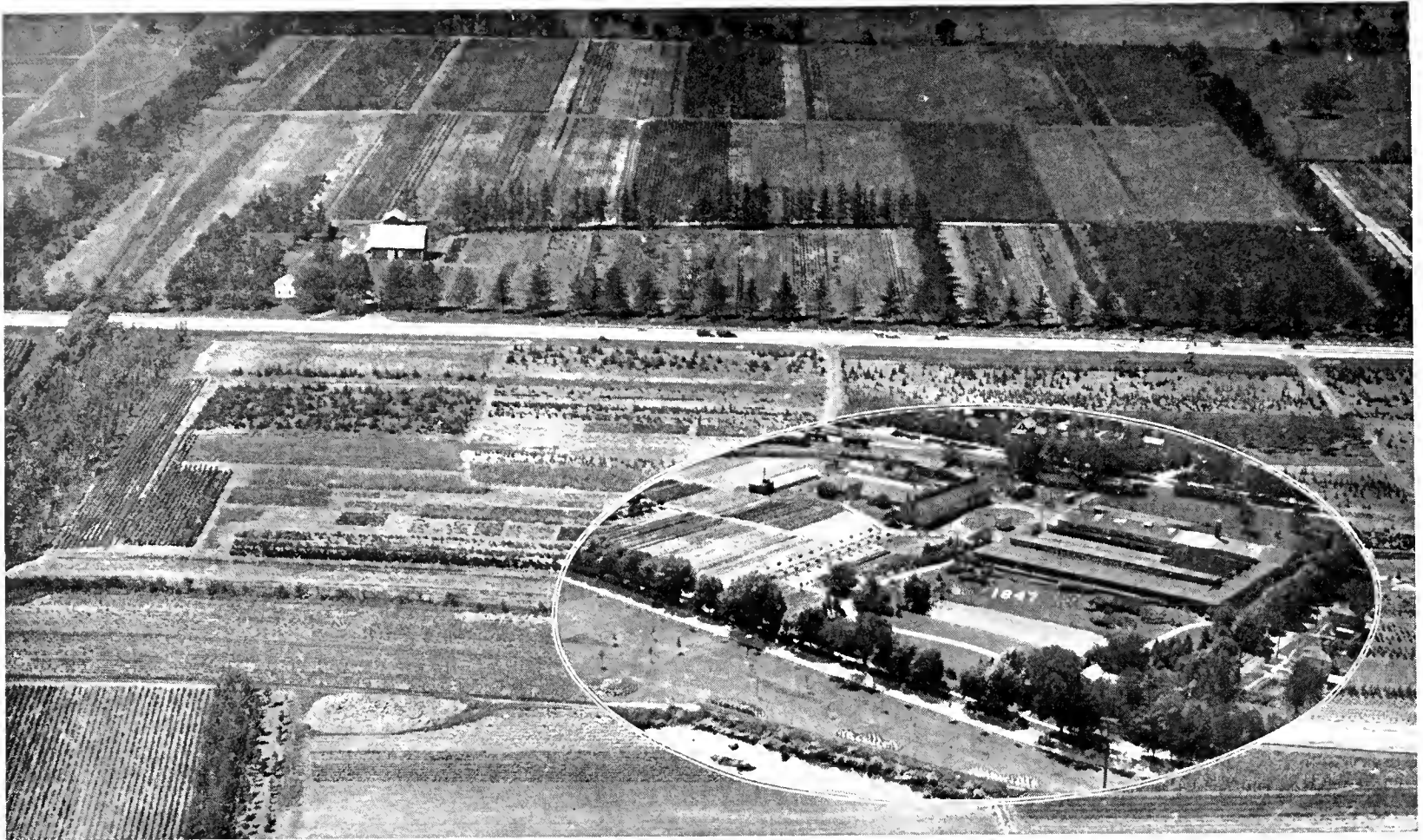


## Ornamental Dwarf Fruit Trees

By E. Abjornson

The long-known and widely practiced European art of training and pruning espaliers, cordons and other forms, beautiful in bloom and bearing, and everlastingly interesting, is explained in this book. 66 pages; 25 sketches.





An airplane view of a portion of our farms along Highway US-24. Insert shows storage and shipping grounds.

## GUARANTEE AND TERMS OF SALE

We guarantee our stock to be true to name, properly dug and prepared for shipment.

We will cheerfully replace any tree, shrub or other plant at any time should it prove untrue to name. However, it is understood and agreed that we will not be held liable for a greater amount than the original purchase price of such untrue to name stock.

We further agree to replace any deciduous tree, shrub or vine (except Nut Trees and Blueberries) that fails to grow (from natural causes) after being properly planted and cared for providing:—we are notified before the first of August following planting and that the stock is allowed to stand as planted so that we may examine it should we so desire.

It is specifically understood that we do not guarantee the livability of any evergreen tree or shrub. All evergreen stock is carefully balled and burlapped and we exercise every precaution to place such material in the hands of the purchaser in proper condition for planting but—due to the many conditions over which we have no control—we cannot accept responsibility for loss after acceptance by the purchaser.

Our perennials are guaranteed to be delivered in healthy growing condition. If they are not they should be returned to us immediately for adjustment or replacement. With the knowledge that perennials are lost from either delay in unpacking and planting or

improper planting and maintenance, which are conditions over which we have no control, we cannot honor claims for adjustment or replacement unless they are received within two days after delivery of the goods.

When delivery is made by our own truck, we guarantee safe arrival to destination; when delivery is made by common carrier, our liability for damage in transit ceases upon acceptance by such common carrier and any claims for damage while in transit shall be made direct to the carrier handling the stock.

We hold ourselves liable only for the original amount paid us for the stock and it is agreed that we will not be requested nor required to replace any stock, for any reason whatever, until such stock is paid for in full.

Fall shipments are made in October, November and December. Spring shipments March, April and May according to locality, weather and other conditions. Departure and arrival, however, are not guaranteed at any specified time or season.

It is agreed that any nursery stock ordered by the purchaser becomes the purchaser's property upon its delivery to the premises of purchaser be it the whole or any part of the order.

We book all orders with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from freezing, flood, drouth, fire, or other causes beyond our control.

# INDEX

## A

Abies	42
Acanthopanax	53
Acer	31
Achillea	79
Aconitum	80
Adams Needle	105
Aesculus	32
Ailanthus	32
Ajuga	80
Alice Anemone	80
Almond, flowering	63
Alpine auricula	101
Alpine Rockcress	81
Althaea officinalis	93
Althaea Rosea	90
Althea	58
Alumroot	90
Alyssum	80
Amelanchier	53
American arborvitae	46
American Cranberrybush	69
American Germander	104
Amoena Phlox	99
Amorpha	53
Ampelopsis	72
Anchusa	80
Anemone	80
Anthemis	81
Apples	2
Apricots	22
Aquilegia	81
Arabis	81
Aralia, shrub	53
Aralia, tree	32
Arborvitae	46-49
Arctic Daisy	84
Arctic Campion	93
Arctic Chrysanthemum	84
Aristolochia	73
Armeria	81
Aronia	53
Arrowwood	70
Arundo donax	89
Asclepias	81
Ash	33
Asparagus	29
Aster	81
Aster Species	82
Astilbe	103
Aubrietia	82
Autumn Monkshood	80
Avens	88
Azalea	50
Azure Monkshood	80

## B

Babysbreath	88
Balloonflower	100
Barberry	54
Basswood	37
Beardtongue	98
Beautybush	59
Beebalm	94
Bellflower	82
Bellis Perennis	82
Benzoin	53
Berberis	54
Betula	32
Big Coreopsis	85
Bigleaf Sea-Lavender	103
Bignonia	73
Big Plantainlily	88
Big Trees	38
Birch	32
Bittersweet	73
Blackberries	25
Blanket Flower	88
Bleedingheart	86
Blue Balloonflower	100

Bluebells	94
Bluebells of Scotland	83
Blueberries	27
Bluebonnet	102
Blue Fescue	89
Blue Lupine	93
Blue Phlox	99
Blue Plantainlily	88
Bocconia	82
Boltonia	82
Bonfire Torchlily	104
Books	107
Bowles Periwinkle	105
Bridegroom English Daisy	82
Brilliant Showy Stonecrop	103
Broad-leaved evergreens	50
Buckey Painted Lady	101
Buckthorn	63
Buddleia	55
Bugle	80
Bugloss	80
Bushclover	59
Bush-Honeysuckle	57
Butterflybush	55
Butterflyweed	81
Buttonbush	55

## C

Calycanthus	55
Camomile	81
Campanula	82
Campanula Medium	83
Campion	93
Candytuft	90
Canterburybells	83
Caragana	55
Carnation	86
Carolina Thermopsis	104
Carpathian Bellflower	82
Cassia	83
Catalpa	32
Cattail Gayfeather	92
Caucasian Leopardbane	87
Caucasian Scabiosa	102
Celastrus	73
Centaurea	83
Cephalanthus	55
Cerastium	83
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	100
Cercis	32
Chamaedrys Germander	104
Chaste-Tree	71
Cheiranthus	83
Cherries	10
Cherry, Flowering	35
Chiloe Avens	88
Chimney Bellflower	83
China Fleecevine	74
Chinese Arborvitae	48
Chinese Lantern	100
Chinese Matrimony Vine	74
Chinese Scholartree	37
Chokeberry	53
Chrysanthemum coccineum	101
Chrysanthemum coccineum-Trojan	101
Chrysanthemum—Hardy	
Garden Varieties	84
Chrysanthemum maximum	84
Chrysanthemum Species	84
Clematis	73
Clethra	55
Clethra Loosestrife	93
Climax Aster	81
Climbing Roses	78
Clump Speedwell	105
Columbine	81
Columbine Meadowrue	104
Common Perennial Gaillardia	88
Common Periwinkle	105
Common Thrift	81

Common Yucca	105
Coneflower	102
Convallaria majalis	92
Coralbells	90
Coralberry	68
Coreopsis	85
Cornelian-Cherry	56
Cornflower	83
Cornus, shrub	55
Cornus, tree	32
Corylus	56
Cotoneaster, evergreen	50
Cotoneaster, shrub	56
Crab Apples	8
Crab, Flowering	34
Cranberrybush	70
Crataegus	33
Creeping Gypsophila	88
Cucumbertree	34
Cup-and-Saucer Bellflower	83
Currants	23
Cutleaf Coneflower	102
Cydonia	56
Cypress	46

## D

Daphne	51
Daphne	85
Daylily	90
Delphinium	85
Deutzia	57
Devils Walking Stick	32
Dewberries	25
Dianthus	86
Dianthus Species	86
Dicentra	86
Dictamnus	87
Diervilla	57
Digitalis	87
Dogwood, shrub	55
Dogwood, tree	32
Doronicum	87
Double Babysbreath	88
Douglas Fir	45
Downy Leopardbane	87
Dropmore Bugloss	80
Dr. Regel Daylily	90
Dunnett Sweet-William	86
Dusty Meadowrue	104
Dutchman's Pipe	73
Dutch Woodbine	74
Dwarf Apples	7
Dwarf Goldentuft	80
Dwarf Iris	92
Dwarf Pears	19
Dwarf Perpetual Forget-me-not	94

## E

Echinacea purpurea	102
Echinops	87
Elaeagnus	57
Elder	66
Elm	37
English Daisy	82
English Ivy	74
Erianthus ravennae	89
Espalier Trees	7
Eulalia	89
Euonymus, evergreen	51
Euonymus, shrub	57
Eupatorium	87
European Burningbush	57
European Pasqueflower	81
Evening-Primrose	94
Evergreen Candytuft	90
Evergreens	40
Evergreens, Broad-Leaved	50
Evergreens, planting	40
Exochorda	58

## F

False-Dragonhead	100
False-Spirea	66
Fernleaf Yarrow	79
Festuca glauca	89
Fickle Sunrose	89
Fir	42
Fir	45
Firethorn	51
Firmament Tufted Pansy	105
Flax	93
Fleeceflower	74
Flowering Almond	63
Flowering Cherry	35
Flowering Crab	34
Flowering Plum	35
Flowering Quince	56
Flowering Raspberry	65
Flowering Trees	31
Forsythia	58
Forget-me-not	94
Formosa Sea Pink	81
Foxglove	87
Fraxinella	87
Fraxinus	33
French Lilacs	69
Fringed Bleedingheart	86
Funkia	88

## G

Gaillardia	88
Garden Books	107
Garden Tools	106
Garland Flower	85
Gasplant	87
Gayfeather	92
Germander	104
German Iris	91
Geum	88
Giant Daisy	84
Giant Reed	89
Giant Shirley Foxgloves	87
Ginkgo	33
Gleditsia	33
Globe Centaurea	83
Globeflower	104
Globe Flower	59
Globe Houseleek	102
Globethistle	87
Goldenbells	58
Golden Columbine	81
Golden Currant	64
Golden Flax	93
Goldenglow	102
Goliath Aster	82
Goldmoss	103
Gooseberries	23
Grapes	26
Grasses	89
Grass Pink	86
Greek-Valerian	100
Groundcherry	100
Gypay Daylily	90
Gypsophila	88

## H

Haage Campion	93
Halesia	58
Hamamelis	58
Hardy Border Carnations	83
Hardy Phlox	99
Harebell of Scotland	83
Hawthorn	33
Hazel	56
Heartleaf Saxifrage	102
Hedera helix	74
Hedgehog Coneflower	102
Helenium	89
Helianthemum	89

# INDEX

## H

Helianthus	89
Heliopsis	90
Hemerocallis	90
Hemlock	48
Hen-and-Chicken	102
Heuchera	90
Hexagon Stonecrop	103
Hibiscus	58
Hippophae	58
Holly	59
Hollygrape	51
Hollyhock	90
Honeylocust	33
Honeysuckle	61
Honeysuckle Vine	74
Hoptree	36
Horsechestnut	32
Hosta	88
Houseleek	102
Hybrid Tea Roses	75
Hydrangea	59
Hypericum	59

## I

Iberis	90
Iceland Poppy	98
Ilex	59
Ilona Tufted Pansy	105
Indian Currant	68
Indigobush	53
Iris Germanica	91
Iris Pumila	92
Iris Siberica	92
Italian Aster	82
Ivy	72

## J

Jacob's Ladder	100
Japanese Peonies	97
Japanese Spurge	51
Japanese Spurge	97
Jersey Gem Tufted Pansy	105
Jethead	63
Juniper	41-44
Juniperus	41-44

## K

Kalmia	51
Kashmir Primrose	101
Kelway Camomile	81
Kerria	59
Keteleer Redcedar	44
Kniphofia uvaria	104
Kolkwitzia	59

## L

Lady Stratheden Avens	88
Lanceleaf Plantainlily	88
Landscape service	49
Lantern Groundcherry	100
Larkspur	85
Larpena Plumbago	100
Lathyrus	92
Laurel	51
Leadwort	100
Lemon Daylily	90
Lemon Queen Globeflower	105
Leopardbane	87
Lespedeza	59
Liatris	92
Ligustrum	60
Lilac	68
Lilac Moss Phlox	99
Lily-of-the-Valley	92
Limonium latifolium	103
Linden	37
Linum	93
Liquidambar	34

Liriodendron	34
Locust	36
Longfellow English Daisy	82
Lonicera, shrub	61
Lonicera, vine	74
Loosestrife	93
Lupine	93
Lupinus	93
Lutea Tufted Pansy	105
Lychnis	93
Lycium	74
Lysimachia	93
Lythrum	93

## M

Magnolia	34
Mahonia	51
Maiden Grass	89
Maidenhair-Tree	33
Maiden Pink	86
Maltese Cross	93
Malus	34
Maple	31
Marginatus Sweet-William	86
Maries Balloonflower	100
Marshmallow	93
Mauve Cushion Aster	82
Maximilian Sunflower	89
Mayfield Giant Coreopsis	85
Meadowrue	104
Mertensia	94
Miami Queen Painted Lady	101
Michaelmas Daisy	81
Milkweed	81
Miscanthus sinensis	89
Mistflower	87
Mockorange	62
Monarda	94
Monkshood	80
Morus	34
Moss Phlox	99
Mother-of-Thyme	104
Mountain-Ash	37
Mountain-Bluet	83
Mountain Pinks	99
Mountain Phlox	99
Mrs. Scott Elliot Columbine	81
Mulberry	34
Myosotis	94

## N

Nanking Cherry	63
Nannyberry	70
Nectarines	22
New England Aster	81
New Giant Flowering Marshmallow	93
Ninebark	62
Nut Trees	30

## O

Oak	36
Oenothera	94
Oleaster	57
Orange Daylily	90
Orange Globe Globeflower	105
Orange Stonecrop	103
Orange Sunflower	90
Oriental Poppy	98
Ornamental Grasses	89
Ornamental Shrubs	53
Oswego Beebalm	94
Ozark Sundrops	94

## P

Pachysandra	51
Pachysandra	97
Paeonia	95
Painted Lady	101

Papaver Nudicaule	98
Papaver Orientale	98
Peaches	12
Peachleaf Bellflower	82
Pearlbush	58
Pearl Sneezewort	80
Pears	18
Pea-Shrub	55
Pentstemon	98
Peony	95
Perennials	79
Perennial Flax	93
Perennial Pea	92
Periwinkle	51
Periwinkle	105
Perpetual Flowering Pink	86
Perpetual Roses	77
Petticoat Bellflower	83
Phalaris arundinacea picta	89
Philadelphus	61
Phlox Decussata	99
Phlox Species	99
Phlox Subulata	99
Physalis	100
Physocarpus	62
Physostegia	100
Picea	41, 44
Pine	41, 45
Pincushion-Flower	102
Pink	86
Pink Babysbreath	88
Pink Beauty	86
Pink Beauty Beardstongue	98
Pink Creeping Gypsophila	88
Pink Peonies	95
Pink Plumepoppy	82
Pink Yarrow	80
Pinus	41-45
Pitcher Orange Sunflower	90
Planetree	35
Plantainlily	88
Planting evergreens	40
Platanus	35
Platycodon	100
Plumbago	100
Plumepoppy	82
Plum, Flowering	35
Plums	20
Polemonium	100
Polyantha Roses	77
Polyanthus Primrose	101
Polygonum	74
Poplar	35
Populus	35
Primrose	101
Primula	101
Privet	60
Prunus, shrub	63
Prunus, tree	35
Pseudotsuga	45
Ptelea	36
Purple Coneflower	102
Purple Gasplant	87
Purple Gloxinia Foxglove	87
Purpleleaf Bugle	80
Purple Loosestrife	93
Purple Moss Phlox	99
Purple Rock-Cress	82
Pyracantha	51
Pyrethrum	101
Pyrethrum Uliginosum	84

## Q

Quinces	22
Quercus	36

## R

Raspberries	24
Ravenna Grass	89
Redbud	32

Red Hot Poker	104
Red Painted Lady	101
Red Peonies	97
Retinospora	46
Rhamnus	63
Rhododendron	51
Rhodotypos	63
Rhubarb	29
Rhus	64
Ribbon Grass	89
Ribes	64
Riverton Beauty Helenium	89
Riverton Gem Helenium	89
Robinia, shrub	64
Robinia, tree	36
Rockcress	81
Rockspray	56
Rock Soapwort	102
Rock Speedwell	105
Roof Houseleek	102
Rosa	64
Rosamund Coralbells	90
Rose-Acacia	64
Rose Culture	78
Rose Daphne	85
Rose Gloxinia Foxglove	87
Rose Loosestrife	93
Rose Lupine	93
Rose Moss Phlox	99
Rose of Sharon	58
Rosepink Champion	93
Roses	75
Rosy New England Aster	81
Rubus	65
Rudbeckia	102
Rugosa Rose Hybrids	65
Running Stonecrop	103
Russian Olive	57

## S

Salix	36
Sambucus	66
Saponaria	102
Saxifraga	102
Saxifrage	102
Saxifrage Tunicflower	105
Scabiosa	102
Sea-Buckthorn	58
Sea-Lavender	103
Sedum	103
Sempervivum	102
Shadblow	53
Shade Trees	31
Shasta Daisy	84
Showy Coneflower	102
Shrub Roses	64
Shrubs	53
Siberian Bugloss	80
Siberian Iris	92
Siberian Pea Tree	55
Siebold Stonecrop	103
Silverbell	58
Silverberry	57
Silverlace Vine	74
Silver Redcedar	44
Single Peonies	97
Slender Larkspur	85
Smoketree	64
Sneezeweed	89
Snowball	69-70
Snowball English Daisy	82
Snowberry	68
Snowdrop Anemone	81
Snowdrop Tree	58
Snow-in-Summer	83
Snow Thoroughwort	87
Soapwort	102
Sophora	37
Sorbaria	66
Sorbus	37



# INDEX

## S

Speedwell .....105  
 Spicebush .....53  
 Spiderweb Houseleek .....102  
 Spike Gayfeather .....92  
 Spindletree .....57  
 Spiraea .....103  
 Spirea .....67  
 Spruce .....41, 44, 45  
 Starwort .....81  
 Statice .....103  
 Statice Armeria .....81  
 Steel Globethistle .....87  
 St. Egwin Aster .....81  
 Stephanandra .....68  
 St. Johnswort .....59  
 Stokes Aster .....104  
 Stokesia .....104  
 Stonecrop .....103  
 Strawberries .....28  
 Stringy Stonecrop .....103  
 Striped Eulalia .....89  
 Sumac .....64  
 Summersweet .....55  
 Sundrops .....94  
 Sunflower .....89  
 Sunrose .....89  
 Suttons Apricot Tufted Pansy.105  
 Swamp Sunflower .....89  
 Sweetgum .....34  
 Sweetshrub .....55  
 Sweet-William .....86  
 Sword Torchlily .....104  
 Symphoricarpos .....68  
 Syringa .....68  
 Syringa (Philadelphus) .....62

## T

Tamarix .....69  
 Tawny Daylily .....90  
 Taxus .....42, 49  
 Tea Roses .....75  
 Teucrium .....104  
 Thalictrum .....104  
 Thermopsis .....104  
 Thoroughwort .....87  
 Thrift .....81  
 Thuja .....46-49  
 Thuja occidentalis .....46  
 Thuja orientalis .....48  
 Thyme .....104  
 Thymus .....104  
 Tickseed .....85  
 Tilia .....37  
 Tools .....106  
 Torchlily .....104  
 Torrey's Beardtongue .....98  
 Tree of Heaven.....32  
 Tree Moving .....38  
 Trees, Shade and Flowering..31  
 Tritoma .....104  
 Trojan Painted Lady.....101  
 Trollius .....104, 105  
 Truehedge Columnberry .....54  
 Trumpet Aubrietia .....82  
 Trumpetcreeper .....73  
 Tsuga .....48  
 Tufted Pansy .....105  
 Tuliptree .....34  
 Tunica .....105  
 Tunicflower .....105

## U

Ulmus .....37  
 Umbrella Catalpa .....32

## V

Variegated Plantainlily .....88  
 Veronica .....105  
 Viburnum .....69  
 Vinca .....51  
 Vinca .....105  
 Vines .....72  
 Viola .....105  
 Violet Boltonia .....82  
 Violet Houseleek .....102  
 Virginia Bluebell .....94  
 Virginia False-Dragonhead ..100  
 Vitex .....70

## W

Wallflower .....83  
 Wayfaring Tree .....70  
 Weigela .....71  
 Whirlwind Anemone .....81  
 White Balloonflower .....100  
 White Boltonia .....82  
 Whitebonnet .....102  
 White Carpathian Bellflower..82  
 White Carpet Bugle.....80  
 White Caucasian Scabiosa..102  
 White Chimney Bellflower...83  
 White Climax Aster .....81  
 White Columbine  
     Meadowrue .....104  
 White Coralbells .....90

White Greek-Valerian .....100  
 White Perennial Flax.....93  
 White Perfection Tufted  
     Pansy .....105  
 White Gloxinia Foxglove .....87  
 White Lupine .....93  
 White Maries Balloonflower..100  
 White Moss Phlox.....99  
 White Peonies .....95  
 White Rock Aster .....82  
 White Slender Larkspur .....85  
 Wild Senna .....83  
 Willow .....36  
 Windflower .....80  
 Winged Burningbush .....57  
 Winterberry .....59  
 Winterberry Euonymus .....57  
 Wintercreeper .....51  
 Wisteria .....74  
 Witch-Hazel .....58  
 Withe-Rod .....70  
 Woolly Yarrow .....80

## Y

Yarrow .....79  
 Yellow Foxglove .....87  
 Yellow Peonies .....95  
 Yew .....42-49  
 Youngs Sundrops .....94  
 Yucca .....105

## Z

Zebra Grass .....89  
 Zinnia Heliopsis .....90



# PRICE LIST

*Fall 1938 - Spring 1939*

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.

MONROE, **THE MONROE NURSERY** MICHIGAN

## INDEX

Apples, Standard—Crab .....	2
Apricots .....	5
Asparagus Roots .....	5
Blackberries .....	5
Blueberries .....	5
Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs .....	17
Cherries, Sweet—Sour .....	4
Chrysanthemums .....	20
Currants .....	5
Dewberries .....	5
Evergreens .....	14-16
Garden Books .....	17
Garden Tools .....	17
Gooseberries .....	5
Grapes .....	5
Iris .....	21, 22

Nectarines .....	5
Nut Trees .....	13
Peaches .....	3, 4
Pears, Standard—Dwarf .....	3
Peonies .....	22, 23
Perennials .....	19-24
Plums .....	4
Quinces .....	5
Raspberries .....	5
Rhubarb Roots .....	5
Roses .....	18, 19
Shrubs .....	6-10
Strawberry Plants .....	5
Trees .....	11-13
Vines .....	18

## PLANTING DISTANCES FOR FRUITS

	Feet Apart
Apples.....	25 to 50
Pears.....	18 to 20
Pears, Dwarf.....	12 to 16
Cherries.....	18 to 20
Plums.....	18 to 20
Peaches.....	18 to 20
Quinces.....	12 to 16
Apricots.....	18 to 20
Grapes.....	8 x 8
Gooseberries.....	6 x 6
Currants.....	6 x 6
Raspberries, Red.....	6 x 6
Raspberries, Black.....	6 x 6
Strawberries in rows.....	1½ x 3½
Strawberries in beds.....	1½ x 1½
Asparagus in beds.....	1 x 1½
Asparagus in field.....	1 x 3½

TO FIND NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS PER ACRE WITH ANY GIVEN PLANTING DISTANCES.

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to an acre.

## DISTANCE TABLE

Number of Trees or Plants per Acre		
2	ft. x 2 ft.....	10,890
3	ft. x 3 ft.....	4,840
4	ft. x 4 ft.....	2,723
5	ft. x 5 ft.....	1,742
6	ft. x 6 ft.....	1,210
8	ft. x 8 ft.....	680
10	ft. x 10 ft.....	435
10	ft. x 12 ft.....	363
10	ft. x 20 ft.....	217
12	ft. x 12 ft.....	302
12	ft. x 15 ft.....	242
15	ft. x 15 ft.....	194
16½	ft. x 16½ ft.....	160
18	ft. x 18 ft.....	135
20	ft. x 20 ft.....	109
24	ft. x 24 ft.....	75
25	ft. x 25 ft.....	70
28	ft. x 28 ft.....	55
30	ft. x 30 ft.....	46
33	ft. x 33 ft.....	40
35	ft. x 35 ft.....	35
40	ft. x 40 ft.....	27
50	ft. x 50 ft.....	16



# FRUITS

## STANDARD APPLE

The apple is of first importance in either the commercial or home orchard. Even a few trees yield a bountiful return.

Diameter	Height	Each	Per Ten
1 1/8" cal. and up, 5 ft. and up.....		\$1.50	\$12.50
1 1/8" to 1 1/8" cal., 4 ft. and up.....		1.25	10.00
1 1/8" to 1 1/8" cal., 3 ft. and up.....		1.00	7.50

**ANOKA**—Extremely hardy and early bearer. Fruit good size colored red. A fine Summer apple.

**BALDWIN**—Large, bright red, excellent for cooking or eating. Season November—December. Keeps until April.

**BANANA**—(See Winter Banana)

**CHENANGO**—Medium to large, yellowish-red striped with carmine, early and regular bearer. Season August—September.

**CORTLAND**—Large, deep red. An improved late McIntosh. Season October to December or later.

**DELICIOUS**—(See RED DELICIOUS)

**DUCHESS**—Medium size, red striped, cooking apple. Reliable cropper. August—September.

**EARLY HARVEST**—Medium size, pale yellow. Excellent for eating but can not be stored or shipped. Season July—August.

**EARLY McINTOSH**—A cross between Yellow Transparent and McIntosh. Ripens in August.

**FAMEUSE**—(Snow) Medium size, red striped. Flesh white. One of the best eating apples. Season October—Mid-winter.

**GALLIA BEAUTY**—(Red Rome) Medium to large, solid red. Especially adapted to southern Ohio. Season November—May.

**GOLDEN RUSSETT**—Medium, golden russet color. Excellent keeper. December to April or later.

**GOLDEN SWEET**—Attractive clear yellow color. August to September.

**GRIMES GOLDEN**—Medium size, golden yellow. November to January.

**JONATHAN**—Medium size, dark red. One of the best commercial varieties, excellent quality, early bearer. Season November—January.

**KING**—Large, high quality fruit; excellent for cooking. Often brings premium price on the market. Season October to March.

**KIRBY**—Medium to large, deep red. An improved Delicious type. Excellent for eating purposes. Season November—March.

**LODI**—Improved Yellow Transparent. Late July and August.

**MACOUN**—A cross between McIntosh and Jersey Black. Darker and more solid red than McIntosh. Bears about six weeks later than McIntosh.

**McINTOSH**—Medium to large, rich red, white flesh. One of the most important commercial varieties. Season October to December or later.

**MAIDEN BLUSH**—Excellent for market and home use. Fruit thin skin and clear pale yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh white, juicy, sub-acid. September to November.

**MELBA**—McIntosh type. Good cooker. August to September.

**MILTON**—A McIntosh-like apple; ripens a month before McIntosh. A cross between McIntosh and Yellow Transparent. Fruits are large and pinkish-red. Crisp, white, juicy flesh of McIntosh flavor.

**NORTHERN SPY**—Large, bright red, striped. One of the most dependable commercial varieties. Excellent for cooking or eating. Season November—March.

**NORTHWESTERN GREENING**—Large, Greenish-yellow. Very hardy. Season December—April.

**OLDENBERG**—See Duchess

**RAMBO**—Flesh crisp, tender, aromatic. Fruit medium to large, pale greenish-yellow. November to December.

**RED ASTRACHAN**—Medium large, white flesh. Its color is pale green overspread with light and dark stripes. A crisp and juicy apple of fine quality. Ripens July to August.

**RED CANADA**—Fruit is firm, crisp, fine grained, juicy and richly flavored. Color, two tones of deep red striped on a background of clear yellow. November to March.

**RED DELICIOUS**—Large, bright red. One of the best commercial varieties; an excellent-eating apple. Season November to March.

**RED GRAVENSTEIN**—Large, solid, red. Season September to November.

**RED NORTHERN SPY**—Large, bright red, bears earlier than regular Northern Spy and has a solid red color. November-March.

**RED ROME BEAUTY**—(See Gallia Beauty)

**RHODE ISLAND GREENING**—Large, grass green. One of the best cooking apples. Season December—April.

**STARK**—Greenish yellow striped with red. Flesh firm, tender, juicy and mildly sub-acid. Tree vigorous and productive. November to April.

**STAYMAN WINESAP**—Medium, dull red. December—April.

**STEELE RED**—(See Red Canada)

**SWEET BOUGH**—Excellent for home and local use. Pale yellow color White flesh; tender and sweet. August to September.

**TOLMAN SWEET**—The leading sweet apple. Skin tough with clear yellow color. Flesh firm and fine flavored. Excellent for culinary use. November to January.

**TURLEY**—A newer Winesap seedling. Large and well formed—darker red than Stayman Winesap. Expected to eventually surpass Stayman Winesap. December to May.

**WAGENER**—Medium to large, bright light red striped. Bears young and heavily. Season October—February.

**WEALTHY**—Medium to large, bright red. Especially adapted to cold climates. Season October—January.

**WINESAP**—Medium to small, bright deep red. Early and regular cropper. Season December—April.

**WINTER BANANA**—Large size. Skin smooth, waxy colored pale yellow. with deep red blush on cheek. Tender, juicy, slightly acid. Excellent for home and market. October to March.

**WOLF RIVER**—Popular for local trade and home use. Fruit large with yellow or greenish color mottled and blushed with red. Flesh juicy, tender, sub-acid. September.

**YELLOW DELICIOUS**—Similar to Grimes Golden in color and shape but larger in size and with better flavor. Tree vigorous, annual bearer. Season November to March.

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—Medium, waxy yellow. One of the best extra early apples. Season July—August.

## CRAB APPLES

	Each	Per Ten
1 1/8" cal. and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
1 1/8" to 1 1/8" cal., 4 ft. and up.....	1.25	10.00

**DOLGO**—Brilliant crimson fruit, juicy and excellent for jelly. Season September.

**HYSLOP**—Medium to large, lively dark red. Season September—October.

**MARTHA**—Large, bright light red. Season September—November.

**WHITNEY**—Large, red striped. Season late August—early September.

## STANDARD PEARS

The trees furnish excellent fruit for both eating out of hand and for canning purposes. Unlike other fruits, it should not be allowed to ripen on the tree but should be picked green and stored in a dark, cool place. Under such conditions the fruit will ripen perfectly.

	Each	Per Ten
$\frac{1}{8}$ " cal. and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
$\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " cal., 4 ft. and up.....	1.25	10.00

**ANJOU** (Beurre D'Anjou)—Fruit large, yellow, slightly russet, faintly blushed. A standard market pear for late fall and early winter. November to early January.

**BARTLETT**—Fruit large, color clear yellow with a faint blush. One of the most popular varieties. Season September.

**BOSC** (Beurre Bosc)—Fruit large, long, tapering neck; color dark rich yellow overspread with cinnamon-russet. October—November.

**CAMPAS**—Keiffer type. Blight resistant and an early prolific bearer.

**CLAIRGEAU** (Beurre Clairgeau)—Fruit large, rich yellow with bright crimson cheek. Season late October—November.

**CLAPP FAVORITE**—Fruit large, lemon-yellow, mottled and dotted with crimson. Late August—Early September.

**CONFERENCE**—An English introduction of superior type. High quality, medium sized fruit.

**DUCHESS d'ANGOULEME**—Fruit very large, dull yellow, streaked, spotted and netted with dull russet. October—November.

**FLEMISH BEAUTY**—Large, color clear yellow with red blush. September—October.

**GIFFARD** (Beurre Giffard)—Ripens earlier than Clapp Favorite. Fruit greenish yellow with red flush. Flesh of very high quality.

**GORHAM**—Resembles Bartlett but ripens two weeks later; keeps a month longer. Rich flavor, and spicy aroma.

**HOWELL**—Fruit medium size, pale lemon-yellow. September—October.

**KIEFFER**—Fruit medium to large, color yellow blushed with dull red. October—November.

**LAWRENCE**—Winter variety of good quality. Lemon yellow marked with russet. Fruit ripens from November to December.

**SECKEL**—Fruit small, color yellowish-brown with a lively russet-red cheek. September—October.

**SHELDON**—Fruit large, color dull greenish-yellow with a brownish-red blush, slightly russeted. October—November.

**WILDER**—Bright lemon-yellow with flaming cheek. A good early market pear. Ripens late in August.

## DWARF PEARS

2 yr. 4 ft. and up (Branched) Bartlett only.....	\$2.25	\$20.00
1 yr. 3 ft. and up (Not branched) all varieties.....	1.75	15.00

Available in the following varieties:

Bartlett, Clapp Favorite, Conference, Campas, Duchess d'Angoulême and Seckel.

## PEACHES

The peach prefers a light, well drained soil of sandy texture. The ease with which it grows plus the fact that it comes into bearing early, and its comparative freedom from disease makes it very popular. The fruit is delicate and of incomparable flavor.

Diameter	Height	Each	Per Ten
$\frac{1}{8}$ inch and up	4 ft. and up	\$ .90	\$6.50
$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	3 to 4 ft.	.80	5.50
$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	2 to 3 ft.	.70	4.50
F—Freestone	SF—Semi Free	C—Clingstone	
W—White flesh	Y—Yellow flesh		

**ADMIRAL DEWEY**—Y-F Very good quality, hardy and productive. July 28—August 5.

**AMBER GEM**—Y-C Excellent for commercial canning. August 28—September 8.

**ARP BEAUTY**—Y-SF Fine-grained, good quality. Hardier in the bud than average. Self-sterile. July 28—August 7.

**BANNER**—Y-F Very hardy. Good quality for shipping or keeping. Sept. 30—Oct. 5.

**BARNARD**—Y-F Medium size. A good market variety. Sept. 1 to 5.

**BELLE OF GEORGIA**—W-F Very large size and good quality. Good shipper. September 1-5.

**BILLMEYER**—Y-F Our own introduction. Exceptionally good shipper. September 5-10.

**CARMAN**—W-SF Skin dark red flushed. Fine for fancy trade. August 15-20.

**CHAMPION**—W-F Medium size, very fine quality, honey sweet. August 10-15.

**EARLY CRAWFORD**—Y-F A good peach for market or home use. September 1 to 5.

**EARLY ELBERTA**—Y-F Very large, good quality. September 5-10.

**ECLIPSE**—Y-F Resembles Belle. Good quality, mid-season.

**ELBERTA**—Y-F The most widely planted of all peaches. Fruit very large, good quality and flavor. September 10-20.

**ENGLE**—Y-F Fruit large and of good quality. September 15-20.

**FITZGERALD**—Y-F Almost identical with Early Crawford. August 25—September 1.

**GOLDEN JUBILEE**—Y-F Large size, Elberta type. Ships better than most early varieties. August 15-20.

**GOLD DROP**—Y-F A strictly Michigan peach. Medium size, fine flavor. September 25—October 1.

**HALEHAVEN**—Y-F Cross between South Haven and J. H. Hale. Large size, good quality. August 25-30.

**J. H. HALE**—Y-F One of the largest peaches. Elberta's strongest competitor. September 5-10.

**KALAMAZOO**—Y-F Fruit of very high quality. September 20-30.

**LATE CRAWFORD**—Y-F Tree adapted to many soils and climates. September 20-30.

**LEMON FREE**—Y-F Lemon color with pink blush. September 20-25.

**LOCKWOOD**—Y-F Earliest yellow freestone. August 5-10.

**MAYFLOWER**—W-SF Earliest white peach. Medium size, fair quality. July 15-20.

**MIKADO** (June Elberta)—Y-F Good size and appearance. August 1-5.

**NEW PROLIFIC**—Y-F Tree exceptionally hardy and prolific. September 1-5.

**ORIOLE**—Y-F One of the best early peaches. Ripens about August 10.

**ROCHESTER**—Y-F One of the best early peaches. August 15-20.

### PEACHES—(Continued)

- SALBERTA**—Y-F A highly successful cross between Salwey and Elberta. October 1-5.
- SHIPPERS LATE RED**—Y-F Elberta-shaped, but larger in size. Golden yellow covered with red. September 27.
- SOUTH HAVEN**—Y-F An unusually young bearing variety. Large fruit, excellent quality. August 25—September 1.
- TRIUMPH**—Y-SF A valuable variety for cold climates. July 25—August 1.
- VALIANT**—Y-F A seedling of Elberta, with extra rich flavor. Ripens September 1.
- VEDETTE**—Y-F Elberta seedling, but better quality and color than its parent. Ripens August 22.
- WELCOME**—Y-F Ripens about August 28. Very hardy, bears at three years, and is a good shipper.
- WILMA**—Y-F A splendid new variety coming from Elberta, having the fruitfulness and quality of its parent. September 1-5.
- YELLOW ST. JOHN**—Y-F One of the earliest of the Crawford type. Delicious flavor. August 10-15.

### SPECIAL PEACHES

Diameter	Height	Each	Per Ten
$\frac{1}{8}$ inch and up	4 ft. and up	\$1.00	\$7.50
$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	3 to 4 ft.	.90	6.50
$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$	2 to 3 ft.	.80	6.00

**KALHAVEN**—Y-F Cross between J. H. Hale and Kalamazoo. Fruits are medium to large; very firm and good shippers. Ripens just before Elberta.

**RIO-OSO-GEM**—Y-F U. S. Plant Patent No. 84. Extra large size, fine quality. September 20-25.

### PLUMS

	Each	Per Ten
$\frac{1}{8}$ " cal. and up, 5 ft. and up	\$1.50	\$12.50
$\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " cal., 4 ft. and up	1.25	10.00

**ABUNDANCE**—Early and abundant bearer; color pinkish-red, freestone, roundish shape. Season: August-September.

**ALBION**—Grand Duke type, but larger and better quality.

**BURBANK**—Early bearing; dark red color, large in size, freestone, roundish in shape. This variety is practically self-sterile, therefore plant near Abundance for best results. Season: September.

**BRADSHAW**—Dark violet-red color, very large size, quality very good. Season: August.

**COMPASS**—Extra hardy; very productive. Bright red fruit, excellent for canning and preserving.

**GERMAN PRUNE**—Very fine quality; dark blue, freestone, egg or prune shape. Season: September.

**GRAND DUKE**—One of the best plums, very large size; color dark red, freestone. Season: September.

**GREEN GAGE** (Rheine Claude)—Excellent quality; greenish-yellow color, medium size, freestone. Season: Late September.

**GUEH**—Sold out.

**HALL**—A cross between Gold Drop and Grand Duke, of better quality than either of its parents. September 20.

**HUNGARIAN PRUNE**—Very good quality; dark red color, very large in size, prune shaped, freestone. Season: September.

**IMPERIAL EPINEUSE**—Sold out.

**ITALIAN PRUNE**—Excellent quality, one of the most widely planted; dark blue, medium size, prune shaped, freestone. Season: Sept.

**LOMBARD**—Excellent canner, violet-red color, medium size, oval in shape, freestone. Season: Middle of September.

**MONARCH**—Good quality, dark purple color, very large, roundish oval in shape, freestone. Season: September.

**MONITOR**—Extra large fruit of dark red color. Tender, sweet and juicy.

**OPATA**—Deep purple-red splashed with green; firm and of excellent quality. Very hardy and heavy bearer.

**RED JUNE**—Heart shaped; mottled garnet red. Somewhat self-sterile. Trees are large hardy and productive. Ripens early.

**SAPA**—Similar to Opata, but with dark purple flesh. Rich flavor and small pit. Fine for culinary uses.

**SHIPPERS PRIDE**—Purplish-black fruit with thick bloom. Flavor tart and mild. Stone semi-cling. Ripens in September.

**SHROPSHIRE DAMSON**—Good quality, purple color, small, oval in shape, freestone. Season: September.

**STANLEY**—Prune type, being a cross between Agen and Grand Duke. Fruit large, dark blue with thick bloom. Flesh tender, sweet and juicy, of greenish-yellow color. Free stone. September 12.

**TOKA**—A cross between the American Plum and the Chinese Fragrant Apricot. Large, firm, dark red fruit. Good shipper.

**WANETA**—Fruit extra large with deep red color and delicious flavor. Tree hardy and productive.

**WICKSON**—Excellent quality, one of the largest plums; color golden-yellow, freestone, roundish in shape with prolonged tip. Season: September.

**YELLOW EGG**—Very large plum; color yellow, egg shaped, freestone. Season: Last of August.

**YELLOW GAGE**—Good quality; golden-yellow color, large size, oval in shape, freestone. Season: Last of August.

### SOUR CHERRIES

	Each	Per Ten
$\frac{1}{8}$ " and up, 4 ft. and up	1.50	12.50
$\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " cal., 3 ft. and up	\$1.25	\$10.00

**BRASSINGTON**—Sold out.

**DYEHOUSE**—Ripens one week before Early Richmond. Bright red color, medium size.

**EARLY RICHMOND**—The common early red sour cherry. Medium size, light red in color, dependable early variety.

**ENGLISH MORELLO**—A very late sour cherry. Very dark red, acid but good.

**LATE DUKE**—Fine quality, dark red color. Season July and August.

**MAY DUKE**—Ripens irregularly, excellent quality. Very productive and hardy. Follows Early Richmond.

**MONTMORENCY**—The leading sour variety; very attractive red color, largest of the sour cherries. Midseason.

### SWEET CHERRIES

	Each	Per Ten
$\frac{1}{8}$ " cal. and up, 5 ft. and up	\$1.50	\$12.50

**BING**—Fruit very attractive, large, almost black-red, meaty, sweet and of good quality. Season: Early July.

**BLACK TARTARIAN**—Popular as a home fruit; color purplish-black, fruit large and of good quality. Season: Early July.

**GOV. WOOD**—Fruit pale yellow with red blush, very productive. Season: Early July.

**LAMBERT**—Fruit large, dark red, meaty, sweet and of excellent quality. Season: July.

**NAPOLEON** (Royal Ann)—A very popular variety; color yellow with red cheek, large size and good quality. Season: July.

**SCHMIDT**—Fruit large, dark red, firm, juicy and sweet. Season: July.

**SENECA**—Outstanding early cherry. Fruit similar to Black Tartarian but ripens two weeks earlier.

**WINDSOR**—One of the most reliable of the sweet cherry sorts. Large, dark red cherry. Season: July.

**YELLOW SPANISH**—Fruit large, yellow with red blush; of excellent quality. Season: July.



## APRICOTS

	Each	Per Ten
1½" cal. and up, 5 ft. and up.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
ALEXANDER—Very hardy; fruit large, yellow and red in color. Season: July.		
ALEXIS—Very good quality; fruit very large and yellowish-red in color. Season: July.		
EARLY GOLDEN—Heavy bearer; fruit small, pale orange, freestone. Season: July.		
EARLY MONTGAMET—One of the best. Fruit large, freestone. Season: Early July.		
LAMALE—Excellent quality. Fruit large, color deep yellow and red. Season: July.		
MOOREPARK—Very productive; large in size, color orange and red, freestone. Season: August.		

## QUINCE

	Each	Per Ten
¾" cal. and up, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
½" to ¾", 2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	10.00
CHAMPION	ORANGE	

## NECTARINES

	Each	Per Ten
1½" cal. and up, 4 ft. and up.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
BOSTON—Large and handsome, bright yellow apricot-like flesh; deep red color and pleasant taste. Early September.		
FOX—One of the largest nectarines grown, freestone, yellow with red cheek. Extra hardy, young bearer. September 1.		
HUNT TAWNEY—Medium-sized, dark red cheek on pale orange. Flesh rich and juicy. One of the earliest varieties.		

## CURRENTS

No. 1		
CHERRY .....	.50	4.00
DIPLOMA .....	.50	4.00
FAY .....	.50	4.00
LONDON MARKET .....	.60	5.40
PERFECTION .....	.50	4.00
RED LAKE .....	.60	5.40
WHITE GRAPE .....	.50	4.00
WILDER .....	.50	4.00

## GRAPES

### Two Year No. 1

	Each	Per Ten
Agawam .....	\$ .40	\$3.60
Brighton .....	.60	5.40
Caco .....	.80	7.20
Campbell Early .....	.40	3.60
Catawba .....	.40	3.60
Concord .....	.30	2.70
Delaware .....	.40	3.60
Fredonia .....	.60	5.40
Moore Early .....	.40	3.60
Niagara .....	.40	3.60
Portland .....	.60	5.40
Salem .....	.60	5.40
Winchell .....	.60	5.40
Worden .....	.40	3.60

## DEWBERRIES

	Per 10	Per 100
Lucretia .....	1.25	5.00

## GOOSEBERRIES

No. 1		
DOWNING	POORMAN	
HOUGHTON	RED JACKET (JOSSELYN)	

## BLACKBERRIES

No. 1	Per 10	Per 100
ALFRED	ELDORADO	
BLOWER	SNYDER	

## BLUEBERRIES

Two or more plants should be set to insure cross pollination and full crop.

	3 plants	6 plants	12 plants
2 year No. 1 grade plants.....	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$13.00
EARLY			
MIDSEASON			
LATE			

Write for quantity prices and information on culture.

## RASPBERRIES

No. 1		
CHIEF	NEW LOGAN	
COLUMBIAN	PLUM FARMER	
CUMBERLAND	QUILLEN	
CUTHBERT	RANERE (St. Regis)	
LATHAM	TAYLOR	
NEWBURGH	VIKING	

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

No. 1		
MARY WASHINGTON	1.00	3.00

## RHUBARB ROOTS

No. 1	Each	Per 10	Per 100
McDONALD ALL-RED	.35	1.75	10.00
MYATT LINNAEUS			

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100
MASTADON and GEM .....	\$1.35	\$2.00	\$3.00
WAYAZATA .....	3.00	4.50	7.00
Following Varieties .....	1.00	1.50	2.00
ABERDEEN	FAIRFAX		
AROMA	GIBSON		
BLACKMORE	PEARL		
CATSKILL	PREMIER		
CHESAPEAKE	SAMPLE		
CLERMONT	SENATOR DUNLAP		
DORSETT	WILLIAM BELT		

## SHRUBS

	Each	Per Ten		Each	Per Ten
<b>ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum</b>			<b>ARALIA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	\$ .80	\$ 7.20			
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00			
4 to 5 ft.....	1.35	12.20			
<b>Althea (See Hibiscus syriacus)</b>					
<b>AMELANCHIER canadensis</b>			<b>DOWNY SHADEBLOW</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	1.10	9.90			
3 to 4 ft.....	1.35	12.20			
<b>AMORPHA fruticosa</b>			<b>INDIGOBUSH</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	.65	5.90			
<b>ARONIA arbutifolia</b>			<b>RED CHOKEBERRY</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.90	8.10			
2 to 3 ft.....	1.10	9.90			
<b>brilliantissima</b>			<b>BRILLIANT CHOKEBERRY</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.80	7.20			
<b>mekanocarpa</b>			<b>BLACK CHOKEBERRY</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	1.10	9.90			
3 to 4 ft.....	1.35	12.20			
<b>Barberry (See Berberis)</b>					
<b>Beauty Bush (See Kolkwitzia amabilis)</b>					
<b>BENZOIN aestivale</b>			<b>SPICEBUSH</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	1.10	9.90			
4 to 5 ft.....	1.35				
<b>BERBERIS thunbergi</b>			<b>JAPANESE BARBERRY</b>		
15 to 18 in.....	Per 100	\$28.00	.32	2.90	
18 to 24 in.....	Per 100	39.00	.45	4.10	
24 to 30 in.....	Per 100	47.00	.54	4.90	
<b>t. atropurpurea</b>			<b>RED LEAVED BARBERRY SEEDLINGS</b>		
Transplanted					
12 to 15 in.....	.50	4.50			
15 to 18 in.....	.60	5.40			
18 to 24 in.....	.90	8.10			
<b>t. minor</b>			<b>BOX BARBERRY</b>		
12 to 15 in.....	.60	5.40			
15 to 18 in.....	.75	6.80			
<b>mentorensis</b>					
15 to 18 in.....	.63	5.70			
18 to 24 in.....	.72	6.50			
24 to 30 in.....	.81	7.30			
<b>t. pluriflora erecta</b>			<b>TRUEHEDGE COLUMNBERRY</b>		
Pat. No. 110					
9 to 12 in.....	.36	3.20			
12 to 15 in.....	.45	3.90			
15 to 18 in.....	.54	4.90			
18 to 24 in.....	.63	5.70			
24 to 30 in.....	.72	6.50			
<b>BUDDLEIA alternifolia</b>			<b>HARDY BUTTERFLYBUSH</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.70	6.30			
<b>davida magnifica</b>			<b>OXEYE BUTTERFLYBUSH</b>		
No. 1.....	.55	5.00			
<b>Ile de France Butterflybush</b>					
No. 1.....	.65	5.90			
<b>CALYCANTHUS floridus</b>			<b>COMMON SWEETSHRUB</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.70	6.30			
2 to 3 ft.....	.90	8.10			
<b>CARAGANA arborescens</b>			<b>SIBERIAN PEA-TREE</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50			
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40			
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	6.80			
<b>CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis</b>			<b>BUTTONBUSH</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.90	8.10			
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00			
			<b>CLETHRA alnifolia</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	9.00
			<b>Coralberry (See Symphoricarpos vulgaris)</b>		
			<b>CORNUS alba (siberica)</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	.70	6.30
			3 to 4 ft.....	.90	8.10
			<b>a. elegantissima</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	1.15	10.50
			3 to 4 ft.....	1.45	13.50
			<b>a. spaethi</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	1.20	10.80
			3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	13.50
			<b>amomum (sericea)</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	.55	5.00
			3 to 4 ft.....	.75	6.80
			<b>mas</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	1.20	
			3 to 4 ft.....	1.80	
			<b>paniculata</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	1.10	9.90
			3 to 4 ft.....	1.35	12.20
			<b>sanguinea</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	.70	6.30
			3 to 4 ft.....	.90	8.10
			<b>stolonifera</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	.65	5.90
			3 to 4 ft.....	.80	7.20
			4 to 5 ft.....	1.10	9.90
			<b>s. flaviramea</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	.90	8.10
			3 to 4 ft.....	1.20	10.80
			<b>CORYLUS americana</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	9.00
			3 to 4 ft.....	1.35	12.20
			<b>avellana</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	1.35	12.20
			3 to 4 ft.....	1.65	14.90
			<b>COTONEASTER acutifolia</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	9.90
			3 to 4 ft.....	1.30	12.00
			<b>divaricata</b>		
			18 to 24 in.....	1.50	13.50
			2 to 3 ft.....	1.80	16.20
			3 to 4 ft.....	2.10	18.90
			4 to 5 ft.....	2.70	24.30
			<b>foveolata</b>		
			3 to 4 ft. B. & B.....	2.70	24.30
			<b>francheti</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	22.50
			3 to 4 ft.....	3.40	30.60
			<b>henryana</b>		
			2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	22.70
			3 to 4 ft.....	3.40	30.60
			4 to 5 ft.....	4.50	40.50
			See also BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS		
			<b>CYDONIA japonica</b>		
			12 to 18 in.....	.45	4.00
			18 to 24 in.....	.55	5.00
			<b>maulei</b>		
			12 to 18 in.....	.55	5.00
			18 to 24 in.....	.65	5.90

	Each	Per Ten
<b>DEUTZIA gracilis</b> <b>SLENDER DEUTZIA</b>		
12 to 15 in.....	.50	3.60
15 to 18 in.....	.60	5.40
18 to 24 in.....	.75	6.80
<b>g. rosea</b> <b>ROSE PANICLE DEUTZIA</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.75	6.80
<b>lemolnei</b> <b>LEMOINE DEUTZIA</b>		
12 to 18 in.....	.45	4.10
18 to 24 in.....	.55	5.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.70	6.30
<b>PRIDE OF ROCHESTER</b> <b>DEUTZIA</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	6.80
<b>scabra candidissima</b> <b>SNOWFLAKE DEUTZIA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
<b>s. crenata plena</b> <b>DOUBLE ROSE DEUTZIA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
<b>DIERVILLA sessilifolia</b> <b>SOUTHERN BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.60	5.40
2 to 3 ft.....	.70	6.30
<b>ELAEAGNUS angustifolia</b> <b>RUSSIAN-OLIVE</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	1.05	9.50
4 to 5 ft.....	1.35	12.20
5 to 6 ft.....	1.60	14.40
6 to 8 ft.....	2.00	18.00
<b>argentea</b> <b>SILVERBERRY</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	1.05	9.50
<b>EUONYMUS alatus</b> <b>WINGED EUONYMUS</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	1.20	10.80
3 to 4 ft.....	1.80	16.20
4 to 5 ft.....	2.40	21.60
<b>americanus</b> <b>BROOK EUONYMUS</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	2.00	18.00
2 to 3 ft.....	2.70	24.30
<b>bungeanus</b> <b>WINTERBERRY EUONYMUS</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.90	8.10
3 to 4 ft.....	1.15	10.30
4 to 5 ft.....	1.40	12.60
<b>europaeus</b> <b>EUROPEAN BURNINGBUSH</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	1.20	10.80
4 to 5 ft.....	1.45	13.00
<b>yedoensis</b> <b>YEDDO EUONYMUS</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.85	7.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.20	10.80
<b>EXOCHORDA grandiflora</b> <b>COMMON PEARLBUSH</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.40
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	6.80
Flowering Almond (See <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> )		
<b>FORSYTHIA intermedia</b> <b>BORDER FORSYTHIA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
4 to 5 ft.....	.80	7.20
<b>i. spectabilis</b> <b>SHOWY BORDER FORSYTHIA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
4 to 5 ft.....	.80	7.20
<b>suspensa</b> <b>WEeping FORSYTHIA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.40
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	6.80

	Each	Per Ten
<b>s. fortunei</b> <b>FORTUNE FORSYTHIA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
4 to 5 ft.....	.80	7.20
<b>viridissima</b> <b>GREENSTEM FORSYTHIA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.30
<b>HALESIA tetraptera</b> <b>GREAT SILVERBELL</b>		
4 to 5 ft.....	1.60	14.40
<b>HAMAMELIS virginiana</b> <b>COMMON WITCH-HAZEL</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	13.50
4 to 5 ft.....	1.80	15.20
<b>HIBISCUS syriacus</b> <b>BUSH ALTHEA</b>		
<b>Ardens</b> <b>Purple</b>		
<b>Boule de Feu</b> <b>Red</b>		
<b>Joan d' Arc</b> <b>Pure White</b>		
<b>Paeonaeiflorus</b> <b>Pink</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
<b>Tree Form</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	.90	8.10
4 to 5 ft.....	1.15	10.50
<b>HIPPOPHAE rhamnoides</b> <b>COMMON SEA-BUCKTHORN</b>		
5 to 6 ft.....	1.80	16.20
6 to 8 ft.....	2.25	20.30
Honeysuckle, Tartarian (See <i>Lonicera tatarica rosea</i> )		
<b>HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora</b> <b>SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.65	5.90
2 to 3 ft.....	.90	8.10
<b>paniculata grandiflora</b> <b>PEEGEE HYDRANGEA</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.70	6.30
2 to 3 ft.....	.90	8.10
<b>p. grandiflora—Tree form</b> <b>TREE HYDRANGEA</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	18.00
4 to 5 ft.....	2.50	22.50
<b>quercifolia</b> <b>OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	1.10	9.90
3 to 4 ft.....	1.35	11.20
<b>HYPERICUM aureum</b> <b>GOLDEN ST. JOHNSWORT</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.75	6.80
2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	9.00
<b>ILEX verticillata</b> <b>COMMON WINTERBERRY</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	13.50
4 to 5 ft.....	2.25	20.00
Japan Quince (See <i>Cydonia japonica</i> )		
<b>KERRIA japonica</b> <b>SINGLE KERRIA</b>		
15 to 18 in.....	.80	7.20
18 to 24 in.....	1.10	9.90
<b>florepleno</b> <b>DOUBLE KERRIA</b>		
12 to 18 in.....	2.00	18.00
<b>KOLKWITZIA amabilis</b> <b>BEAUTYBUSH</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	1.35	12.10
3 to 4 ft.....	1.70	15.30
<b>LESPEDEZA formosa</b> <b>PURPLE BUSHCLOVER</b>		
2 year .....	.80	7.20
3 year .....	1.20	10.80
<b>LIGUSTRUM amurense</b> <b>AMUR PRIVET</b>		
12 to 18 in.....per 100	\$15.00	.18 1.60
18 to 24 in.....per 100	19.00	.23 2.10
2 to 3 ft.....per 100	22.00	.27 2.40



		Each	Per Ten
<b>LIGUSTRUM—(Continued)</b>			
<i>atrovirens</i>			
12 to 18 in.....per 100	22.00	.27	2.40
18 to 24 in.....per 100	28.00	.34	3.10
2 to 3 ft.....per 100	33.00	.40	3.60
<i>ibolium</i>	<b>IBOLIUM PRIVET</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.20		1.80
2 to 3 ft.....	.30		2.70
<i>ibota</i>	<b>IBOTA PRIVET</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.40		3.60
2 to 3 ft.....	.50		4.50
<i>i. regelianum</i>	<b>REGEL PRIVET</b>		
15 to 18 in.....	.55		5.00
18 to 24 in.....	.75		6.80
2 to 3 ft.....	.90		8.10
<i>ovalifolium</i>	<b>CALIFORNIA PRIVET</b>		
12 to 18 in.....per 100	\$11.00	.13	1.20
18 to 24 in.....per 100	15.00	.18	1.60
2 to 3 ft.....per 100	18.00	.22	2.00
<b>Lilacs (See Syringa)</b>			
<i>LONICERA bella albida</i>	<b>WHITE BELLE HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.55		5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75		6.80
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00		9.00
<i>b. rosea</i>	<b>PINK BELLE HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.60		5.40
3 to 4 ft.....	.80		7.20
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00		9.00
<i>fragrantissima</i>	<b>WINTER HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.65		5.90
3 to 4 ft.....	.85		7.70
4 to 5 ft.....	1.20		10.80
<i>korolkowi</i>	<b>BLUELEAF HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	1.20		10.80
<i>maacki</i>	<b>AMUR HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.95		8.60
<i>morrowi</i>	<b>MORROW HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.70		6.30
3 to 4 ft.....	.80		7.20
4 to 5 ft.....	1.10		9.90
<i>tatarica alba</i>	<b>WHITE TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.55		5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75		6.80
<i>t. grandiflora</i>	<b>BRIDE HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	.80		7.20
<i>t. rosea</i>	<b>ROSY TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.55		5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75		6.80
<i>t. rubra</i>	<b>RED TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.55		5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75		6.80
<i>xylosteum</i>	<b>EUROPEAN FLY HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.75		6.80
<i>PHILADELPHUS aureus</i>	<b>DWARF GOLDEN MOCKORANGE</b>		
12 to 18 in.....	.80		7.20
18 to 24 in.....	1.00		9.00
<i>coronarius</i>	<b>SWEET MOCKORANGE</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.55		5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60		5.40
4 to 5 ft.....	.85		7.70
<i>gordonianus</i>	<b>GORDON MOCKORANGE</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	.75		6.80

	Each	Per Ten
<i>grandiflorus</i>	<b>BIG SCENTLESS MOCKORANGE</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
<i>lemoinei</i>	<b>LEMOINE MOCKORANGE</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	.50	4.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.65	5.90
<i>BOUQUET BLANC</i>	<b>MOCKORANGE</b>	
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	6.80
3 to 4 ft.....	.90	8.10
<i>MONT BLANC</i>	<b>MOCKORANGE</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	.90	8.10
<i>VIRGINAL</i>	<b>MOCKORANGE</b>	
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	6.80
3 to 4 ft.....	1.05	9.50
4 to 5 ft.....	1.35	12.20
<i>PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius</i>	<b>COMMON NINEBARK</b>	
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
4 to 5 ft.....	.85	7.70
<i>o. luteus</i>	<b>GOLD LEAF NINEBARK</b>	
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
<i>o. nana</i>	<b>DWARF NINEBARK</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	.60	5.40
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	6.80
Privet (see Ligustrum)		
<i>PRUNUS glandulosa</i>	<b>DOUBLE PINKFLOWERING ALMOND</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	1.05	9.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.80	7.20
<i>g. alba</i>	<b>DOUBLE WHITEFLOWERING ALMOND</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	.80	7.20
2 to 3 ft.....	1.05	9.50
<i>tomentosa</i>	<b>NANKING CHERRY</b>	
2 to 3 ft.....	.90	8.10
3 to 4 ft.....	1.20	10.80
4 to 5 ft.....	1.50	13.50
*For other varieties of Prunus see Trees.		
Red leaf Barberry (See Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea)		
Regel's Privet (See Ligustrum ibota regelianum)		
<i>RHAMNUS cathartica</i>	<b>COMMON BUCKTHORN</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.30
4 to 5 ft.....	.85	7.70
<i>frangula</i>	<b>GLOSSY BUCKTHORN</b>	
2 to 3 ft.....	.70	6.30
3 to 4 ft.....	.80	7.20
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	9.00
5 to 6 ft.....	1.50	13.50
6 to 8 ft.....	2.00	18.00
<i>RHODOTYPOS kerrioides</i>	<b>JETBEAD</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	.55	5.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.70	6.30
3 to 4 ft.....	.85	7.70
<i>RHUS canadensis</i>	<b>FRAGRANT SUMAC</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	1.00	9.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.35	12.20
<i>cotinus</i>	<b>COMMON SMOKETREE</b>	
2 to 3 ft.....	1.70	16.30
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	18.00
4 to 5 ft.....	2.35	21.20
<i>glabra</i>	<b>SMOOTH SUMAC</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.30
4 to 5 ft.....	.80	7.20
5 to 6 ft.....	1.10	9.90

	Each	Per Ten
<b>RHUS—(Continued)</b>		
<b>typhina</b> <b>STAGHORN SUMAC</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	.80	7.20
4 to 5 ft.....	1.45	13.00
5 to 6 ft.....	1.75	15.80
<b>RIBES alpinum</b> <b>MOUNTAIN CURRANT</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	1.05	9.50
<b>aureum</b> <b>SLENDER GOLDEN CURRANT</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.90	8.10
<b>odoratum</b> <b>GOLDEN CURRANT</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	1.20	10.80
<b>ROBINIA hispida</b> <b>ROSE ACACIA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	1.20	10.80
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	13.50
<b>ROSA</b> (See Rose Section) <b>ROSE</b>		
<b>RUBUS odoratus</b> <b>FLOWERING RASPBERRY</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.85	7.70
<b>SAMBUCUS canadensis</b> <b>AMERICAN ELDER</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	6.80
4 to 5 ft.....	.90	8.10
<b>c. aurea</b> <b>GOLDEN ELDER</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	6.80
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00
<b>nigra</b> <b>EUROPEAN ELDER</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.30	11.70
<b>n. aurea</b> <b>GOLDEN EUROPEAN ELDER</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.30	11.70
Snowball (See <i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i> )		
Snowberry (See <i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i> )		
<b>SORBARIA sorbifolia</b> <b>URAL FALSE-SPIREA</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	.85	7.70
<b>SPIRAEA</b> <b>ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA</b>		
15 to 18 in.....	.50	4.50
18 to 24 in.....	.60	5.40
<b>arguta</b> <b>GARLAND SPIREA</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.45	4.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	5.00
<b>billardi</b> <b>BILLIARD SPIREA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
<b>douglasi</b> <b>DOUGLAS SPIREA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
<b>froebeli</b> <b>FROEBEL SPIREA</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.50	4.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.40
<b>japonica</b> <b>JAPANESE SPIREA</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.60	5.40
<b>prunifolia</b> <b>TRUE BRIDALWREATH</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.60	5.40
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	6.80
3 to 4 ft.....	.90	8.10
<b>salicifolia</b> <b>WILLOWLEAF SPIREA</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
<b>thunbergi</b> <b>THUNBERG SPIREA</b>		
15 to 18 in.....	.40	3.60
18 to 24 in.....	.50	4.50
24 to 30 in.....	.65	5.90

	Each	Per Ten
<b>vanhouttei</b> <b>VANHOUTTE SPIREA</b>		
18 to 24 in.....per 100	\$24.00 .30	2.70
2 to 3 ft.....per 100	32.00 .40	3.60
3 to 4 ft.....per 100	41.00 .50	4.50
4 to 5 ft.....per 100	49.00 .60	5.40
<b>STEPHANANDRA flexuosa</b> <b>CUTLEAF STEPHANANDRA</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.50	4.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.40
<b>SYMPHORICARPOS chenaulti</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.30
<b>mollis</b> <b>SPREADING SNOWBERRY</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.65	5.90
<b>racemosus</b> <b>COMMON SNOWBERRY</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.45	4.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.65	5.90
4 to 5 ft.....	.80	7.20
<b>vulgaris</b> <b>INDIAN CURRANT; CORALBERRY</b>		
18 to 24 in.....	.45	4.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.65	5.90
<b>SYRINGA chinensis (rothomagensis)</b> <b>CHINESE LILAC</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	1.20	10.80
4 to 5 ft.....	1.50	13.50
5 to 6 ft.....	1.70	15.30
<b>persica</b> <b>PERSIAN LILAC</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	1.20	10.80
4 to 5 ft.....	1.50	13.50
<b>villosa</b> <b>LATE LILAC</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	1.20	10.80
<b>vulgaris</b> <b>COMMON LILAC</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.55	5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.30
4 to 5 ft.....	.85	7.70
<b>v. alba</b> <b>WHITE COMMON LILAC</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	9.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.20	10.80
<b>FRENCH HYBRIDS</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	13.50
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	18.00
Alphonse Lavallee.....	Double Blue	
Charles Joly.....	Double Purple	
Ludwig Spaeth.....	Single Reddish Purple	
Marie Legraye.....	Single White	
Michael Buchner.....	Double Lilac	
President Grevy.....	Double Blue	
Syringa (See <i>Philadelphus</i> )		
<b>TAMARIX africana</b> <b>AFRICAN TAMARIX</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.65	5.90
3 to 4 ft.....	.80	7.20
<b>amurensis</b> <b>AMUR TAMARIX</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.65	5.90
3 to 4 ft.....	.80	7.20
<b>pentandra</b> <b>FIVESTAMEN TAMARIX</b>		
2 to 3 ft.....	.65	5.90
3 to 4 ft.....	.80	7.20
<b>VIBURNUM americanum</b> <b>AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH</b>		
3 to 4 ft.....	1.20	10.80
4 to 5 ft.....	1.50	13.50
5 to 6 ft.....	1.85	16.70

	Each	Per Ten		Each	Per Ten
<b>VIBURNUM—(Continued)</b>					
<i>carlesi</i>	<b>FRAGRANT VIBURNUM</b>		<i>sieboldi</i>	<b>SIEBOLD VIBURNUM</b>	
15 to 18 in.....	2.00	18.00	2 to 3 ft. B. & B.....	2.70	24.30
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	22.50	3 to 4 ft. B. & B.....	3.40	30.60
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	27.00	<i>tomentosum</i>	<b>DOUBLEFILE VIBURNUM</b>	
<i>cassinoides</i>	<b>WITHE-ROD</b>		18 to 24 in.....	.75	6.80
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	13.50	2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	9.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.85	16.70	3 to 4 ft.....	1.35	12.20
<i>dentatum</i>	<b>ARROWWOOD</b>		<i>t. plicatum</i>	<b>JAPANESE SNOWBALL</b>	
2 to 3 ft.....	.70	6.30	2 to 3 ft.....	1.35	12.20
3 to 4 ft.....	.85	7.70	3 to 4 ft.....	1.70	15.30
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	9.00	<i>VITEX agnus castus</i>	<b>CHASTE TREE</b>	
<i>lantana</i>	<b>WAYFARING TREE</b>		2 to 3 ft.....	.85	7.70
2 to 3 ft.....	.85	7.70	3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00	<i>WEIGELA amabilis</i>	<b>ROSE WEIGELA</b>	
4 to 5 ft.....	1.35	12.20	2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
<i>lentago</i>	<b>NANNYBERRY</b>		<i>candida</i>	<b>SNOW WEIGELA</b>	
2 to 3 ft.....	1.35	12.20	2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.70	15.30	3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.30
4 to 5 ft.....	2.20	19.80	<i>floribunda</i>	<b>CRIMSON WEIGELA</b>	
<i>molle</i>	<b>KENTUCKY VIBURNUM</b>		18 to 24 in.....	.50	4.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.90	8.10	2 to 3 ft.....	.70	6.30
3 to 4 ft.....	1.20	10.80	<i>rosea</i>	<b>PINK WEIGELA</b>	
<i>opulus</i>	<b>EUROPEAN CRANBERRYBUSH</b>		2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.85	7.70	3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.40
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00	<b>WEIGELA HYBRIDS</b>		
4 to 5 ft.....	1.50	13.50	<i>ABEL CARRIERE WEIGELA</i>	<b>Carmine</b>	
5 to 6 ft.....	2.00	18.00	18 to 24 in.....	.40	3.60
<i>o. nanum</i>	<b>DWARF CRANBERRYBUSH</b>		2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
9 to 12 in.....	1.00	9.00	3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.30
12 to 15 in.....	1.20	10.80	<i>EVA RATHKE WEIGELA</i>	<b>Crimson</b>	
<i>o. sterile</i>	<b>COMMON SNOWBALL</b>		18 to 24 in.....	.70	6.30
2 to 3 ft.....	.85	7.70	2 to 3 ft.....	.85	7.70
3 to 4 ft.....	1.20	10.80	<i>GUSTAVE MALLOT WEIGELA</i>	<b>Pink</b>	
4 to 5 ft.....	1.50	13.50	18 to 24 in.....	.70	6.30
5 to 6 ft.....	1.85	16.70	2 to 3 ft.....	.80	7.20
<i>prunifolium</i>	<b>BLACKHAW</b>		<i>HENDERSON WEIGELA</i>	<b>Deep Rose</b>	
2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	22.50	2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	3.30	30.00	3 to 4 ft.....	.70	6.30



# TREES

## BIG TREES and TREE MOVING

Prices on Application

	Each	Per Ten
<b>ACER dasycarpum</b>	<b>SILVER MAPLE</b>	
8 to 10 ft.....	2.00	18.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.....	2.70	24.00
1 1/2 to 2 in.....	3.50	31.50
2 to 2 1/2 in.....	4.00	36.00
2 1/2 to 3 in.....	4.75	42.80
3 to 3 1/2 in.....	6.75	60.80
3 1/2 to 4 in.....	9.00	81.00
<b>ginnala</b>	<b>AMUR MAPLE</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	1.35	12.20
4 to 5 ft.....	1.60	14.40
5 to 6 ft.....	2.00	18.00
6 to 8 ft.....	3.40	30.60
<b>negundo</b>	<b>BOXELDER, ASH LEAVED MAPLE</b>	
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.....	2.50	22.50
1 1/2 to 2 in.....	3.15	28.30
<b>palmatum atropurpureum (variety-Ashiobeni)</b>		
Grafts BLOODLEAF JAPANESE MAPLE		
18 to 24 in.....B. & B.....	4.50	
2 to 3 ft.....B. & B.....	9.00	
3 to 4 ft.....B. & B.....	13.50	
4 to 5 ft. Heavy B. & B.....	22.50	
5 to 6 ft. Heavy B. & B.....	36.00	
<b>platanoides</b>	<b>NORWAY MAPLE</b>	
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.....	3.50	31.50
1 1/2 to 2 in.....	4.00	36.00
2 to 2 1/2 in.....	5.00	45.00
2 1/2 to 3 in.....	6.75	60.80
3 to 3 1/2 in.....	9.00	81.00
3 1/2 to 4 in.....	13.50	122.00
<b>p. schwedleri</b>	<b>SCHWEDLER MAPLE</b>	
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.....	4.00	36.00
1 1/2 to 2 in.....	5.50	50.00
2 to 2 1/2 in.....	6.75	60.80
2 1/2 to 3 in.....	9.00	81.00
<b>rubrum</b>	<b>RED MAPLE</b>	
8 to 10 ft.....	3.00	27.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.....	4.00	36.00
1 1/2 to 2 in.....	5.50	49.50
2 to 2 1/2 in.....	6.75	60.80
2 1/2 to 3 in.....	9.00	81.00
<b>saccharum</b>	<b>SUGAR MAPLE</b>	
8 to 10 ft.....	3.50	31.50
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.....	4.25	38.20
1 1/2 to 2 in.....	5.50	50.00
<b>saccharinum wieri</b>	<b>WIER MAPLE</b>	
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.....	3.50	31.50
1 1/2 to 2 in.....	4.75	42.80
2 to 2 1/2 in.....	6.00	54.00
<b>AESCULUS hippocastanum</b>	<b>HORSECHESTNUT</b>	
5 to 6 ft.....	2.25	20.30
6 to 8 ft.....	3.25	29.20
<b>AILANTHUS glandulosa</b>	<b>AILANTHUS (Tree of Heaven)</b>	
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in.....	4.00	36.00
1 1/2 to 2 in.....	5.50	50.00
2 to 2 1/2 in.....	6.75	60.80
2 1/2 to 3 in.....	8.00	72.00
3 to 4 in.....	9.50	85.50
American Elm (See Ulmus americana)		
<b>ARALIA spinosa</b>	<b>DEVILS-WALKINGSTICK</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	1.10	9.90
4 to 5 ft.....	1.35	12.20
5 to 6 ft.....	1.80	16.20
Bechtel's Crab (See Malus ioensis plena)		

	Each	Per Ten
<b>BETULA alba</b>	<b>EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH</b>	
6 to 8 ft.....	3.50	31.50
8 to 10 ft.....	4.00	36.00
Multiple Stem Birch Prices upon application.		
<b>alba laciniata</b>	<b>CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH</b>	
6 to 8 ft.....	5.00	45.00
<b>CATALPA bungei</b>	<b>UMBRELLA CATALPA</b>	
5 to 6 ft.....	2.00	18.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.50	22.50
<b>speciosa</b>		
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	13.50
8 to 10 ft.....	2.25	20.30
<b>CERCIS canadensis</b>	<b>AMERICAN REDBUD</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	1.80	16.20
4 to 5 ft.....	2.50	22.50
5 to 6 ft.....	3.15	28.30
Chinese Elm (See Ulmus parvifolia)		
<b>CORNUS florida</b>	<b>WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....B. & B.....	4.00	
4 to 5 ft.....B. & B.....	5.50	
5 to 6 ft.....B. & B.....	7.00	
<b>f. rubra</b>	<b>RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....B. & B.....	6.00	
4 to 5 ft.....B. & B.....	7.50	
5 to 6 ft.....B. & B.....	10.50	
<b>CORYLUS—Hazelnut, Filbert</b>	(See Nut Trees and Shrubs)	
<b>CRATAEGUS coccinea</b>	<b>SCARLET HAWTHORN</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	3.75	
<b>cordata</b>	<b>WASHINGTON HAWTHORN</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.40	
4 to 5 ft.....	4.10	
5 to 6 ft.....	4.75	
<b>crusgalli</b>	<b>COCKSPUR THORN</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	3.75	
<b>mollis</b>	<b>DOWNY HAWTHORN</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	3.75	
5 to 6 ft.....	4.50	
<b>oxyacantha</b>	<b>ENGLISH HAWTHORN</b>	
4 to 5 ft.....	3.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	4.50	
6 to 8 ft.....	6.00	
<b>o. splendens</b>	<b>PAUL DOUBLE SCARLET HAWTHORN</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	4.00	
<b>tomentosa</b>	<b>PEAR HAWTHORN</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	4.75	
<b>FRAXINUS americana</b>	<b>WHITE ASH</b>	
8 to 10 ft.....	3.00	27.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 ft.....	4.00	36.00
1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	6.00	54.00
2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	7.50	67.50
<b>GINKGO biloba</b>	<b>MAIDENHAIR TREE</b>	
4 to 5 ft.....	3.75	33.80
5 to 6 ft.....	4.50	40.50
6 to 8 ft.....	5.25	47.30
<b>GLEDITSIA triacanthos</b>	<b>HONEYLOCUST</b>	
5 to 6 ft.....	2.00	18.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.75	24.70
8 to 10 ft.....	3.50	31.50

	Each	Per Ten
<b>GLEDITSIA—(Continued)</b>		
<b>t. inermis</b>		<b>THORNLESS HONEYLOCUST</b>
5 to 6 ft.....	2.00	18.00
6 to 8 ft.....	2.75	24.70
8 to 10 ft.....	3.50	31.50
<b>LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua</b>		<b>SWEETGUM</b>
6 to 8 ft.....	6.00	
1½ to 2 in.....	9.00	
2 to 2½ in.....	10.50	
<b>LIRIODENDRON tulipifera</b>		<b>TULIPTREE</b>
6 to 8 ft.....	3.00	
8 to 10 ft.....	3.75	
1¼ to 1½ in.....	4.50	
<b>MAGNOLIA acuminata</b>		<b>CUCUMBERTREE</b>
6 to 8 ft.....	5.00	
8 to 10 ft.....	8.00	
<b>soulangiana</b>		<b>SAUCER MAGNOLIA</b>
4 to 5 ft. B. & B.....	12.00	
5 to 6 ft. B. & B.....	16.50	
<b>MALUS atrosanguinea</b>		<b>CARMAN CRAB</b>
<b>floribunda</b>		<b>JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB</b>
<b>ioensis plena</b>		<b>BECHTEL CRAB</b>
<b>niedzwetzkyana</b>		<b>REDVEIN CRAB</b>
<b>sargentii</b>		<b>SARGENT CRAB</b>
<b>scheideckeri</b>		<b>SCHEIDECKER CRAB</b>
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	18.00
4 to 5 ft.....	2.75	24.80
<b>MORUS alba</b>		<b>RUSSIAN MULBERRY</b>
8 to 10 ft.....	2.00	18.00
<b>a. pendula</b>		<b>TEASWEEPING MULBERRY</b>
2 Year Heads.....	3.50	31.50
<b>Norway Maple (See Acer platanoides)</b>		
<b>PLATANUS occidentalis</b>		<b>AMERICAN PLANETREE</b>
8 to 10 ft.....	3.50	31.50
1¼ to 1½ in.....	4.75	42.70
1½ to 1¾ in.....	6.25	56.20
1¾ to 2 in.....	7.50	67.50
<b>orientalis</b>		<b>EUROPEAN PLANETREE, SYCAMORE</b>
6 to 8 ft.....	2.70	24.30
8 to 10 ft.....	3.50	31.50
1¼ to 1½ in.....	4.75	42.70
1½ to 1¾ in.....	6.25	56.20
<b>POPULUS bolleana</b>		<b>BOLLEANA POPLAR</b>
6 to 8 ft.....	3.00	27.00
8 to 10 ft.....	3.75	33.80
<b>candicans</b>		<b>BALM-OF-GILEAD POPLAR</b>
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	13.50
8 to 10 ft.....	1.80	16.20
<b>eugenei</b>		<b>CAROLINA POPLAR</b>
6 to 8 ft.....	.90	8.10
8 to 10 ft.....	1.20	10.80
1¼ to 1½ in.....	1.65	14.90
<b>nigra italica</b>		<b>LOMBARDY POPLAR</b>
6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	11.20
8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	13.50
1¼ to 1½ in.....	2.00	18.00
1½ to 2 in.....	2.75	24.70
<b>simoni</b>		<b>SIMON POPLAR</b>
8 to 10 ft.....	1.75	15.70
1¼ to 1½ in.....	2.25	22.20
1½ to 2 in.....	2.75	24.70
<b>PRUNUS cerasifera</b>		<b>NEWPORT PURPLELEAF PLUM</b>
3 to 4 ft.....	1.35	12.20
4 to 5 ft.....	1.60	14.40

	Each	Per Ten
<b>c. pissardi</b>		<b>PURPLELEAF PLUM</b>
3 to 4 ft.....	1.35	12.20
4 to 5 ft.....	1.60	14.40
<b>kwanzan</b>		<b>KWANZAN CHERRY Deep Pink</b>
4 to 5 ft.....	3.00	27.00
<b>shirofugen</b>		<b>SHIROFUGEN CHERRY Light Pink</b>
4 to 5 ft.....	3.00	27.00
<b>subhirtella pendula</b>		<b>WEeping FLOWERING CHERRY</b>
2 Year Heads..... B & B.....	6.50	
<b>triloba</b>		<b>FLOWERING PLUM</b>
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	13.50
4 to 5 ft.....	1.80	16.20
<b>Purple Leaved Plum (See Prunus cerasifera pissardi)</b>		
<b>PTELEA trifoliata</b>		<b>COMMON HOPTREE</b>
4 to 5 ft.....	1.50	13.50
<b>QUERCUS macrocarpa</b>		<b>MOSSYCUP OAK</b>
1¼ to 1½ in.....	6.75	60.70
1½ to 2 in.....	8.75	78.70
2 to 2½ in.....	9.00	81.00
2½ to 3 in.....	13.50	121.50
<b>palustris</b>		<b>PIN OAK</b>
1½ to 2 in.....	7.50	67.50
2 to 2½ in.....	10.50	94.50
2½ to 3 in.....	15.00	135.00
<b>rubra</b>		<b>COMMON RED OAK</b>
1½ to 2 in.....	11.00	99.00
2 to 2½ in.....	13.50	121.50
<b>ROBINIA</b>		<b>COMMON LOCUST; BLACK LOCUST</b>
<b>pseudoacacia</b>		
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50	13.50
8 to 10 ft.....	2.25	20.30
<b>SALIX babylonica</b>		<b>BABYLON WEEPING WILLOW</b>
5 to 6 ft.....	1.60	14.40
6 to 8 ft.....	2.25	20.30
8 to 10 ft.....	3.50	28.50
<b>blanda</b>		<b>WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW</b>
5 to 6 ft.....	1.60	14.40
6 to 8 ft.....	2.25	20.30
8 to 10 ft.....	3.50	28.50
<b>discolor</b>		<b>PUSSY WILLOW</b>
3 to 4 ft.....	.80	7.20
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	9.00
5 to 6 ft.....	1.35	12.20
<b>elegantissima</b>		<b>THURLOW WEEPING WILLOW</b>
5 to 6 ft.....	1.50	13.50
6 to 8 ft.....	2.10	18.90
8 to 10 ft.....	2.70	24.30
1¼ to 2 in.....	4.50	40.50
2 to 2½ in.....	7.50	67.50
2½ to 3 in.....	9.75	
3 to 4 in.....	11.25	
4 to 5 in.....	15.00	
<b>pentandra</b>		<b>LAUREL WILLOW</b>
4 to 5 ft.....	.90	8.10
5 to 6 ft.....	1.35	12.20
6 to 8 ft.....	2.00	18.00
<b>Schwedler's Maple (See Acer platanoides schwedleri)</b>		
<b>Silver Maple (See Acer dasycarpum)</b>		
<b>SOPHORA japonica</b>		<b>CHINESE SCHOLARTREE</b>
5 to 6 ft.....	4.00	36.00
5 to 6 ft. B. & B.....	5.40	48.60
<b>SORBUS aucuparia</b>		<b>EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN-ASH</b>
5 to 6 ft.....	1.80	16.20
6 to 8 ft.....	3.50	31.50
8 to 10 ft.....	4.00	36.00

	Each	Per Ten
<b>TILIA americana</b>	<b>AMERICAN LINDEN</b>	
1½ to 2 in.....	6.00	54.00
2 to 2½ in.....	7.50	67.50
<b>ULMUS alata</b>	<b>WINGED ELM</b>	
1¼ to 1½ in.....	2.25	20.25
1½ to 1¾ in.....	3.50	31.50
1¾ to 2 in.....	4.75	42.75
2 to 2½ in.....	6.75	60.75
<b>americana</b>	<b>AMERICAN ELM</b>	
8 to 10 ft.....	1.80	16.20
1¼ to 1½ in.....	2.25	20.25
1½ to 1¾ in.....	3.50	31.50
1¾ to 2 in.....	4.10	36.90
2 to 2½ in.....	5.40	48.60
2½ to 3 in.....	8.00	72.00
3 to 3½ in.....	11.00	99.00
3½ to 4 in.....	13.50	121.50
<b>MOLINE ELM</b>		
8 to 10 ft.....	2.25	20.30
1¼ to 1½ in.....	3.25	29.25
1½ to 1¾ in.....	4.00	36.00
1¾ to 2 in.....	5.50	49.50
2 to 2½ in.....	7.50	67.50
2½ to 3 in.....	9.50	85.50
<b>VASE ELM</b>		
8 to 10 ft.....	2.25	20.30
1¼ to 1½ in.....	3.25	29.30
1½ to 1¾ in.....	4.00	36.00
1¾ to 2 in.....	5.50	49.50
2 to 2½ in.....	7.25	65.30
2½ to 3 in.....	9.25	83.20
<b>glabra camperdowni</b>	<b>CAMPERDOWN ELM</b>	
1 yr. heads.....	5.00	
2 yr. heads.....	8.00	
<b>parvifolia</b>	<b>CHINESE ELM</b>	
5 to 6 ft.....	1.80	16.20
6 to 8 ft.....	2.25	20.30
8 to 10 ft.....	3.25	29.30
1¼ to 1½ in.....	4.00	36.00
1½ to 1¾ in.....	4.75	42.80
1¾ to 2 in.....	6.75	60.80
2 to 2½ in.....	8.25	74.30
2½ to 3 in.....	9.75	87.80

	Each	Per Ten
<b>pumila</b>	<b>DWARF ASIATIC ELM</b>	
5 to 6 ft.....	1.80	16.20
6 to 8 ft.....	2.25	20.30
8 to 10 ft.....	3.25	29.30
1¼ to 1½ in.....	4.00	36.00
1½ to 1¾ in.....	4.75	42.80
1¾ to 2 in.....	6.75	60.80
2 to 2½ in.....	8.25	74.30
2½ to 3 in.....	9.75	87.80

## NUT TREES

Nut Trees are shipped by mail, and separate from other items in an order.

### WALNUT

#### NATIVE SEEDLING BLACK WALNUT

15 to 30 in.....	1.00	9.00
------------------	------	------

#### STABLER

3 to 4 ft.....	3.25	30.00
----------------	------	-------

#### THOMAS

3 to 4 ft.....	3.25	30.00
----------------	------	-------

#### BUTTERNUT

3 to 4 ft.....	1.75	15.00
----------------	------	-------

#### JAPANESE WALNUT

Discontinued.

#### HICKORY

##### FAIRBANKS

3 to 4 ft.....	4.25	40.00
----------------	------	-------

#### TREE HAZLENUT

##### RUSH

Discontinued.

#### PECAN

5 to 7 ft.....	1.50	12.50
----------------	------	-------



# EVERGREENS

	Each	
<b>ABIES concolor</b>		<b>WHITE FIR</b>
18 to 24 in.....	3.50	
2 to 2½ ft.....	4.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	5.75	
3 to 4 ft.....	8.25	
4 to 5 ft.....	11.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	16.00	
<b>fraseri</b>		<b>FRASER FIR</b>
2 to 3 ft.....	4.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	5.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	7.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	9.50	
6 to 8 ft.....	13.75	
<b>nordmanniana</b>		<b>NORDMANN FIR</b>
3 to 4 ft.....	5.75	
4 to 5 ft.....	7.50	
5 to 6 ft.....	9.75	
6 to 8 ft.....	14.00	
American Arborvitae (See Thuja occidentalis)		
Arborvitae Compacta (See Thuja occidentalis compacta)		
Globe Arborvitae (See Thuja occidentalis globosa)		
<b>JUNIPERUS chinensis</b>		<b>CHINESE JUNIPER</b>
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	5.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	7.50	
5 to 6 ft.....	10.00	
6 to 7 ft.....	12.50	
<b>c. columnaris</b>		<b>COLUMN CHINESE JUNIPER</b>
12 to 14 ft.....	60.00	
<b>c. mascula</b>		
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	5.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	7.00	
<b>c. neoboriensis</b>		<b>CONICAL CHINESE JUNIPER</b>
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	5.75	
4 to 5 ft.....	7.50	
5 to 6 ft.....	9.50	
<b>c. pfitzeriana</b>		<b>PFITZER JUNIPER</b>
15 to 18 in.....	3.50	
18 to 24 in.....	4.50	
2 to 2½ ft.....	6.00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	7.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	9.00	
<b>c. pfitzeriana</b>		<b>UPRIGHT PFITZER JUNIPER</b>
18 to 24 in.....	5.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	7.00	
3 to 3½ ft.....	8.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	13.50	
<b>c. sargentii</b>		<b>SARGENT JUNIPER</b>
18 to 24 in.....	4.50	
<b>communis depressa</b>		<b>PROSTRATE JUNIPER</b>
18 to 24 in.....	3.25	
4 to 5 ft.....	10.00	
<b>c. hibernica</b>		<b>IRISH JUNIPER</b>
2 to 2½ ft.....	2.75	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.25	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.25	
4 to 5 ft.....	6.25	
7 to 8 ft.....	11.50	
8 to 9 ft.....	13.50	
<b>c. h. suecica</b>		<b>SWEDISH JUNIPER</b>
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.75	

<b>excelsa stricta</b>		<b>SPINY GREEK JUNIPER</b>
15 to 18 in.....	2.25	
18 to 24 in.....	3.50	
2 to 2½ ft.....	4.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	5.50	
<b>horizontalis</b>		<b>CREeping JUNIPER</b>
15 to 18 in.....	2.50	
18 to 24 in.....	3.25	
<b>h. depressa plumosa</b>		<b>ANDORRA JUNIPER</b>
15 to 18 in.....	2.25	
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00	
<b>h. douglasi</b>		<b>WAUKEGAN JUNIPER</b>
15 to 18 in.....	2.50	
18 to 24 in.....	3.25	
<b>horizontalis glauca</b>		<b>BLUE CREEPING JUNIPER</b>
15 to 18 in.....	2.50	
18 to 24 in.....	3.25	
<b>japonica</b>		<b>JAPANESE JUNIPER</b>
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50	
<b>sabina</b>		<b>SAVIN JUNIPER</b>
15 to 18 in.....	3.00	
18 to 24 in.....	4.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	5.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	7.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	10.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	12.00	
<b>s. tamariscifolia</b>		<b>TAMARIX SAVIN JUNIPER</b>
15 to 18 in.....	3.00	
18 to 24 in.....	3.75	
<b>scopulorum</b>		<b>COLORADO JUNIPER</b>
3 to 4 ft.....	6.25	
4 to 5 ft.....	8.75	
5 to 6 ft.....	11.00	
6 to 7 ft.....	13.50	
<b>sphaerica (fortunei)</b>		<b>FORTUNE REDCEDAR</b>
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.75	
4 to 5 ft.....	6.25	
5 to 6 ft.....	7.75	
6 to 7 ft.....	9.50	
<b>squamata meyeri</b>		<b>MEYER JUNIPER</b>
15 to 18 in.....	3.50	
18 to 24 in.....	4.25	
<b>virginiana</b>		<b>REDCEDAR</b>
2 to 3 ft.....	3.25	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	5.75	
10 to 12 ft.....	35.00	
<b>v. cannarti</b>		<b>CANNART REDCEDAR</b>
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.75	
2½ to 3 ft.....	5.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	6.25	
4 to 5 ft.....	9.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	12.00	
6 to 7 ft.....	16.00	
<b>v. elegantissima lee</b>		<b>LEE GOLDTIP JUNIPER</b>
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.25	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.75	
<b>v. keteleeri</b>		<b>KETELEER REDCEDAR</b>
4 to 5 ft.....	6.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	8.00	
6 to 7 ft.....	11.50	

		Each
<b>JUNIPERUS—(Continued)</b>		
<b>v. glauca</b>	<b>SILVER REDCEDAR</b>	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.75	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	6.50	
5 to 6 ft.....	8.00	
<b>v. schottii</b>	<b>SCHOTT REDCEDAR</b>	
2 to 3 ft.....	4.75	
3 to 4 ft.....	7.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	9.50	
5 to 6 ft.....	12.50	
6 to 7 ft.....	17.00	
Koster's Blue Spruce (See <i>Picea pungens kosteri</i> )		
Mugho Pine (See <i>Pinus montana mughus</i> )		
Norway Spruce (See <i>Picea excelsa</i> )		
Pfitzer Juniper (See <i>Juniperus chin. pfitzeriana</i> )		
<b>PICEA canadensis albertiana</b>	<b>BLACK HILL SPRUCE</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	2.00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	2.75	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	5.75	
<b>excelsa</b>	<b>NORWAY SPRUCE</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	1.50	
2 to 3 ft.....	2.25	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.25	
4 to 5 ft.....	5.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	6.75	
6 to 7 ft.....	9.00	
7 to 8 ft.....	12.50	
8 to 9 ft.....	17.00	
9 to 10 ft.....	22.50	
10 to 11 ft.....	27.00	
11 to 12 ft.....	32.00	
<b>pungens</b>	<b>GREEN COLORADO SPRUCE</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	1.75	
2 to 2½ ft.....	2.25	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	6.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	8.00	
6 to 7 ft.....	11.00	
7 to 8 ft.....	14.25	
<b>p. glauca</b>	<b>BLUE COLORADO SPRUCE</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	3.25	
2 to 2½ ft.....	4.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	5.75	
3 to 4 ft.....	7.50	
<b>p. kosteri</b>	<b>KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	4.50	
2 to 2½ ft.....	5.75	
2½ to 3 ft.....	6.75	
3 to 3½ ft.....	9.00	
3½ to 4 ft.....	12.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	18.75	
6 to 7 ft.....	31.50	
7 to 8 ft.....	40.00	
8 to 9 ft.....	67.50	
9 to 10 ft.....	100.00	
10 to 11 ft.....	135.00	
<b>p. moerheimi (blue)</b>	<b>MOERHEIM BLUE SPRUCE</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	4.50	
2 to 2½ ft.....	5.75	
2½ to 3 ft.....	6.75	
3 to 3½ ft.....	9.00	
3½ to 4 ft.....	12.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	18.75	
6 to 7 ft.....	31.50	
7 to 8 ft.....	40.00	
8 to 9 ft.....	67.50	
9 to 10 ft.....	100.00	
10 to 11 ft.....	135.00	

		Each
<b>PINUS montana mughus</b>	<b>DWARF MUGHO PINE</b>	
15 to 18 in.....	3.50	
18 to 24 in.....	4.50	
24 to 30 in.....	5.75	
2½ to 3 ft.....	7.75	
3 to 4 ft. Specimen.....	10.50	
4 to 5 ft. Specimen.....	15.50	
<b>nigra austriaca</b>	<b>AUSTRIAN PINE</b>	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00	
3 to 4 ft.....	5.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	6.75	
5 to 6 ft.....	9.00	
<b>ponderosa</b>	<b>WESTERN YELLOW PINE</b>	
5 to 6 ft.....	9.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	12.50	
<b>resinosa</b>	<b>RED PINE</b>	
6 to 8 ft.....	9.00	
<b>strobus</b>	<b>WHITE PINE</b>	
4 to 5 ft.....	5.75	
5 to 6 ft.....	8.00	
6 to 7 ft.....	11.25	
<b>sylvestris</b>	<b>SCOTCH PINE</b>	
4 to 5 ft.....	6.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	8.00	
6 to 8 ft.....	11.00	
<b>PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi</b>	<b>DOUGLAS-FIR</b>	
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	
2 to 3 ft.....	2.75	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	5.25	
5 to 6 ft.....	8.00	
6 to 7 ft.....	10.25	
Pyramidal Arborvitae (See <i>Thuja occ. pyramidalis</i> )		
<b>RETINOSPORA pisifera</b>	<b>SAWARA CYPRESS</b>	
2 to 3 ft.....	2.25	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	5.25	
5 to 6 ft.....	6.25	
6 to 8 ft.....	8.50	
8 to 10 ft.....	13.50	
10 to 12 ft.....	19.00	
<b>p. aurea</b>	<b>GOLDEN SAWARA CYPRESS</b>	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	5.25	
5 to 6 ft.....	6.50	
6 to 7 ft.....	8.75	
<b>p. filifera</b>	<b>THREAD RETINOSPORA</b>	
2 to 2½ ft.....	2.25	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	6.75	
<b>plumosa</b>	<b>PLUME RETINOSPORA</b>	
2 to 2½ ft.....	1.75	
2½ to 3 ft.....	2.25	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	5.25	
5 to 6 ft.....	6.25	
6 to 8 ft.....	8.50	
<b>p. aurea</b>	<b>GOLDENPLUME RETINOSPORA</b>	
2 to 2½ ft.....	1.75	
2½ to 3 ft.....	2.25	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	5.50	
5 to 6 ft.....	6.50	
6 to 8 ft.....	8.50	
Savin Juniper (See <i>Juniperus sabina</i> )		
Siberian Arborvitae (See <i>Thuja occ. wareana</i> )		
Spiny Greek Juniper (See <i>Juniperus excelsa stricta</i> )		

	Each	
<b>TAXUS cuspidata</b>		<b>JAPANESE YEW</b>
18 to 24 in.....	4.50	
2 to 2½ ft.....	7.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	8.75	
<b>c. nana</b>		<b>DWARF JAPANESE YEW</b>
12 to 15 in.....	3.75	
15 to 18 in.....	5.00	
18 to 21 in.....	7.00	
21 to 24 in.....	9.00	
<b>c. capitata</b>		<b>UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW</b>
18 to 24 in.....	4.50	
2 to 2½ ft.....	6.25	
2½ to 3 ft.....	8.00	
3 to 3½ ft.....	10.75	
3½ to 4 ft. Specimen.....	13.50	
4 to 4½ ft. Specimen.....	19.25	
4½ to 5 ft. Specimen.....	27.00	
5 to 5½ ft. Specimen.....	36.00	
<b>c. intermedia</b>		<b>Discontinued use Taxus cuspidata</b>
<b>media hicksi</b>		<b>HICKS YEW</b>
18 to 24 in.....	4.00	
24 to 30 in.....	5.50	
<b>THUJA occidentalis</b>		<b>AMERICAN ARBORVITAE</b>
18 to 24 in.....	2.00	
2 to 3 ft.....	2.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.00	
4 to 5 ft.....	4.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	5.25	
6 to 7 ft.....	6.50	
7 to 8 ft.....	8.00	
8 to 9 ft.....	10.75	
9 to 10 ft.....	14.50	
<b>o. compacta</b>		<b>PARSONS ARBORVITAE</b>
15 to 18 in.....	2.25	
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.25	
3 to 4 ft.....	5.25	
<b>o. douglasi pyramidalis</b>		<b>DOUGLAS PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE</b>
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	4.50	
5 to 6 ft.....	5.75	
6 to 7 ft.....	7.50	
7 to 8 ft.....	9.00	
<b>o. elegantissima</b>		<b>GOLDENTIP ARBORVITAE</b>
18 to 24 in.....	2.25	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.25	
4 to 5 ft.....	5.25	
5 to 6 ft.....	6.25	
6 to 7 ft.....	8.00	
<b>o. ellwangeriana</b>		<b>TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE</b>
18 to 24 in.....	2.50	
2 to 3 ft.....	3.75	
3 to 4 ft.....	5.75	
<b>o. ericoides</b>		<b>HEATH RETINOSPORA</b>
18 to 24 in.....	2.75	
2 to 3 ft.....	4.00	
<b>o. globosa</b>		<b>GLOBE ARBORVITAE</b>
15 to 18 in.....	2.25	
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.25	
3 to 4 ft.....	5.25	
4 to 5 ft.....	6.75	
<b>o. hoveyi</b>		<b>HOVEY ARBORVITAE</b>
18 to 24 in.....	2.25	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50	

	Each	
<b>o. lutea</b>		<b>GEORGE PEABODY ARBORVITAE</b>
3 to 4 ft.....	3.75	
4 to 5 ft.....	5.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	6.25	
<b>o. pyramidalis</b>		<b>AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE</b>
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	6.75	
5 to 6 ft.....	7.75	
6 to 7 ft.....	11.00	
7 to 8 ft.....	13.50	
8 to 9 ft.....	17.00	
9 to 10 ft.....	20.50	
<b>o. vervaeniana</b>		<b>VERVAENE ARBORVITAE</b>
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	5.25	
5 to 6 ft.....	6.25	
6 to 7 ft.....	8.00	
<b>o. wareana (siberica)</b>		<b>WARE ARBORVITAE</b>
18 to 24 in.....	2.25	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50	
<b>o. woodwardi</b>		<b>WOODWARD ARBORVITAE</b>
15 to 18 in.....	2.25	
18 to 24 in.....	3.00	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.50	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.25	
<b>orientalis</b>		<b>CHINESE ARBORVITAE</b>
2½ to 3 ft.....	2.75	
3 to 4 ft.....	3.50	
4 to 5 ft.....	4.50	
5 to 6 ft.....	5.50	
6 to 8 ft. Heavy.....	15.00	
8 to 10 ft. Heavy.....	20.00	
<b>o. aurea nana</b>		<b>BERCKMANS GOLDEN ARBORVITAE</b>
15 to 18 in.....	2.25	
18 to 24 in.....	3.50	
24 to 30 in.....	5.25	
<b>o. bonita</b>		<b>BONITA ARBORVITAE</b>
18 to 24 in.....	2.25	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	
<b>o. bakeri</b>		<b>BAKERS CHINESE ARBORVITAE</b>
18 to 24 in.....	2.25	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00	
<b>o. elegantissima</b>		<b>YELLOW COLUMN ARBORVITAE</b>
18 to 24 in.....	2.25	
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50	
<b>plicata</b>		<b>GIANT ARBORVITAE</b>
4 to 5 ft.....	5.25	
5 to 6 ft.....	6.25	
<b>standishi</b>		<b>STANDISH ARBORVITAE</b>
4 to 5 ft.....	4.00	
5 to 6 ft.....	5.25	
6 to 7 ft.....	7.50	
<b>TSUGA canadensis</b>		<b>CANADIAN HEMLOCK</b>
2 to 2½ ft.....	3.75	
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.50	
3 to 4 ft.....	6.25	
4 to 5 ft.....	8.75	
5 to 6 ft.....	11.50	
Upright Juniper (See Juniperus v. schottii)		



# BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

			Each
<b>AZALEA calendulacea</b>			<b>FLAME AZALEA</b>
18	to 24	in.....	5.00
24	to 30	in.....	6.25
<b>hinodegiri</b>			<b>HINODEGIRI AZALEA</b>
15	to 18	in.....	3.75
18	to 24	in.....	5.00
<b>kaempferi</b>			<b>TORCH AZALEA</b>
18	to 24	in.....	5.00
24	to 30	in.....	6.25
30	to 36	in.....	7.50
<b>mollis</b>			<b>CHINESE AZALEA</b>
15	to 18	in.....	3.75
18	to 24	in.....	5.00
24	to 30	in.....	7.50
<b>nudiflora</b>			<b>PINXTERBLOOM</b>
18	to 24	in.....	5.00
24	to 30	in.....	6.25
30	to 36	in.....	7.50
<b>poukhanensis</b>			<b>KOREAN AZALEA</b>
18	to 24	in.....	6.25
24	to 30	in.....	8.75
<b>viscosa</b>			<b>SWAMP AZALEA</b>
18	to 24	in.....	3.75
24	to 30	in.....	5.00
30	to 36	in.....	6.25
<b>COTONEASTER apiculata</b>			
9 to 12 in.	4 in. Pots.		1.25
12 to 15 in.	6 in. Pots.		1.75
<b>horizontalis</b>			<b>ROCK COTONEASTER</b>
9 to 12 in.	B. & B.		1.25
12 to 15 in.	B. & B.		1.75
<b>microphylla</b>			<b>ROCKSPRAY</b>
9 to 12 in.	6 in. pots.		1.25
12 to 15 in.	B. & B.		1.75
<b>m. cochlearia</b>			
9 to 12 in.	6 in. pots.		1.25
12 to 15 in.	6 in. pots.		1.75
<b>salicifolia</b>			<b>WILLOWLEAF COTONEASTER</b>
18 to 24 in.			2.00
2 to 3 ft.			2.25
3 to 4 ft.			3.00
<b>s. floccosa</b>			
18 to 24 in.			2.50
2 to 3 ft.			2.75
<b>DAPHNE cneorum</b>			<b>GARLAND FLOWER</b>
6 to 9 in.			1.00
9 to 12 in.			1.50
12 to 15 in.			2.00
<b>EUONYMUS patens</b>			<b>SPREADING EUONYMUS</b>
15 to 18 in.			.90
18 to 24 in.			1.10
2 to 3 ft.			1.25
<b>radicans</b>			<b>WINTERCREEPER</b>
12 to 15 in.			.60
<b>r. carrierei</b>			<b>GLOSSY WINTERCREEPER</b>
15 to 18 in.			.80
<b>r. colorata</b>			<b>REDLEAVED WINTERCREEPER</b>
9 to 12 in.			.50
<b>radicans vegetus</b>			<b>BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER</b>
12 to 18 in.			.90
18 to 24 in.			1.75
24 to 30 in.			2.50
<b>KALMIA latifolia</b>			<b>MOUNTAIN LAUREL</b>
18	to 24	in.....	3.75
24	to 30	in.....	5.50
30	to 36	in.....	7.00

		Each
<b>MAHONIA aquifolium</b>		<b>HOLLYGRAPE</b>
15 to 18 in.		2.00
18 to 24 in.		3.00
<b>PACHYSANDRA terminalis</b>		<b>JAPANESE SPURGE</b>
	Per 10	Per 100
1 yr. field grown plants...	1.70	14.00
2 yr. field grown plants...	2.00	16.50
Pot Plants, 2½ in. pots....	2.30	19.00
<b>PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi</b>		<b>LALAND FIRETHORN</b>
18 to 24 in.		3.25
2 to 2½ ft.		3.75
2½ to 3 ft.		4.50
<b>RHODODENDRON catawbiense</b>		<b>CATAWBA RHODODENDRON</b>
2 to 3 ft.		6.50
3 to 4 ft.		8.75
<b>catawbiense-Hybrids</b>		
2 to 2½ ft.		8.75
2½ to 3 ft.		11.25
<b>maximum</b>		<b>ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON</b>
2 to 3 ft.		5.00
3 to 4 ft.		7.50
<b>VINCA minor</b>		<b>PERIWINKLE</b>
	Per 10	Per 100 Per 1000
1 yr. field grown plants .....	1.50	14.00 130.00
2 yr. field grown plants .....	1.80	17.00 160.00
Pot plants 2½ in. pots .....	2.30	22.00 200.00
<b>m. bowlei</b>		<b>BOWLES PERIWINKLE</b>
1 yr. field grown plants .....	3.00	28.00

## GARDEN TOOLS

	Each
Dibble .....	\$ .70
Trowel No. 1.....	.95
Trowel No. 2.....	.65
Watering Can .....	2.50
Brass Spray .....	.60
Grass Snips .....	1.00
Kitchen Shears .....	1.00
Speedy Cultivator .....	1.10
Light Weight Spade.....	3.25
Spading Fork .....	2.85
Home Garden Shovel.....	1.35
Pruning Shears 16 CM.....	2.20

## GARDEN BOOKS

Books cannot be sent on approval

	Each
Principles of Flower Arrangement.....	\$3.00
The Art of Home Landscape.....	3.50
Garden Guide .....	2.00
1001 Questions Answered.....	2.00
Practical Pest Control.....	.50
The Book of Annuals.....	1.50
Flowers of the Wild.....	1.00
Birds of the Wild.....	1.00
The Garden Encyclopedia .....	4.00
The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, set.....	15.00
Hortus: A Concise Dictionary of Gardening.....	5.00
The Book of Trees.....	3.50
The Book of Shrubs .....	3.00
Rose Garden Primer.....	1.50
Rock Garden Primer .....	2.00
Success with House Plants.....	.75
All About Flowering Bulbs.....	2.00
The Book of Perennials.....	2.00
Ornamental Dwarf Fruit Trees.....	1.00

## VINES

	Each	Per Ten
<b>AMPELOPSIS aconitifolia</b> <b>MONKSHOOD VINE</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.60	5.40
<b>heterophylla</b> <b>PORCELAIN AMPELOPSIS</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.60	5.40
<b>quinquefolia</b> <b>AMERICAN IVY: VIRGINIA CREEPER</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.55	5.00
<b>q. engelmanni</b> <b>ENGELMANN CREEPER</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.55	5.00
<b>tricuspidata</b> <b>BOSTON IVY: JAPANESE IVY</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.65	5.90
<b>t. lowi</b> <b>GERANIUM CREEPER</b>		
No. 1 3 year from 4 in. pots.....	1.00	9.00
<b>ARISTOLOCHIA sipho</b> <b>DUTCHMANS PIPE</b>		
No. 1 2 yr. from 3 in. pots.....	1.25	11.50
<b>BIGNONIA radicans</b> <b>TRUMPET CREEPER</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.65	5.90
<b>CELASTRUS orbiculatus</b> <b>ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.65	5.90
<b>scandens</b> <b>AMERICAN BITTERSWEET</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.65	5.90
<b>CLEMATIS</b> <b>LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES</b>		
2 Year No. 1 field grown.....	1.10	10.00
Henryi White		
Jackmani Purple		
Mme. Edouard Andre Red		
Ramona Light Blue		
<b>paniculata</b> <b>SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS</b>		
2 Year No. 1 field grown.....	.65	5.90
<b>HEDERA helix</b> <b>ENGLISH IVY</b>		
No. 1 2 Year from 3 in. pots.....	.75	6.80
<b>IONICERA japonica halliana</b> <b>HALL JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.65	5.90
<b>periclymenum belgica</b> <b>DUTCH WOODBINE</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.75	6.80
<b>sempervirens</b> <b>TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.75	6.80
<b>LYCIUM chinense</b> <b>CHINESE MATRIMONY-VINE</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.65	5.90
<b>POLYGONUM auberti</b> <b>CHINA FLEECEVINE</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	.65	5.90
Silver Lace Vine (See Polygonum auberti)		
<b>WISTERIA sinensis</b> <b>CHINESE WISTERIA (PURPLE)</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	1.10	10.00
<b>s. alba</b> <b>WHITE CHINESE WISTERIA</b>		
No. 1 field grown.....	1.10	10.00

## ROSES

### HYBRID TEA ROSES

2 Year No. 1.....	Each \$ .75	Per Ten \$6.50
Ami Quinard.....	Dark Velvety Red	
Antoine Rivoire.....	White and Pink	
Autumn .....	Burnt Orange	
Betty Uprichard.....	Orange Carmine	
Briarcliff .....	Brilliant Pink	
Caledonia .....	White	

Charles K. Douglas.....	Dark Red	
Columbia.....	Bright Pink	
Crusader .....	Velvety Crimson	
Dame Edith Helen.....	Large Pure Pink	
Edel .....	White	
Edith Nellie Perkins.....	Salmon Pink	
Editor McFarland .....	Deep Pink	
Etoile de France.....	Vivid Crimson	
Etoile de Hollande.....	Dark Red	
E. G. Hill.....	Scarlet	
Francis Scott Key.....	Light Crimson	
Golden Dawn.....	Lemon Yellow	
Grenoble .....	Scarlet-crimson	
Gruss an Teplitz.....	Cherry Red	
Hadley .....	Crimson Red	
Hollywood .....	Red	
Independence Day.....	Orange and Pink	
Joanna Hill.....	Indian Yellow	
Jonkheer J. L. Mock.....	Deep Carmine Pink	
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.....	Creamy White	
Lady Hillingdon.....	Apricot Yellow	
Lord Charlemont.....	Deep Crimson	
Los Angeles.....	Salmon Pink and Yellow	
Luxembourg.....	Copper Yellow	
Margaret McGredy.....	Brilliant Red, Golden Base	
Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem.....	Golden Salmon	
Miss Lolita Armour.....	Salmon Pink	
Mme. Butterfly.....	Apricot Pink	
Mme. Caroline Testout.....	Clear Pink	
Mme. Edouard Herriot.....	Coral Red	
Mme. Joseph Perraud .....	Copper-yellow	
Mrs. Chas. Bell.....	Shell Pink	
Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom.....	Lemon Yellow	
Mrs. Pierre S. DuPont.....	Golden Yellow	
Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller.....	Cerise Crimson	
McGredy Scarlet .....	Scarlet and Orange	
Olympiad .....	Cerise Crimson	
President Hoover.....	Reddish Orange	
Roslyn .....	Deep Golden Yellow	
Radiance .....	Carmine Rose	
Red Radiance .....	Bright Crimson	
Rev. F. Page Roberts.....	Copper Yellow	
Sensation .....	Dark Crimson	
Sir Henry Segrave.....	Lemon-yellow	
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.....	Rich Yellow	
Souvenir de Georges Pernet.....	Brick Red	
Souvenir de Jean Soupert.....	Yellow	
Sunburst .....	Salmon Yellow	
Talisman .....	Copper and Yellow	
White Killarney.....	White	
Willowmere .....	Rich Pink	

### HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

2 Year No. 1.....	Each \$ .75	Per Ten \$6.50
American Beauty.....	Red	
Frau Karl Druschki.....	White	
Marshall P. Wilder.....	Red	
Mme. Albert Barbier.....	Yellow	
Mrs. John Laing.....	Double Pink	
Paul Neyron.....	Pink	

**CLIMBING ROSES**

2 Year No. 1.....	Each \$ .70	Per Ten \$6.00
American Pillar.....	Pink	
Blue Rambler.....	Pale Violet	
Climbing American Beauty.....	Red	
Crimson Rambler.....	Crimson	
Dorothy Perkins.....	Shell Pink	
Dr. Van Fleet.....	Flesh Pink	
Excelsa.....	Bright Crimson	
Gardenia.....	Creamy Yellow	
Mme. Gregoire Staechelin.....	Crimson	
Paul's Scarlet Climber.....	Scarlet	
Primrose.....	Yellow	
Silver Moon.....	White	
Spanish Beauty (See Mme. Gregoire Staechelin)		
White Dorothy.....	White	

**POLYANTHA ROSES  
(Baby Ramblers)**

2 Year No. 1.....	Each \$ .80	Per Ten \$7.00
Cecile Brunner.....	Light Pink	
Chatillon.....	Salmon Pink	
Ellen Poulsen.....	Rose Pink	
Else Poulsen.....	Bright Rose Pink	
Erna Teschendorff.....	Bright Red	
George Elger.....	Golden Yellow	
Ideal.....	Rich Red	
Katherine Zeimet.....	White	
Kirsten Poulsen.....	Bright Scarlet	

**RUGOSA and MISCELLANEOUS ROSES**

2 Year No. 1.....	Each \$ .75	Per Ten \$7.00
ROSA blanda.....	MEADOW ROSE	
hugonis.....	HUGONIS ROSE	
humilis.....	PASTURE ROSE	
nitida.....	BRISTLY ROSE	
rubiginosa.....	SWEETBRIAR ROSE	
rubrifolia.....	REDLEAF ROSE	
rugosa.....	RUGOSA ROSE	
setigera.....	PRAIRIE ROSE	
wichuriana.....	MEMORIAL ROSE	

**RUGOSA HYBRIDS**

2 Year No. 1.....	Each \$ .75	Per Ten \$7.00
Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.....	Pink	
Grootendorst.....	Rose	
Hansa.....	Crimson-Purple	
New Century.....	Flesh Pink	
Sir Thomas Lipton.....	White	
Ruskin.....	Dark Red	

**PERENNIALS**

No orders will be accepted for less than three plants of any one variety unless the "each" price is shown.

1 to 6 plants take "each" rate when shown.

3 to 6 plants take "3" rate when no "each" rate is shown.

7 to 29 plants take "10" rate.

30 or more plants take "100" rate.

		Per 3	Per 10	Per 100
<b>ACHILLEA</b>				
filipendulina.....	FERNLEAF YARROW	.95	2.50	21.00
millefolium roseum.....	PINK YARROW	.95	2.50	21.00
ptarmica.....	PEARL SNEEZEWORD	.95	2.50	21.00
tomentosa.....	WOOLY YARROW	.95	2.50	21.00

		Per 3	Per 10	Per 100
<b>ACONITUM</b>				
autumnale.....	AUTUMN MONKSHOOD	1.75	5.00	42.00
fischeri.....	AZURE MONKSHOOD	1.40	3.80	31.00
<b>AGROSTEMMA</b>				
coronaria.....	ROSE CAMPION	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>AJUGA</b>				
reptans alba.....	WHITE CARPET BUGLE	1.10	3.00	24.00
reptans rubra.....	PURPLELEAF BUGLE	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>ALTHAEA OFFICINALIS (See MARSHMALLOW)</b>				
<b>ALTHAEA-ROSEA (See HOLLYHOCK)</b>				
<b>ALYSSUM</b>				
saxatile compactum.....	DWARF GOLDENTUFT	.85	2.10	18.00
<b>ANCHUSA</b>				
italica.....	DROPMORE	.95	2.50	21.00
myosotidiflora.....	SIBERIAN BUGLOSS	1.25	3.40	28.00
<b>ANEMONE</b>				
japonica.....	ALICE	1.10	3.00	24.00
japonica.....	WHIRLWIND	1.10	3.00	24.00
pulsatilla.....	EUROPEAN PASQUEFLOWER	1.40	3.80	31.00
sylvestris.....	SNOWDROP ANEMONE	1.40	3.80	31.00
<b>ANTHEMIS</b>				
kelwayi.....	KELWAY CAMOMILE	.95	2.50	21.00
moonlight.....	MOONLIGHT CAMOMILE	1.55	4.20	
<b>AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE)</b>				
	MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT HYBRIDS	.95	2.50	21.00
chrysantha.....	GOLDEN COLUMBINE	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>ARABIS</b>				
alpina.....	ALPINE ROCKCRESS	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>ARMERIA</b>				
formosa, HYBRIDS				
	HYBRID FORMOSA SEA PINK	.95	2.50	21.00
maritima (STATICE ARMERIA)				
	COMMON THRIFT	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>ASCLEPIAS</b>				
tuberosa.....	BUTTERFLYWEED	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>ASTER—(MICHAELMAS DAISY)</b>				
CLIMAX ASTER.....		.95	2.50	21.00
WHITE CLIMAX ASTER.....		.95	2.50	21.00
novae—angliae.....	NEW ENGLAND ASTER	.95	2.50	21.00
novae—angliae roseus				
	ROSY NEW ENGLAND ASTER	.95	2.50	21.00
ST. EGWIN ASTER.....		1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>ASTER—(SPECIES)</b>				
alpinus albus.....	WHITE ROCK ASTER	1.10	3.00	24.00
alpinus.....	GOLIATH ASTER	1.10	3.00	24.00
amellus elegans.....	ITALIAN ASTER	1.10	3.00	24.00
frikarti.....	WONDER OF STAFFA ASTER	2.00	6.00	
MAUVE CUSHION ASTER.....		1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>ASTILBE (SEE SPIRAEA)</b>				
<b>AUBRIETIA</b>				
deltoidea eyri.....	TRUMPET AUBRIETIA	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>BAPTISIA</b>				
australis.....	BLUE WILD-INDIGO	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>BELLIS</b>				
perennis.....		.95	2.50	21.00
BRIDEGROOM ENGLISH DAISY.....		.95	2.50	21.00
LONGFELLOW ENGLISH DAISY.....		.95	2.50	21.00
SNOWBALL.....		.95	2.50	21.00
<b>BLEEDING HEART (See DICENTRA)</b>				
<b>BOCCONIA</b>				
cordata.....	PINK PLUMEPOPPY	.95	2.50	21.00



	Per 3	Per 10	Per 100
<b>BOLTONIA</b>			
asteroides ..... WHITE BOLTONIA	.95	2.50	21.00
latisquama ..... VIOLET BOLTONIA	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>CALYSTEGIA</b>			
pubescens fl. pl. ....	1.40	3.80	
<b>CAMPANULA</b>			
carpatia ..... CARPATHIAN BELLFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
carpatia alba WHITE CARPATHIAN BELLFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
garganica .....	1.40	3.80	31.00
persicifolia ..... PEACHLEAF BELLFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
persicifolia alba ..... PETTICOAT BELLFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
pyramidalis ..... CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER	1.10	3.00	24.00
pyramidalis alba WHITE CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER	1.10	3.00	24.00
rotundifolia			
HARBELL OR BLUEBELLS OF SCOTLAND	.95	2.50	21.00
medium calycanthema			
CUP-AND-SAUCER BELLFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
medium calycanthema, BLUE			
BLUE CUP-AND-SAUCER BELLFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
medium calycanthema, PINK			
PINK CUP-AND-SAUCER BELLFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
medium calycanthema, WHITE			
WHITE CUP-AND-SAUCER BELLFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>CANNA</b> —Discontinued			
<b>CARNATION</b>			
CRIMSON KING, CRIMSON	.95	2.50	
GRENADINE, PINK	.95	2.50	21.00
GRENADINE, SCARLET	.95	2.50	21.00
GRENADINE, WHITE	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>CASSIA</b>			
marylandica ..... WILD SENNA	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>CENTAUREA</b>			
macrocephala ..... GLOBE CENTAUREA	.95	2.50	21.00
montana ..... MOUNTAIN-BLUET	.95	2.50	21.00
montana alba ..... WHITE MOUNTAIN-BLUET	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>CERASTIUM</b>			
tomentosum ..... SNOW-IN-SUMMER	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>CHEIRANTHUS</b>			
allioni ..... WALLFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>CHELONE</b>			
lyoni ..... PINK TURTLEHEAD	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>CHRYSANTHEMUM</b>			
(VE) Very Early—Prior to Sept. 1st.			
(E) Early—Sept. 1st to Sept. 15th.			
(M) Midseason—Sept. 15th to Oct. 1st.			
(L) Late—Oct. 1st to Frost.			
Potted Cuttings for Spring Planting only	.30 each	2.50	21.00
Two year Field Grown Clumps	.50 each	4.20	35.00
ALLADIN ..... Orange-bronze (VE)			
ALICE HOWELL ..... Orange-yellow (E)			
AMELIA ..... Pink (VE)			
EARLY BRONZE ..... Bronze (E)			
FIELDS OF SNOW ..... White (L)			
FRANCIS WHITTLESEY ..... Bronzed Garnet (L)			
INDIANA ..... Indian Red (M)			
JEAN CUMMINGS ..... White (L)			
LITTLE BOB ..... Bronze (Button Type VL)			
MURILLO ..... Pink (M)			
OCTOBER DAWN ..... Light Pink (L)			
OCTOBER GOLD ..... Coppery Orange (L)			
PHILADELPHIA ..... Pink (M)			

R. MARIAN HATTAN.....	Canary Yellow (M)
SKIBO .....	Rich Yellow (M)
VIVID .....	Rosy Crimson (L)
WHITE DOTY .....	Pure White (L)
YELLOW NORMANDY .....	Yellow (M)

## NEW KOREAN CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Price and size same as the above.

APOLLO—Blended bronze-red, chamois yellow and glowing salmon.

CERES—Old Gold, chamois-yellow and soft coppery bronze.

DAPHNE — Daphne-pink, with underlying sheen of lilac-rose, Golden stamens.

MARS—Deep Amaranth-red, changing to wine red with velvety sheen.

## CHRYSANTHEMUM SPECIES

	Per 3	Per 10	Per 100
<b>CHRYSANTHEMUM</b>			
articum ARCTIC CHRYSANTHEMUM or			
ARCTIC DAISY	1.10	3.00	24.00
uliginosum (PYRETHRUM uliginosum)			
GIANT DAISY	.95	2.50	21.00
maximum alaska ALASKA SHASTA DAISY	.95	2.50	21.00
maximum PHYLLIS ELLIOTT			
PHYLLIS ELLIOTT SHASTA DAISY	1.25	3.40	
<b>COREOPSIS</b>			
grandiflora BIG COREOPSIS	.85	2.10	18.00
lanceolata (MAYFIELD GIANT)			
MAYFIELD GIANT COREOPSIS	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>CROCUS</b> —See Special Price List.			
<b>DAHLIAS</b> —Discontinued.			
<b>DAPHNE</b>			
cneorum ROSE DAPHNE			
6 to 9 in. ea.	1.00	8.50	70.00
9 to 12 in. ea.	1.50	12.70	105.00
12 to 15 in. ea.	2.00	17.00	140.00
<b>DELPHINIUM (LARKSPUR)</b>			
BLACKMORE AND LANGDON HYBRIDS	1.55	4.20	35.00
WREXHAM OR HOLLYHOCK STRAIN	1.25	3.40	28.00
<b>DELPHINIUM (BELLADONNA)</b>			
BELLADONNA (LARKSPUR)	.95	2.50	21.00
BELLAMOSA (LARKSPUR)	.95	2.50	21.00
grandiflorum chinensis SLENDER LARKSPUR	1.10	3.00	24.00
grandiflorum chinensis alba			
WHITE SLENDER LARKSPUR	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>DIANTHUS</b>			
barbatus (PINK BEAUTY)			
PINK BEAUTY—SWEET WILLIAM	.95	2.50	21.00
barbatus (DUNNETTI)			
DUNNETT SWEET WILLIAM	.95	2.50	21.00
barbatus, marginatus			
MARGINATUS SWEET WILLIAM	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>DIANTHUS</b>			
alpinus alwoodi	1.10	3.00	24.00
deltoides MAIDEN PINK	.95	2.50	21.00
plumarius nanus fl. pl.	1.10	3.00	24.00
plumarius, (HIGHLAND HYBRIDS MIXED)	1.25	3.40	28.00
plumarius semperflorens (MIXED)			
PERPETUAL FLOWERING PINK	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>DICENTRA</b>			
eximia FRINGED BLEEDINGHEART	1.10	3.00	24.00
spectabilis BLEEDINGHEART ea.	.60	5.00	42.00
<b>DICTAMNUS</b>			
alba GASPLANT ea.	.50	4.20	35.00
ruber PURPLE GASPLANT ea.	.50	4.20	35.00

	Per 3	Per 10	Per 100
<b>DIGITALIS</b>			
GIANT SHIRLEY HYBRIDS			
GIANT SHIRLEY FOXGLOVES	1.10	3.00	24.00
<i>gloxiniaeflora alba</i>			
WHITE GLOXINIA FOXGLOVE	1.10	3.00	24.00
<i>gloxiniaeflora rosea</i>			
ROSE GLOXINIA FOXGLOVE	1.10	3.00	24.00
<i>gloxiniaeflora purpurea</i>			
PURPLE GLOXINIA FOXGLOVE	1.10	3.00	24.00
<i>ambigua (grandiflora)</i>	1.25	3.40	28.00
YELLOW FOXGLOVE			
<b>DORONICUM</b>			
<i>caucasicum</i>	1.40	3.80	31.00
CAUCASIAN LEOPARDBANE			
<i>clusi</i>	1.55	4.20	35.00
DOWNY LEOPARDBANE			
<b>ECHINOPS</b>			
<i>ritro</i>	1.10	3.00	24.00
STEEL GLOBETHISTLE			
<b>EUPATORIUM</b>			
<i>urticaefolium (ageratoides)</i>			
SNOW THOROUGHWORT	.95	2.50	21.00
<i>coelestinum</i>	.95	2.50	21.00
MISTFLOWER			
<b>FUCHSIA</b>			
<i>magellanica</i>	1.55	4.20	
MAGELLAN FUCHSIA			
<b>FUNKIA</b>			
<i>(HOSTA) caerulea</i>	1.25	3.40	28.00
BLUE PLANTAINLILY			
<i>lancifolia</i>	1.10	3.00	24.00
LANCELEAF PLANTAINLILY			
<i>plantaginea grandiflora</i>	1.40	3.80	31.00
BIG PLANTAINLILY			
<i>variegata</i>	1.10	3.00	24.00
VARIEGATED PLANTAINLILY			
<b>GAILLARDIA</b>			
<i>aristata (grandiflora)</i>			
BREMEN STRAIN			
COMMON PERENNIAL GAILLARDIA	.95	2.50	21.00
SUN GOD (IMPROVED) SUN GOD GAILLARDIA	1.55	4.20	
<b>GEUM</b>			
<i>chiloense (coccineum)</i>			
MRS. BRADSHAW			
CHILOE AVENS	1.10	3.00	24.00
<i>chiloense (coccineum)</i>			
LADY STRATHEDEN			
LADY STRATHEDEN AVENS	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>GLADIOLUS</b> —Discontinued.			
<b>GYPSOPHILA</b>			
<i>paniculata fl. pl. (BRISTOL FAIRY)</i>			
DOUBLE BABYSBREATH	1.55	4.20	35.00
<i>paniculata (PACIFICA)</i>	1.10	3.00	24.00
PINK BABYSBREATH			
<i>repens</i>	.95	2.50	21.00
CREeping BABYSBREATH			
<i>repens rosea</i>	.95	2.50	21.00
PINK CREEPING BABYSBREATH			
<b>GRASSES — HARDY ORNAMENTAL</b>			
<b>ARUNDO donax</b>			
GIANT REED	1.40	3.80	31.00
<b>ERIANTHUS ravennae</b>			
RAVENNA GRASS	1.40	3.80	31.00
<b>FESTUCA glauca</b>			
BLUE FESCUE	1.40	3.80	31.00
<b>MISCANTHUS</b>			
<i>sinensis (EULALIA japonica)</i>			
EULALIA	1.40	3.80	31.00
<i>sinensis gracillima (EULALIA gracillima univittata)</i>			
MAIDEN GRASS	1.40	3.80	31.00
<i>sinensis variegatus (EULALIA japonica variegata)</i>			
STRIPED EULALIA	1.40	3.80	31.00
<i>sinensis zebrina (EULALIA japonica zebrina)</i>			
ZEBRA GRASS	1.40	3.80	31.00
<b>PHALARIS</b>			
<i>arundinacea picta</i>			
RIBBON GRASS	1.40	3.80	31.00
<b>HELENIUM (RIVERTON BEAUTY)</b>			
RIVERTON BEAUTY HELENIUM	1.10	3.00	24.00
(RIVERTON GEM) RIVERTON GEM HELENIUM	1.10	3.00	24.00

	Per 3	Per 10	Per 100
<b>HELIANTHEMUM</b>			
<i>mutabile, HYBRIDS</i>			
FICKLE SUNROSE	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>HELIANTHUS</b>			
<i>angustifolius (AUTUMN GLORY)</i>			
SWAMP SUNFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
<i>maximilliani</i>	.95	2.50	21.00
MAXIMILIAN SUNFLOWER			
<i>orgyalis</i>	1.55	4.20	35.00
<b>HELIOPSIS</b>			
<i>pitcheriana</i>	.95	2.50	21.00
PITCHER ORANGE SUNFLOWER			
<i>scabra zinniaeflora</i>	1.10	3.00	24.00
ZINNIA HELIOPSIS			
<b>HEMEROCALLIS</b>			
<i>aurantica</i>	1.10	3.00	24.00
ORANGE DAYLILY			
(DR. REGEL)	1.10	3.00	24.00
DR. REGEL DAYLILY			
<i>flava</i>	1.25	3.40	28.00
LEMON DAYLILY			
<i>fulva</i>	1.10	3.00	24.00
TAWNY DAYLILY			
(GYPAY)	1.25	3.40	28.00
GYPAY DAYLILY			
<b>HEUCHERA (ROSAMUNDI)</b>			
ROSAMUND CORALBELLS	1.25	3.40	28.00
<i>sanguinea</i>	1.10	3.00	24.00
CORALBELLS			
<i>sanguinea alba</i>	1.10	3.00	24.00
WHITE CORALBELLS			
<b>HIBISCUS (See MARSHMALLOW)</b>			
<b>HOLLYHOCK—ALTHAEA rosea</b>			
ROSE, YELLOW, WHITE or RED	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>HYACINTHS</b> —See Special Price List.			
<b>IBERIS</b>			
<i>sempervirens</i>	1.10	3.00	24.00
EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT			
<b>ICELAND POPPY (See PAPAVER nudicaule)</b>			
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
<b>IRIS</b>			
<i>germanica</i>			
GERMAN IRIS			
AMBASSADEUR	.25	2.10	18.00
Violet and Brown			
AMBROSIA	.35	3.00	24.00
Pinkish-white			
BALDWIN	.30	2.50	21.00
Violet-purple			
BEAU SABREUR	.30	2.50	21.00
Yellow and Red			
CASTALIA	.50	4.20	35.00
Blue			
CINNABAR	.30	2.50	21.00
Red-purple			
DAUNTLESS	.60	5.10	42.00
Rose-red			
DOLLY MADISON	.30	2.50	21.00
Smoky Mauve			
DOROTHY DIETZ	.40	3.40	28.00
White and Violet			
FRIEDA MOHR	.35	3.00	24.00
Pink-lavender			
GRACE STURTEVANT	.35	3.00	24.00
Rich Brown			
GUDRUN	3.00	25.50	
White			
KATHERINE McFARLAND	.25	2.10	18.00
Blackish-purple			
KING TUT	.35	3.00	24.00
Brick-red			
LODESTAR	.30	2.50	21.00
Claret and Yellow			
LOS ANGELES	.40	3.40	28.00
White with Blue			
MARY BARNETT	.35	3.00	24.00
Light Blue			
MELDORIC	2.00	17.00	
Blue-black			
MRS. VALERIE WEST	.40	3.40	28.00
Bronze-crimson			
PINK SATIN	.60	5.10	42.00
Pink			
PLUIE d'OR	.35	3.00	24.00
Yellow			
PRINCESS BEATRICE	.25	2.10	18.00
Lavender-blue			
RHEINGAUERLE	.35	3.00	24.00
Silvered-pink			
SENSATION	.50	4.20	35.00
Blue			
SHAH JEHAN	1.00	8.50	
Buff-brown			
SHEKINAH	.25	2.10	18.00
Lemon-yellow			
SIR MICHAEL	.35	3.00	24.00
Lavender and Purple			
SNOW WHITE	.30	2.50	21.00
White			
SOUV. DE MME. GAUDICHAU	.25	2.10	18.00
Purple			
TOKAY	.60	5.10	42.00
Pink with Yellow			
TOSCANA	.50	4.20	35.00
Old Gold			

		Each	Per 10	Per 100
IRIS <i>pumila</i> .....	DWARF IRIS			
ATROVIOLOACEA .....	Ruby-purple	.25	2.10	18.00
COERULEA .....	Pale-blue	.25	2.10	18.00
DITTONS PURPLE .....	Deep-violet	.30	2.50	21.00
FLORIDA .....	Primrose Yellow	.25	2.10	18.00
MAROCAIN .....	Deep Violet	.25	2.10	18.00
THE BRIDE .....	White	.30	2.50	21.00
IRIS <i>siberica</i> .....	SIBERIAN IRIS			
CAESARS BROTHER .....	Blackish-violet	2.00	17.00	
EMPEROR .....	Deep Violet	.35	3.00	24.00
KINGFISHER BLUE .....	Sky-blue	.35	3.00	24.00
LLEWELLYN .....	Electric-blue	1.00	8.50	
PERRY'S BLUE .....	Light Blue	.35	3.00	24.00
WHITE DOVE .....	White	.35	3.00	24.00
		Per 3	Per 10	Per 100
LIATRIS				
<i>pyncnostachya</i> .....	CATTAIL GAYFEATHER	1.10	3.00	24.00
<i>spicata</i> .....	SPIKE GAYFEATHER	1.25	3.40	28.00
LATHYRUS <i>latifolius</i> .....	PERENNIAL PEA			
PINK BEAUTY .....	ea. .40	1.10	3.00	24.00
RED BIRD .....	ea. .40	1.10	3.00	24.00
WHITE PEARL .....	ea. .40	1.10	3.00	24.00
LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY				
Single Pips .....			1.50	12.00
Clumps .....			5.00	40.00
LILIUM—Discontinued.				
LINUM				
<i>flavum</i> .....	GOLDEN FLAX	1.10	3.00	24.00
<i>perenne</i> .....	PERENNIAL FLAX	.95	2.50	21.00
<i>perenne album</i> .....	WHITE PERENNIAL FLAX	.95	2.50	21.00
LUPINUS				
<i>polyphyllus</i> .....	BLUE LUPINE	1.25	3.40	28.00
<i>polyphyllus albus</i> .....	WHITE LUPINE	1.25	3.40	28.00
<i>polyphyllus roseus</i> .....	ROSE LUPINE	1.25	3.40	28.00
LYCHNIS				
<i>alpina</i> .....	ARCTIC CAMPION	1.25	3.40	28.00
<i>chalconica</i> .....	MALTESE CROSS	.95	2.50	21.00
<i>haageana</i> .....	HAAGE CAMPION	1.10	3.00	24.00
<i>viscaria splendens</i> .....	ROSE PINK CAMPION	.95	2.50	21.00
LYSIMACHIA				
<i>clethroides</i> .....	CLETHRA LOOSESTRIFE	1.10	3.00	24.00
LYTHRUM				
<i>salicaria roseum superbum</i> .....	ROSE LOOSESTRIFE	1.10	3.00	24.00
Madonna lily—Discontinued				
Marshmallow .....	Red, Pink or White	1.10	3.00	24.00
MERTENSIA				
<i>virginica</i> .....	VIRGINIA BLUEBELL	.95	2.50	21.00
MONARDA				
<i>didyma</i> .....	CAMBRIDGE SCARLET			
	OSWEGO BEEBALM	1.10	3.00	24.00
MYOSOTIS				
<i>scorpioides (palustris) semperflorens</i> .....	DWARF PERPETUAL FORGET-ME-NOT	.95	2.50	18.00
NARCISSUS				
See Special Price List				
OENOTHERA				
<i>Fruticosa youngi</i> .....	YOUNGS SUNDROPS	1.25	3.40	28.00
<i>missouriensis</i> .....	OZARK SUNDROPS	1.10	3.00	24.00

	Per 3	Per 10	Per 100
<b>PACHYSANDRA</b>			
terminalis -----	<b>JAPANESE SPURGE</b>		
1 year field grown plants -----		1.70	14.00
2 year field grown plants -----		2.00	16.50
Pot Plants 2½ in. pots -----		2.30	19.00
<b>PAEONIA</b>			
		<b>PEONY</b>	
<b>SPECIAL BOUQUET PEONY GROUP—</b>			
One each Red, Pink and White.....	1.00		
	Each	Per Ten	
<b>SELECT PINK PEONIES</b>			
8.6 ALBERT CROUSSE .....	.75		7.00
ALEXANDER DUMAS—(Discontinued— use GRANDIFLORA)			
8.7 CLAIRE DUBOIS .....	1.00		9.50
7.6 EDULIS SUPERBA .....	.50		4.50
8.8 GRANDIFLORA .....	1.00		9.50
9.1 LADY ALEXANDER DUFF .....	1.00		9.50
9.0 LA FRANCE .....	1.50		14.50
8.1 MARIE .....	.75		7.00
7.9 MME. DUCEL .....	.50		4.50
9.2 MONS. JULES ELIE .....	1.00		9.50
8.7 REINE HORTENSE .....	1.00		9.50
9.0 SARAH BERNHARDT .....	1.00		9.50
9.1 SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT.....	1.50		14.50
9.8 THERESE .....	1.50		14.50
9.4 TOURANGELLE .....	1.00		9.50
9.3 WALTER FAXON .....	1.00		9.50
<b>SELECT RED PEONIES</b>			
8.4 FELIX CROUSSE .....	.75		7.00
FRANCIS ORTEGAT—(Discontinued— Use KARL ROSENFELD)			
8.8 KARL ROSENFELD .....	.75		7.00
9.0 LONGFELLOW .....	1.00		9.50
8.7 MARY BRAND .....	1.00		9.50
9.2 PHILIPPE RIVOIRE .....	2.50		24.00
VICTOR LEMOINE—(Discontinued— Use FELIX CROUSSE)			
<b>OFFICINALIS</b>			
rubra -----	.75		7.00
<b>SELECT WHITE PEONIES</b>			
9.0 BARONESS SCHROEDER .....	.75		7.00
8.1 DUCHESS DE NEMOURS .....	.50		4.50
9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA .....	.75		7.00
9.1 FRANCES WILLARD .....	1.00		9.50
9.8 KELWAY'S GLORIOUS .....	2.50		24.00
9.9 LE CYGNE .....	2.50		24.00
7.9 MME. DE VERNEVILLE .....	.50		4.50
8.9 MME. EMILE LEMOINE .....	.75		7.00
9.7 SOLANGE .....	1.50		14.50
<b>SELECT YELLOW PEONIES</b>			
A true and completely yellow peony does not exist. Therefore we offer below the best varieties with yellow predominating.			
7.7 PHILOMELE .....	Old-rose with Yellow	1.00	9.50
8.6 PRIMEVERE .....	Cream with Yellow	1.50	14.50
<b>SUPREME JAPANESE PEONIES</b>			
9.2 AMA-NO-SODE .....	Rose-pink	4.00	40.00
9.2 FUYAJO .....	Dark Red	1.50	14.50
9.3 ISANI GIDUI .....	Pure White	4.00	40.00
8.6 MIKADO .....	Rich Crimson	1.00	9.50
9.4 TAMATE-BOKU .....	Old-rose-pink	5.00	50.00



	Each	Per Ten
<b>SUPERIOR SINGLE PEONIES</b>		
8.5 BLACK PRINCE .....Deep Crimson	1.50	14.50
9.0 HELEN .....Deep Shell-pink	5.00	50.00
8.6 LE JOUR.....Pure White	2.00	19.50
8.4 L'ETINCELANTE .....Bright Pink	1.00	9.50
	Per 3	Per 10 Per 100
<b>PAPAVER orientale ORIENTAL POPPY</b>		
APRICOT .....Apricot-red	1.40	3.80 31.00
BEAUTY OF LEVERMERE.....Dark Crimson	1.40	3.80 31.00
MRS. PERRY .....Salmon-pink	1.10	3.00 24.00
PERRY WHITE .....White	1.40	3.80 31.00
WURTEMBERGIA .....Dark Scarlet	1.40	3.80 31.00
<b>PAPAVER nudicaule</b>		
IMPERIAL JEWELS MIXED ICELAND POPPY.	1.10	3.00 24.00
WHITE ICELAND POPPY.....	.95	2.50 21.00
YELLOW ICELAND POPPY .....	.95	2.50 21.00
<b>PENTSTEMON</b>		
barbatus torreyi .....TORREY'S BEARDTONGUE	.95	2.50 21.00
barbatus torreyi—PINK BEAUTY PINK BEAUTY BEARDTONGUE	1.10	3.00 24.00
<b>PEONY—(See PAEONIA)</b>		
<b>PHLOX decussata HARDY PHLOX</b>		
AFRICA .....Carmine-red	.95	2.50 21.00
B. COMTE .....French Purple	.95	2.50 21.00
BEACON .....Cherry-red	.95	2.50 21.00
BRIDESMAID .....White with Crimson eye	.95	2.50 21.00
COLONIAL .....Light Blue	.95	2.50 21.00
CAROLINE VANDENBURG....Lavender-blue	1.40	3.80 31.00
COUNT ZEPPELIN.....White with Red eye	.95	2.50 21.00
ECLAIREUR..Purplish-crimson with White eye	.95	2.50 21.00
ENCHANTRESS....Salmon-pink with Dark eye	1.10	3.00 24.00
EUROPA .....White with Red eye	.95	2.50 21.00
FEUERBRAND .....Crimson-scarlet	.95	2.50 21.00
GEN. VAN HEUTZ .....Salmon-red	1.10	3.00 24.00
LEO SCHLAGETER.....Scarlet-orange	1.40	3.80 31.00
MIA RUYS .....Creamy-white	1.10	3.00 21.00
MILLY VON HOBOKEN.....Bright Pink	.95	2.50 21.00
MRS. CHARLES DORR.....Lavender	.95	2.50 21.00
MRS JENKINS .....White	.95	2.50 21.00
RHEINLANDER .....Salmon-pink	.95	2.50 21.00
RIJNSTROOM .....Rose-pink	.95	2.50 21.00
R. P. STRUTHERS.....Carmine with Red eye	.95	2.50 21.00
THOR.....Salmon-pink with Red eye	1.10	3.00 24.00
VON LASSBURG .....White	.95	2.50 21.00
WIDAR .....Violet with White eye	.95	2.50 21.00
<b>PHLOX</b>		
subulata alba.....WHITE MOSS PHLOX	.95	2.50 21.00
subulata atropurpurea...PURPLE MOSS PHLOX	.95	2.50 21.00
subulata lilacina.....LILAC MOSS PHLOX	.95	2.50 21.00
subulata rosea.....ROSE MOSS PHLOX	.85	2.10 18.00
<b>PHLOX SPECIES</b>		
PHLOX amoena.....AMOENA PHLOX	.95	2.50 21.00
divaricata.....BLUE PHLOX	1.10	3.00 24.00
ovata (carolina).....MOUNTAIN PHLOX	1.10	3.00 24.00
<b>PHYSALIS</b>		
francheti.....LANTERN GROUNDCHERRY	.85	2.10 18.00
<b>PHYSOSTEGIA</b>		
virginiana...VIRGINIA FALSE-DRAGONHEAD	.95	2.50 21.00
<b>PINK CUSHION (See CHRYSANTHEMUM AMELIA)</b>		

	Per 3	Per 10	Per 100
<b>PLATYCODON</b>			
grandiflora.....BLUE BALLOONFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
grandiflora alba...WHITE BALLOONFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
grandiflora mariesi			
MARIES BALLOONFLOWER	1.10	3.00	24.00
grandiflora mariesi alba			
WHITE MARIES BALLOONFLOWER	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>PLUMBAGO</b>			
larpentae (CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides)			
LARPENTE PLUMBAGO	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>POLEMONIUM</b>			
coeruleum.....GREEK-VALERIAN	1.10	3.00	24.00
coeruleum album...WHITE GREEK-VALERIAN	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>PRIMULA</b>			
auricula alpina.....ALPINE AURICULA	1.40	3.80	31.00
denticulata cachemiriana KASHMIR PRIMROSE	1.55	4.20	35.00
polyantha (MUNSTEAD STRAIN MIXED).....	1.40	3.80	31.00
polyantha (MUNSTEAD YELLOW)			
POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE YELLOW	1.55	4.20	35.00
polyantha (MUNSTEAD CREAM)			
POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE CREAM	1.55	4.20	35.00
polyantha (MUNSTEAD RED GIANT)			
POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE RED	1.55	4.20	35.00
<b>PYRETHRUM</b>			
roseum (CHRYSANTHEMUM coccineum)			
PAINTED LADY	1.10	3.00	24.00
atrosanguineum (CHRYSANTHEMUM coccineum)			
RED PAINTED LADY	1.10	3.00	24.00
roseum (CHRYSANTHEMUM coccineum—BUCKEY)			
BUCKEY PAINTED LADY	1.55	4.20	35.00
roseum (CHRYSANTHEMUM coccineum—			
MIAMI QUEEN)			
MIAMI QUEEN PAINTED LADY	1.55	4.20	35.00
roseum (CHRYSANTHEMUM coccineum—TROJAN)			
TROJAN PAINTED LADY	1.55	4.20	35.00
<b>REGAL LILY—Discontinued</b>			
<b>RUDBECKIA</b>			
laciniata			
CUTLEAF CONEFLOWER or GOLDENGLOW	.95	2.50	21.00
purpurea (ECHINACEA purpurea).....PURPLE			
CONEFLOWER or HEDGEHOG CONEFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
speciosa newmanni...SHOWY CONEFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>SALVIA</b>			
azurea.....MEADOW SAGE	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>SAPONARIA</b>			
ocymoides splendens.....ROCK SOAPWORT	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>SAXIFRAGA</b>			
cordifolia.....HEARTLEAF SAXIFRAGE	1.55	4.20	35.00
<b>SCABIOSA</b>			
caucasica			
CAUCASIAN SCABIOSA or BLUEBONNET	1.40	3.80	31.00
caucasica alba...WHITE CAUCASIAN SCABI-			
OSA or WHITEBONNET	1.40	3.80	31.00
<b>SEDUM</b>			
acre.....GOLDMOSS	.95	2.50	21.00
kamtschaticum.....ORANGE STONECROP	.95	2.50	21.00
sarmentosum.....STRINGY STONECROP	.95	2.50	21.00
sexangulare.....HEXAGON STONECROP	1.10	3.00	24.00
sieboldi.....SIEBOLD STONECROP	1.10	3.00	24.00
stoloniferum (spurium) RUNNING STONECROP	.95	2.50	21.00
spectabile (BRILLIANT)			
BRILLIANT SHOWY STONECROP	1.10	3.00	24.00

	Per 3	Per 10	Per 100
<b>SEMPERVIVUM</b>			
arachnoideum SPIDERWEB HOUSELEEK	1.10	3.00	24.00
globiferum			
GLOBE HOUSELEEK or HEN-AND-CHICKENS	.95	2.50	21.00
tectorum			
ROOF HOUSELEEK	.95	2.50	21.00
tectorum violaceum			
VIOLET HOUSELEEK	1.75	5.00	
<b>SHASTA DAISY</b> —(See <b>CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum</b> )			
<b>SPIRAEA—ASTILBE</b>			
DEUCLAND	ea. .75	2.00	6.00
GRANAT	ea. .75	2.00	6.00
MOWE	ea. .75	2.00	6.00
<b>STATICE</b>			
latifolia (LIMONIUM latifolium)			
BIGLEAF SEA-LAVENDER	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>STOKESIA</b>			
laevis (cyanea)			
STOKES ASTER	1.10	3.00	24.00
<b>SWEET WILLIAM</b> —(See <b>DIANTHUS barbatus</b> )			
<b>TEUCRIUM</b>			
canadense			
AMERICAN GERMANDER	1.10	3.00	24.00
chamaedrys			
CHAMAEDRYS GERMANDER	1.55	4.20	35.00
<b>THALICTRUM</b>			
aquilegifolium			
COLUMBINE MEADOWRUE	1.40	3.80	31.00
aquilegifolium album			
WHITE COLUMBINE MEADOWRUE	1.40	3.80	31.00
glaucum			
DUSTY MEADOWRUE	1.55	4.20	35.00
<b>THERMOPSIS</b>			
caroliniana			
CAROLINA THERMOPSIS	1.25	3.40	28.00
<b>THYMUS</b>			
serpyllum			
MOTHER-OF-THYME	1.10	3.00	24.00

	Per 3	Per 10	Per 100
<b>TROLLIUS</b>			
europaeus (LEMON QUEEN)			
LEMON QUEEN GLOBEFLOWER	1.55	4.20	35.00
europaeus (ORANGE GLOBE)			
ORANGE GLOBEFLOWER	1.55	4.20	35.00
<b>TRITOMA</b>			
pfitzeriana (KNIPHOFIA uvaria)			
BONFIRE TORCHLILY	1.40	3.80	31.00
quartiniana (KNIPHOFIA foliosa)			
SWORD TORCHLILY	1.75	5.00	
<b>TULIPS</b> —See Special Price List.			
<b>TUNICA</b>			
saxifraga			
SAXIFRAGE TUNICFLOWER	.95	2.50	21.00
<b>VERONICA</b>			
longifolia subsessilis			
CLUMP SPEEDWELL	1.40	3.80	31.00
teucrium rupestris flexuosa			
ROCK SPEEDWELL	1.40	3.80	31.00
<b>VINCA</b>			
minor			
COMMON PERIWINKLE			
Field grown 1 yr. old	per 1000	130.00	1.50 14.00
Field grown 2 yr. old	per 1000	160.00	1.80 17.00
Pot plants 2½ in. pots	per 1000	200.00	2.30 22.00
minor (BOWLES)			
BOWLES PERIWINKLE			
Field grown 1 yr. old			3.00 28.00
<b>VIOLA</b>			
cornuta (FIRMAMENT)			
Skyblue	.95	2.50	21.00
cornuta (ILONA)			
Claret-red	.95	2.50	21.00
cornuta (JERSEY GEM)			
Rich Violet	.95	2.50	21.00
cornuta (LUTEA)			
Yellow	.85	2.10	18.00
cornuta (SUTTONS APRICOT)			
Apricot	1.10	3.00	24.00
cornuta (WHITE PERFECTION)			
White	.85	2.10	18.00
<b>YUCCA</b>			
filamentosa			
COMMON YUCCA	1.40	3.80	31.00

## GUARANTEE AND TERMS OF SALE

We guarantee our stock to be true to name properly dug and prepared for shipment.

We will cheerfully replace any tree, shrub or other plant at any time, should it prove untrue to name. However, it is understood and agreed that we will not be held liable for a greater amount than the original purchase price of such untrue to name stock.

We further agree to replace any deciduous tree, shrub or vine (except Nut Trees and Blueberries) that fails to grow (from natural causes) after being properly planted and cared for providing:—we are notified before the first of August following planting and that the stock is allowed to stand as planted so that we may examine it should we so desire.

It is specifically understood that we do not guarantee the livability of any evergreen tree or shrub. All evergreen stock is carefully balled and burlapped and we exercise every precaution to place such material in the hands of the purchaser in proper condition for planting but—due to the many conditions over which we have no control—we cannot accept responsibility for loss after acceptance by the purchaser.

Our perennials are guaranteed to be delivered in healthy growing condition. If they are not they should be returned to us immediately for adjustment or replacement. With the knowledge that perennials are lost from either delay in unpacking and planting or improper planting and maintenance, which are conditions over which we have no control, we cannot honor claims for adjustment or replacement unless they are received within two days after delivery of the goods.

When delivery is made by our own truck, we guarantee safe arrival to destination; when delivery is made by common carrier, our liability for damage in transit ceases upon acceptance by such common carrier and any claims for damage while in transit shall be made direct to the carrier handling the stock.

We hold ourselves liable only for the original amount paid us for the stock and it is agreed that we will not be requested nor required to replace any stock, for any reason whatever, until such stock is paid for in full.

Fall shipments are made in October, November and December. Spring shipments March, April and May according to locality, weather and other conditions. Departure and arrival, however, are not guaranteed at any specified time or season.

It is agreed that any nursery stock ordered by the purchaser becomes the purchaser's property upon its delivery to the premises of purchaser be it the whole or any part of the order.

We book all orders with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from freezing, flood, drouth, fire, or other causes beyond our control.

It is understood that our sales representative is not empowered to make other terms than those printed herein.

### FREE DELIVERY OR PACKING

We are pleased to offer this service to our customers, as follows:—ALL PRINTED PRICES COVER FREE DELIVERY WITHIN A RADIUS OF FIFTY MILES FROM MONROE. Free delivery within this area will be made, at our option either by our own trucks or by a common carrier of our selection.

BEYOND THE FREE DELIVERY AREA WE OFFER FREE PACKING AND/OR BOXING SERVICE. The printed price then represents the shipment F.O.B. Monroe, ready to go forward by any common carrier, serving Monroe, that you may designate. When carrier is not specified, we will exercise our best judgment.

The following extensive shipping facilities are at your service:—Parcel Post—(limitations:—100 inches, combined length and girth, and 70 pounds maximum weight.)

Railroads—Michigan Central, N. Y. C., Pere Marquette, Grand Trunk. Trucks—Associated Truck Lines, and Michigan Motor Freight. American Railway Express.





National Agricultural Library  
RECEIVED  
NOV 17 1970  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

WIRE-O Binding  
Patents Pending  
Michigan Book Binding Co.  
Detroit